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#### **ABSTRACT**

This report focuses on programs for low-income children, covering health, nutrition, education and income maintenance. The number of children below the poverty line in each United States county, using 1980 Census data, was compared with the number of impoverished children reached in 1984 by three critical programs: Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Head Start, and the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). Findings include the following: (1) three million more children have become impoverished since 1979; (2) programs are not available to most impoverished children; (3) existing programs are reaching a lower percentage of impoverished children than before the increase in poverty; (4) counties with the highest child poverty are not getting important children's programs; (5) there are wide disparities among states serving impoverished children; and (6) impoverished children are losing income supports. Included are statistics demonstrating the findings and dissenting minority views. (PS)



## [COMMITTEE PRINT]

99TH CONGRESS 2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

# SAFETY NET PROGRAMS: ARE THEY REACHING POOR CHILDREN?

## A REPORT

OF THE

# SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-NINTH CUNCTESS

SECOND SESSION

together with

DIESENTING MINORITY VIEWS



SEPTEMBER 1986

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#### INTRODUCTION

The addition of nearly 3 million children to the poverty rolls since 1979 has been a matter of deepest concern to this Committee. Now, 12.5 million children in America -- one-in-five -- are impoverished.

This report is about the condition of the "safety net" designed to protect these children.

Our principal finding is that the record growth in poverty among children has not been accompanied by increased availability of key safety net programs. To the contrary, support programs are not reaching the majority of those in need, are not most available where child poverty is greatest, and in two of the three programs studied, are reaching a lower percentage of impoverished children than before the increase in poverty.

We compared the number of children below the poverty line in each U.S. county (using 1980 Census data, the most recent available) with the number of impoverished children reached in 1984 by three critical programs. We used county-level data because it provides the sharpest possible smapshot of children's economic circumstances and program participation. We did not "weight" counties for copulation density. Rather, we treat each county equally, and each impoverished child in each county as deserving of the supports provided by these programs.

The programs studied are: Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), the only federal-state entitlement program of income supports to low-income families (66% of AFDC recipients are children); Head Start, a grant program which provides intensive pre-school education services and which has been very successful; and, WIC (the Special Supplemental Food Program for women, Infants and Children), a grant program which provides high protein foods and access to health care, saving both lives and dollars. 1/

In this report we have been conservative in our methods, using only those programs where up-to-date participation figures for children at the county level were available. Major federal programs serving impoverished children, including Food Stamps, Medicaid, and Chapter I of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act, are not included in this study for that reason. When it became necessary to use 1980 Decennial Census poverty data as a proxy for 1984 poverty data, we designed our analysis to minimize the likelihood of any distortions.

Without such an analysis, however, there is no way to determine whether impoverished children are getting the necessary supports provided in AFDC, Head Start, and WIC, and, as the level of need increases, where gaps in services are greatest. That county-level child poverty data are available only every ten years is a source of great frustration to us. We are unwilling to wait until the 1990 Census to take the measure of low-income children's wellbeing which is made possible through this analysis.

Experts differ on which factors have played the most significant role in the recent increase in child poverty. Inadequate family



See especially, "Opportunities for Success: Cost-Effective Programs for Children," Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, U.S. House of Representatives, August 1985.

income, the obvious cause of child poverty, can result from job loss, unemployment, underemployment, and changes in family composition. In order to better understand the recent increase in child poverty, we have asked the Congressional Budget Office to prepare a detailed analysis of the dynamics of the low-income population and larger economic and demographic patterns.

Whatever the causes, however, children are impoverished through no fault of their own, and should have adequate and equal access to basic supports and services, regardless of where they live.

Some have suggested that the private, nonprofit sector can fill the gaps in services to children. Nothing could be further from the truth. Every nonprofit representative appearing before us has testified, and studies conducted by the Urban Institute's Nonprofit Sector Project have verified, that they will never be able to fill the gaps, that they too have lost billions in resources for children and families as a result of federal budget cuts.1/ This is true in spite of greatly increased efforts on behalf of volunteers and contributors.

We are heartened that in 1985 and 1986 -- this study began in 1985 using the most recent 1984 data -- both Head Start and WIC have been extended to more counties. Even with these increases, however, the wast majority of low-income children continue to go unserved by these two vital programs.

It is this reality which we must honestly confront as the debate over welfare reform, family policy, and deficit reduction sharpens in the coming conths.

There are no doubt ways to improve each of these programs, but we would be foolish to waste our time building new bureaucracies or 'aunching yet more "pilot" programs when we have proven programs that have been reduced during a time of need.

If we were only to use the tools available, millions more children would have a chance to be healthier, more academically successful, and more economically secure. If that is not one principal goal of welfare reform, it is difficult to imagine what is.

The opportunity to excel should be every American child's birthright, not an accident of where they live, or the policies of the moment. As this study shows, this laudable goal is falling ever farther from our grasp.

See especially, Abramson, Alan J. and Salamon, Lester M., "The Nonprofit Sector and the New Federal Budget," The Urban Institute Press, Washington, D.C., 1986.

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#### PINDINGS

#### Millions More Impoverished Children

In 1984, nearly 13 million American children were impoverished, an increase of 3 million (29 percent) since 1979.1/ Children under six fell into poverty at the fastest rate. Black children and children of Spanish origin continued to have the highest rates of poverty, however, 2 million of the "newly poor" were white children.2/ The Midwest recorded the highest number of "newly poor" children, and the highest rate of increase in child poverty during this period.

#### Programs Remain Unavailable to Most Impoverished Children

In 1984, only one-in-seven poor children participated in Head Start, one-in-three participated in the Special Supplemental Pood Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), and one-in-two participated in Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

#### Percentage of Impoverished Children Served Drops in 2 of 3 Programs

While the number of impoverished children case dramatically between 1979 and 1984, the percentage of poor children served nationwide by APDC fell by 22 percent and the percentage enrolled in Head Start declined by 25 percent. The percentage receiving WIC services grew by 22 percent.

# Counties with Highest Child Poverty Not Getting Important Children's Programs

In those counties with the highest rates of child poverty,3/ the study examined impoverished children's participation in three critical federal support programs -- APDC, Head Start and WIC:

- In 1984, fewer than 1 percent of these counties also had high participation among impoverished children in APDC, Head Start, and WIC.4/ No more than 8 percent of these counties had high participation among low-income children in two of the programs.
- In 1984, over 150 of these counties had no Head Start program; and 40 of these counties had no WIC program.

## Wide Disparities Among States In Serving Impoverished Children

\* Using the best scale to date for determining current state-wide participation, 5/ it is clear that wide disparities still exist in the success various states have in providing APDC, Head Start, and WIC to children at or below the poverty level. The top ten states score over 3-1/2 times higher on this scale with regard to APDC participation than the ten worst states. With regard to Head Start and WIC participation, the top ten states score 2-1/2 times higher on this scale than the lowest ten states.

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#### VIII

#### Impoverished Children Losing Income Supports

- Between 1979 and 1984, the number of children receiving AFDC benefits declined in 30 states.
- Between 1979 and 1984, 175,000 fewer poverty-level children received APDC benefits in counties with the highest rates of child poverty, a 10 percent decline.
- For those impoverished children receiving APDC benefits, the inflation-adjusted value of APDC payments declined in 49 states, with the average maximum benefit falling 17 percent.



<sup>1/</sup> In 1984, the official poverty line for a four-person family was \$10,609. Children living in families at or below this level, adjusted for family size, are officially considered poor.

<sup>2/</sup> In 1985, there were no statistically significant changes in the number of black or white children, or children of Spanish origin in poverty, or in the poverty rates for these groups. This was true for all children under 18 and children under six.

<sup>3/</sup> High child poverty counties were defined as the 20 percent of all U.S. counties estimated in the 1980 Decennial Census to have the highest child poverty rates. In each county, 25 percent or more of all children lived in families with incomes at or below the official poverty level.

<sup>4/</sup> Counties with high participation were those in the top 20 percent when the number of poor children receiving program services in a county was compared to the number of poor children in the county as estimated in the 1980 Decennial Census. Low participation counties were those in the bottom 20 percent.

<sup>5/</sup> All states were rated on their overall level of program participation by children at or below the poverty level. Ratings were based on the percentage of counties in each state that had high levels of program participation minus the percentage of counties with low program participation.

#### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Between 1979 and 1984, nearly 3 million more children fell into poverty, an increase of almost 30 percent from 10 million to 12.9 million. The overall child poverty rate increased from 16 to 21 percent, a 31 percent rise (p. 2).
- Minority children remained disproportionately poor.
   However, more than 2 million of the children who fell into poverty during this period were white children (p. 4).
- The greatest increase in both the number of poor children and the poverty rate for children between 1979 and 1984 occurred in the Midwest. Poverty among midwestern children increased by over 1 million, or by 60 percent, and the poverty rate went from 11 percent to 16 percent, a 41 percent rise (p. 5).
- In 1979 and 1984, poverty rates for children under six for all racial/ethnic groups were consistently higher than for all children under 18. The rate of increase in the number of young, low-income children between 1979 and 1984 was faster than for all children. Over 1.5 million children under six became impoverished, a 45 percent increase. The poverty rate for these children rose from 17.8 percent to 23.4 percent, a 31 percent increase (pp. 5, 7).
- New trends emerged with respect to those groups of children with the highest poverty rates. For example, the group of children under 18 with the highest poverty rate shifted from black children in the South (44 percent in 1979 and 1984) to children of Spanish origin in the Northeast (43 percent in 1979 to 55 percent in 1984) (p. 7).
- Black children under six in the Midwest had the highest poverty rate of any group of children (under six and under 18) in 1984. Nearly two-thirds of these children (63.4 percent) began their lives in poverty (p. 9).

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#### CHAPTER I. CHILDREN IN POVERTY

#### NATIONAL AND REGIONAL TRENDS IN POVERTY: 1979 - 1984

This section analyzes national and regional trends in the number of impoverished children and in children's poverty rates between 1979 and 1984. Data are presented for all children under 18 years of age, white and black children, and children of Spanish origin, who can be of any race. Shifts in poverty among children under six are also described.

## Child Poverty in 1984: Dramatic Increases in Five Years

Between 1979 and 1984, the number of impoverished children increased significantly across the Nation.1/

In 1979, nearly 10 million children (16 percent) in America were poor (Table I-1). By 1984, nearly 3 million more children had fallen into poverty, an increase of almost 30 percent. The poverty rate for all children in 1984, 21 percent, was the highest it has been since 1964, except for the recession years of 1982 (21.3 percent) and 1983 (21.8 percent).

In 1979, poverty rates for black and white children, and children of Spanish origin varied widely. While there were more than 2 million more poor white children than black children in 1979, the poverty rate for black children, 40.8 percent, was over 3-1/2 times the rate for white children, 11.4 percent. The rate for children of Spanish origin, 27.7 percent, was nearly 2-1/2 times the rate for white children.



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In August, 1986, U.S. Census Bureau released poverty figures for 1985. Numbers of children in poverty and child poverty rates did not change appreciably from 1984 levels.

TABLE I-1
POVERTY STATUS OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1979 and 1984
(Numbers in thousands)

		1979			1984		Absolu	te Change	Perce	nt Change
UNDER 18		# Below	* Below		# Below	& Below		Below		Below
Region, Race & Spanish Origin	Total	Poverty	Poverty	Total	Poverty	Poverty	Total	Poverty	Total	Poverty
United States										
All races	62,646	9,994	16.0	61,680	12,929	21.0	-966	2,935	-1.5	29.4
White	51,687	5,909	11.4	50,190	8,086	16.1	-1,497	2,177	-2.9	36.8
Black	9,172	3,746	40.8	9,355	4,320	46.2	183	574	2.0	15.3
Spanish Origin	5,426	1,504	27.7	5,983	2,317	38.7	557	813*	10.3	54.1
Northeast										
All races	13,064	2.013	15.4	12,121	2,486	20.5	-943	473		23.5
White	11,119	1,369	12.3	10,186	1,675	16.4	-933	306	-7.2 -8.4	23.3
Black	1,696	611	36.0	1,673	764	45.7	-23	153	-1.4	
Spanish Origin	964	418	43.4	1,069	588	55.0	105	170*	10.9	25.0 40.7
Midwest										
All races	16,503	2,088	12.6	16,055	3,291	20 1	-448	1,203	-2.7	57.6
White	14,393	1,291	9.0	13,880	2,196	3.5.8	-513	905	-3.6	70.1
Black	1.876	754	40.2	1,900	1,029	54.2	24	275		
Spanish Origin	489	100	20.4	584	228	39.0	95	128*	1.3 19.4	36.5 128.0
South										
All races	21.261	4,319	20.3	20.921	4,789	22.9	-340	470	-1.6	30.0
White	16,059	2,083	13.0	15,542	2.476	15.9	-517	393	-3.2	10.9 18.9
Black	4.898	2.160	44.3	5,027	2,233	44.4	129	65		
Spanish Origin	1,642	477	29.0	1,846	632	34.2	204	155*	2.6 12.4	3.0 32.5
West										
All races	11,818	1,574	13.3	12,583	2,363	30.0	765	700		
White	10,116	1,166	11.5	10,582	1,739	18.8 16.4		789 573	6.5	50.1
Black	702	213	30.3	755	294		466		4.6	49.1
Spanish Origin	2,331	509	21.8			38.9	53	81	7.5	38.0
obenieni oridiii	2,331	309	41.8	2,484	869	35.0	153	360*	6.6	70.7

A small part of the increase in the number of poor children of Spanish origin is attributable to changes in estimating procedures instituted by the Census Bureau in 1984.

Source: 1980 and 1985 Current Population Surveys, U.S. Bureau of the Census

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The percentages of children in poverty also varied significantly by region in 1979. The lowest child poverty rate was in the Midwest (12.6 percent), the highest in the South (20.3 percent). Black children in the South had the highest rate of poverty of any group of children under 18 in any region, 44.3 percent, followed by children of Spanish origin in the Northeast, 43.4 percent. White children in the Midwest had the lowest poverty rate of any group, 9 percent.

. By 1984 the picture had changed considerably.

The vast majority of the "newly poor" children were white children. There were over 2 million more white children living in impoverished families in 1979 than in 1984, a 37 percent increase.

The poverty rate for white children increased from 11.4 percent to 16.1 percent, a 41 percent rise. The pace at which the rate rose for white children was nearly equaled by children of Spanish origin, whose poverty rate rose from 27.7 percent to 38.7 percent, or by 40 percent.

In 1984, black children continued to have the highest rate of poverty among the three racial/ethnic groups. However, over the five-year span, both the number of black children falling into poverty, and the rate of increase in the percentage of children in poverty for this group, was the lowest among the three groups. The poverty rate for black children rose from 40.8 percent in 1979 to 46.2 percent in 1984, or by 13 percent.

Of the 12.9 million children in poverty in 1984, 8.1 million were white, 4.3 million black, and 2.3 million were of Spanish origin.



Finally, during the period between 1979 and 1984, poverly rates for children under six in each region and for each racial/ethnic group were consistently higher than for the entire group of children under 18 (Table I-2).

# Rate of Increase Varies by Region; New Patterns Emerge

Every region in the country experienced an increase in child poverty between 1979 and 1984.

By far. however, the greatest increase among poor children occurred in the Midwest. Over 1 million more midwestern children lived in poor families in 1984 than in 1979, an increase of nearly 60 percent.

In the Midwest, there were 275,000 more low-income black children (36.5 percent increase), 900,000 more low-income white children (70 percent increase), and 128,000 more poor children of Spanish origin (128 percent increase), more than doubling the 1979 figure. 1/

Child poverty also rose by nearly 800,000 or by over 50 percent in the West. In the West, there were 80,000 more black children in poverty (38 percent increase), 570,000 more white children (49 percent increase) and 360,000 more children of Spanish origin (71 percent increase).

In the Northeast, close to 1/2 million children fell into poverty, nearly a 25 percent increase. Of these children, 150,000 were black children (25 percent increase), 300,000 were white children (22 percent

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A small part of the increase in the number of poor children of Spanish origin is attributable to changes in estimating procedures instituted by the Census Bureau in 1984.

TABLE I-2
Poverty Status of Related Children Under Six by Race and Spanish Origin: 1979 and 1984
(Numbers in Thousands)

		1979		_	1984		Absolu	te Change	Perce	nt Change
UNDER 6		# Below	8 Below		Below	* Below		Be low		Below
Region, Race & Spanish Origin	<u>Total</u>	Poverty	Poverty	Total	Poverty	Poverty	Total	Poverty	Total	Poverty
United States										
All races	19,197	3,415	17.8	21,082	4,938	23.4	1,885	1 600		
White	15,691	2,057	13.1	17,159	3,134	18.3	1,468	1,523	9.8	44.6
Black	2,850	1,236	43.4	3,174	1,607			1,077	9.4	52.4
Spanish Origin	1,966	577	29.3	2,152	869	50.6 40.4	32 <b>4</b> 186	371 292*	11.4 9.5	30.0 50.6
Northeast				•				-7-	7.3	30.0
All races	3,616	646	17.9	3,957	949	24.0	341	303	9.4	46.9
White	3,037	446	14.7	3,305	633	19.2	268	187	8.8	41.9
Black	486	195	40.1	551	300	54.4	65	105	13.4	53.8
Spanish Origin	337	155	46.0	372	223	59.9	35	68*	10.4	43.9
Midwest										
All races	5.077	728	14.3	5,441	1 202					
White	4.427	477	10.8		1,307	24.0	364	579	7.2	79.5
Black	557	239	42.9	4,474 593	900	19.0	47	423	1.1	88.7
Spanish Origin	185	40	21.6		376	63.4	36	137	6.5	57.3
opanion oragan	103	40	21.6	203	76	37.4	18	36*	9.7	90.0
South										
All races	6,503	1,416	21.8	7,189	1.766	24.6				
White	4,806	666	13.9	5,320		24.6	686	350	10.5	24.7
Black	1,571	724	46.1		930	17.5	514	264	10.7	39.6
Spanish Origin	559	183	32.7	1,759	807	45.9	188	83	12.0	11.5
opaniani or 1911	333	183	32.7	674	229	34.0	115	16*	20.6	25.1
West										
All races	4,001	625	15.6	4,495	916	20.4	494	291	12.3	46.6
White	3,421	468	13.7	3,787	671	17.7	366	203	10.7	
Black	236	78	33.1	271	124	45.8	35	46	14.8	43.4
Spanish Origin	885	199	22.5	903	341	37.8	18	142*	2.0	59.0 71.4

<sup>\*</sup> A small part of the increase in the number of poor children of Spanish origin is attributable to changes in extimating procedures instituted by the Census Bureau in 1984.

Source: 1980 and 1985 Current Population Surveys, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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increase) and 170,000 were children of Spanish origin (41 percent increase).

The rate of increase in poverty was least in the South, 11 percent, although the region continued to have the greatest number and the highest proportion of poor children. In 1984, 4.8 million southern children, 23 percent of all children in the region, lived in families with incomes below the poverty line, up by nearly 1/2 million since 1979. There were 65,000 more black children in poverty (3 percent increase), 390,000 more poor white children (19 percent increase) and 150,000 more poor children of Spanish origin (32.5 percent increase).

While poverty among children increased for all groups in these five years, black children in the South no longer had the highest rate of poverty among children under 18 in 1984 (Table I-3). The poverty rate among children of Spanish origin in the Northeast, 55 percent, was the highest among any group.

The poverty rates for black children in the Midwest and Northeast also grew to exceed those in the South. The poverty rate for black children in the South remained at 44 percent, less than the rate for black children in the Midwest, which increased from 40 percent to 54 percent, and the rate for black children in the Northeast, which climbed from 36 percent to 46 percent.

#### Poverty Grows Fastest Among Young Children

Over 1.5 million children under six fell into poverty between 1979 and 1984, a 45 percent increase. These "newly poor" young children comprise 30 percent of all impoverished children under six in 1984.



TABLE I-3 Shifts in Child Poverty: 1979-1984

	1979		1984				
	-	ercentage n Poverty		Percentage In Poverty			
REGION	1. South 2. Northeast 3. West 4. Midwest	20.3 15.4 13.3 12.6	1. South 2. Midwest 2. Northeast 4. West	22.9 20.5 <u>1/</u> 20.5 <u>1/</u> 18.8			
RACE/BTHNIC GROUP	1. Black 2. Spanish Origi 3. White	40.8 n 27.7 11.4	1. Black 2. Spanish Origin 3. White	46.2 38.7 16.1			
REGION & RACE/ ETHNIC GROUP	1. South/Black 2. NE/Spanish Or 3. Midwest/Black 4. NE/Black 5. West/Black	44.3 igin 43.4 40.2 36.0 30.3	1. ME/Spanish Oric 2. Midwest/Black 3. NE/Black 4. South/Black 5. Midwest/Spanisl Origin	54.2 45.7 44.4			

 $<sup>\</sup>underline{1}$ / Regions with equal percentages of children in poverty received equal rank.

Mirroring trends noted earlier for all children under 18, the great majority of newly poor children under six were white children (71 percent), and the poverty rate for this group increased the fastest, from 13 to 18 percent, a 40 percent rise. The poverty rate for children of Spanish origin under six rose by 38 percent, from 29 to 40 percent, while the rate for blacks rose by 17 percent, from 43 to 51 percent.

However, while poverty among black children rose at a comparatively slower rate than for white children and children of Spanish origin, the 1984 poverty rate for young black children, 51 percent, was the highest national rate recorded for any group of young children since the Census Bureau began keeping these statistics in 1970.

Black children under six in the Midwest emerged as the group with the highest rate of poverty for any group of children in 1984 (under six and under 18). Nearly two-thirds of these children (63.4 percent) began their lives in poverty.

## POVERTY AMONG CHILDREN IN AMERICA'S COUNTIES

## Taking a County-Level Look at Child Poverty

In this study, special attention is focused on those counties with the highest levels of poverty among children. These counties are designated "Child Poverty Counties" and are used throughout the report to indicate where supports for low-income children are most needed.

The most recent county-level poverty data are from the 1980

Decennial Census. (These data actually reflect the poverty status of children during 1979.) Therefore, Child Poverty Counties always refer to the counties with the highest levels of poverty among children in 1979.





specifically, Child Poverty Counties are those counties which fall into the highest fifth, or highest quintile in terms of poverty rates as determined by the 1980 Decennial Census. The lower cut-off point for this quintile was 25.2 percent, about 1-1/2 times the national poverty rate (16 percent). Table P-4, Appendix P, identifies 1979 child poverty rates for all U.S. counties, including the 622 Child Poverty Counties. Child Poverty Counties are listed separately in Table D-1, Appendix D, and the data are summarized in Table I-4.1/

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<sup>1/</sup> Child Poverty Counties are defined as those counties that had the highest incidence of children living in families with cash income below official government poverty thresholds. Federal poverty thresholds, however, do not account for variation in the cost-of-living in different localities within the country. Therefore, while in no case could any of the Child Poverty Counties identified here be considered as not in need of substantial support services for low-income children, it could be true that there are other counties in which many families have higher incomes and are not considered officially poor but who do, in fact, have as substantial a need for assistance because of higher costs for goods and services. Unfortunately, the data required to adjust poverty thresholds to reflect varying costs-of-living are not available.

TABLE I-4
Summary by State: Child Poverty Counties

States	Child Poverty Counties	Total No. Counties	Child Poverty Counties as Percentage of Total Counties
UNITED STATES	622	3,115	201
Alabama	28	67	428
λlaska	0	1 1/	0 %
Arizona	2	$14 \ \overline{2}/$	14%
Arkansas	30	75	40%
California	0	58	0 %
Colorado	8	63	13
Connecticut	0	8	0 🗞
Delaware	0	3	0
District of Col.	1	1	100%
Plorida	24	67	36%
Georgia	73	159	468
Hawaii	0	5	0
Idaho	2	44	49
Illinois	3	102	3%
Indiana	0	92	0
Iowa	2	99	29
Kansas	0	105	0%
Kentucky	52	120	43%
Louisiana	30	64	47%
faine	1	16	6%
faryland	1	24 3/	42
<b>i</b> assachusetts	1	14	7
ichigan	1	83	18
innesota	2	87	28
iississippi	58	82	70%

Alaska has no counties or other state geographical sub-units.
 One additional county has been created since the Decennial Census was conducted.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes one independent city.

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TABLE I-4 (continued)
Summary by State: Child Poverty Counties

States	Child Poverty Counties	Total No. Counties	Child Poverty Counties as Percentage of Total Counties
Missouri	19	115 1/	16%
Montana	8	57	148
Nebraska	10	93	11%
Nevada	1	17 <u>1</u> /	6%
New Hampshire	0	10	0%
New Jersey	2	21	9%
New Mexico	14	32 <u>2</u> /	44%
New York	3	62	5%
North Carolina	28	100	26%
North Dakota	13	53	24%
Ohio	2	88	2%
Oklahoma	17	77	22%
Oregon	0	36	0%
Pennsylvania	1	67	18
Rhode Island	0	5	0.8
South Carolina	21	46	46%
South Dakota	36	66	54%
Tennessee	22	95	23%
Texas	78	254	318
Utah	1	29	3%
Vermont	0	14	0%
Virginia	17	136 <u>3</u> /	13%
Washington	0	39	08
West Virginia	10	55	18%
Wisconsin	0	72	0%
Wyoming	0	23	0%



Includes one independent city.
One additional county has been created since the Decennial Census was conducted.
Includes 41 independent cities.

# CHAPTER II: CHILDREN'S FARTICIPATION ACROSS PROGRAMS

#### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Only five Child Poverty Counties (less than one percent) had high levels of participation across all three programs. No more than 50 of the poorest counties (8 percent) had high participation in two programs (p. 17).
- Only 75 of all U.S. counties (less than 3 percent) had high levels of participation among low-income children in AFDC, Head Start and WIC at the same time. At most, 209 counties (7 percent) had contemporaneous high participation in any two of the programs (p. 14).
- Thirty-one of the poorest counties (5 percent) had low levels of surport for impoverished children in all three programs. As many as 56 high poverty counties (9 percent) had low participation in two programs (p. 18).
- The number of counties with low participation in two or more programs was consistently higher than the number of counties with high participation in the same programs. For example, 186 counties (6 percent of all counties) had low participation in all three programs, more than twice the number that had high participation in all three programs. The number of counties with low participation in AFDC and Head Start (335, or 11 percent) was three times the number with high participation in those programs (p. 15).
- States varied enormously in program participation. On a scale averaging program participation across AFDC, WIC and Head Start, the ten top States scored twice as high as the lowest ten States (p. 19).

#### CHAPTER II: CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION ACROSS PROGRAMS

# EXTREMELY FEW COUNTIES HAVE HIGH RATES OF PARTICIPATION ACROSS PROGRAMS, MANY MORE HAVE LOW PARTICIPATION

This section describes the number and geographical distribution of multi-program AFDC, Head Start and WIC High and Low Participation

Counties. Counties were designated High Participation Counties in any program if they were among the top fifth (20 percent) of all counties in program participation, measured by comparing the number of children receiving services in the county in March, 1984, or in the case of Head Start, during the 1983-1984 school year, to the most recent estimate of the total number of low-income children in the county. In turn, Low Participation Counties were those counties in the bottom fifth in program participation when the numbers of participants and poor children were compared.1/

#### 75 U.S. Counties Had High Participation in All Programs

Multi-program, High Participation Counties were extremely rare.

Across the Nation, only 75 counties (less than 3 percent of all counties) had high levels of participation in AFDC, Head Start and WIC in 1984 (Table E-1, Appendix E).

The number of counties with high participation rates in two programs was also quite low: 209 Head Start/WIC High Participation Counties (7 percent), 119 AFDC/Head Start High Participation Counties (4 percent), and 207 AFDC/WIC High Participation Counties (7 percent). (Tables E-2 to E-4, Appendix E).

The determination of county participation levels utilized 1984 program participation data, however, county-level poverty statistics are drawn from the 1980 Decennial Census, the most recent source for these data. See Appendix B, p. 87, for further discussion.





# Majority of High Participation Counties Found in Midwest

By far, the greatest concentration of multi-program High Participation Counties was in the Midwest, especially in Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan. For example, of the 75 counties that were High Participation Counties in all three programs, 80 percent were in the Midwest, and 53 percent were in the three leading states.

Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan accounted for 48 percent of all counties that had high participation in AFDC and Head Start, and 45 percent of counties that had high participation in AFDC and WIC.

These three states had a substantial percentage of counties high in Head Start and WIC participation as well. The greatest number of counties with high levels of participation in both of these programs, however, were in the South. Mississippi had the most Head Start/WIC High Participation Counties of any state in the Nation.

# Low Participation Counties Outnumber High Participation Counties

One hundred eighty six counties (6 percent of all counties) had low levels of participation for low-income children in AFDC, Head Start, and WIC (Table E-5, Appendix E).

In 138 of these three-way low participation counties, or 4 percent of all U.S. counties, APDC benefits went to a small proportion of all poor children, but either WIC benefits or Head Start benefits were completely lacking.

The number of counties that had low participation in two programs was consistently greater than the number with high participation in two programs.

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For example, the 335 AFDC/Head Start Low Participation Counties (11 percent of all counties) outnumbered AFDC/Head Start High Participation Counties (119) by nearly three-to-one. There were 325 Head Start/WIC Low Participation Counties (10 percent of all counties), over a third more than the 210 Head Start/WIC High Participation Counties. The 253 AFDC/WIC Low Participation Counties (8 percent of all counties) were 18 percent more than 207 AFDC/WIC High Participation Counties. (Tables E-6 - E-8, Appendix E)

#### Low Participation Counties Widespread

Multi-program Low Participation Counties were spread throughout the South, West, and Midwest. Only two, however, were located in Northeastern states.

Texas, by far, had the highest number of multi-program Low Participation Counties in each of the possible pairings, both within the South and across all states. Compared to any other state, Texas had more than twice as many counties with low participation in two or more programs.

The 64 Texas counties that had low participation in all programs accounted for nearly one-half of all such counties in the Nation.

Montana also consistently had a high number of multi-program Low Participation Counties. Another western state, Idaho, had a significant number of AFDC/Head Start Low Participation Counties.

In the Midwest, Kansas and Nebraska clearly had the highest numbers of Low Participation Counties across all possible pairings. In addition, North Dakota had numerous AFDC/Head Start Low Participation Counties, while Indiana had a significant number of Head Start/WIC Low Participation Counties.





# COUNTIES WITH THE GREATEST CHILD POVERTY DO NOT HAVE MOST EXTENSIVE SUPPORT PROGPAMS. LOW PARTICIPATION MORE COMMON

The preceding section analyzed the number and distribution of multiprogram Figh and Low Participation Counties among all U.S. counties.

This section isolates those multi-program high or low serving counties
that also were counties with high overall levels of child poverty -Child Poverty Counties.

# Strong Support Across Programs Lacking in Poorest Counties

In those counties where poverty among children was most extreme, Child Poverty Counties, high levels of program participation in more than one program was virtually nonexistent.

In the entire Nation, only five Child Poverty Counties, less than 1 percent, had high levels of participation across all three programs (Table E-9, Appendix E).

There were also extremely few Child Poverty Counties that had high levels of participation in two programs. Of the Child Poverty Counties, only 50 (8 percent) had high levels of Head Start and WIC participation; 11 (2 percent) had high levels of Head Start and APDC participation; and 7 (1 percent) had high levels of APDC and WIC participation (Tables E-10 - E-12, Appendix E).

Clearly, no state had many Child Poverty Counties that were multi-program High Participation Counties. Mississippi had the highest number of such counties. Pifteen of the state's 58 Poverty Counties had high participation in Head Start and WIC.



#### Low Participation Across All Programs in Six Percent of Poorest Counties

The number of Child Poverty Counties with low levels of service across all three programs was small, although substantially greater than the number of counties with high participation in those programs. There were 31 Child Poverty Counties (5 percent) in which a high percentage of low-income children received few or none of the supports they need through APDC, Head Start, and WIC (Table E-13, Appendix E).

Pifty-six Child Poverty Counties (9 percent) were also Low

Participation Counties in two programs, APDC and WIC. There were 54

Child Poverty Counties (9 percent) that had low participation in APDC

and Head Start, and 36 Child Poverty Counties (6 percent) were WIC/Head

Start Low Participation Counties. (Tables E-14 - E-16, Appendix E)

Child Poverty Counties with low participation in two or more programs were concentrated in five states: Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and especially Texas. For example, of the 31 poor counties with low participation in all there programs, nearly half (14) were in Texas, twice as many as in any other state.

# ACROSS ALL PROGRAMS, STATES SHOW ENORMOUS RANGE IN AVERAGE LEVELS OF PARTICIPATION

APDC, Head Start, and WIC Participation Scales have been developed for each state based on the percentages of High Participation Counties in each state minus the percentage of Low Participation Counties. Each scale provides a relative measure of the degree to which low income children are provided support services in the state. This section compares state's scores on these scales, which can range from -100 to 100.

# wide Gap in Participation Between Top and Bottom States

Participation scores on the APDC, WIC and Head Start Participation Scales were added together and divided by three to determine an average participation score across programs for each state. States were ranked for overall program participation based on these average scores.

(Table II-1)

The average scores for the top ten states were added together and divided by ten to determine an "average of average scores" for these ten states. The value, 39, was twice as high as the average of average scores for the bottom ten states, -36.

Michigan conaistently ranked third or fourth in participation in the individual programs, yielding the top overall rank. Two other midwestern states, Wisconsin and Ohio were among the top five states in terms of their average score across all programs. Ohio ranked in the top ten in each support program.

Vermont's average score across programs ranked second, primarily reflecting exceptionally strong WIC participation. Similarly, Mississippi ranked fifth, largely due to very strong Head Start enrollment.

Maryland and the District of Columbia ranked sixth and seventh.

Maryland's average score reflected consistency in participation across programs while the District's relatively high average was clearly a function of extremely high APDC participation.

Three other states had average participation scores in the top ten overall: Connecticut, Rhode Island and California. The two north-eastern states' scores reflected relatively high APDC and WIC scores



TABLE II-1
APDC, Head Start and WIC Participation Scores
by State and Rank

State	APDC Score	Head Start Score	WIC Score	Average Score	Rank <u>1</u> /
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
Michigan	98	32	43	58	1
Vermont	36	14	100	50	2
Wisconsin	89	11	46	49	3
Ohio	90	18	31	46	4
Mississippi	-3	89	29	38	5
Maryland	33	34	38	35	6
Dist. of Col.	100	0	0	33	7
Connecticut	63	0	25	29	8
Rhode Island	60	0	20	27	9
California	89	0	-19	23	10
Illinois	53	-9	20	21	11
New Jersey	81	0	-20	20	12
South Carolina	2	22	37	20	12
Pennsylvania	45	03	4	17	14
New Hampshire	10	0	40	17	14
Missouri	3	20	26	16	16
Maine	38	13	-6	15	17
Minnesota	16	13	11	13	18
Massachusetts	57	-7	-14	12	19
New York	28	-8	10	10	. 20
Iowa	22	<b>~5</b>	10	9	21
Wyoming	5	-8	30	9	21
Kentucky	1	16	9	9	21
West Virginia	20	2	2	8	24
Hawaii	100	0	-75	8	24
Georgia	-7	-11	26	3	26
Washington	51	-16	-28	2	27
North Carolina	-23	-5	31	1	28
Oklahoma	-22	29	4	1	28
Delaware	33	0	-33	0	30

<sup>1/</sup> States with equal scores received equal rank.

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TABLE II-1 (continued)

AFDC, Head Start and WIC Participation Scores
by State and Rank

State	AFDC Score	Head Start Score	WIC Score	Average Score	Rank <u>1</u> /
<del></del>					
Alaska	0	0	0	0	30
Arizona	-7	43	-36	0	30
Tennessee	-32	10	12	-3	33
Louisiana	-1	-23	9	<b>-</b> 5	34
Alabama	-22	-13	12	-8	35
Nevada	-53	-12	41	-8	36
Plorida	-3	-19	-10	-11	37
New Mexico	-22	22	-41	-14	38
Virginia	-6	-34	3	-16	39
Indiana	-8	-31	-15	-18	40
Colorado	-5	-35	-13	-18	40
Arkansas	-49	11	-23	-20	42
Oregon	~3	-36	-31	-23	43
Utah	-41	-41	-14	-32	44
North Dakota	-62	-59	19	-34	45
South Dakota	-64	-11	-28	-34	45
Kancas	-18	-60	-47	-42	47
Nebraska	~43	-49	-35	-42	47
Idaho	-55	-39	-34	-43	49
Texas	-55	-33	-51	-46	50
Montana	-44	-51	-42	-46	50

 $<sup>\</sup>underline{1}\!\!/$  States with equal scores received equal ranks.

while California reached the top ten almost exclusively because of high AFDC participation.

In contrast to the high scoring states, the two lowest scoring states were Texas and Montana. Montana was in the bottom ten states in APDC, Head Start and WIC participation, and Texas was among the lowest ten in APDC and WIC.

Like Montana, the next two lowest ranking states, Idaho and Nebraska were consistently in the bottom ten in each program.

A low average participation score in Kansas largely reflected extremely low participation in Head Start and WIC, while South Dakota's score was due mainly to low APDC participation. North Dakota's low score reflected very low APDC and Head Start participation, but relatively high WIC participation.

Two of the other three states in the bottom ten were western states:
Utah and Oregon. The final state in the bottom group, Arkansas had
above average participation in Head Start but very low APDC coverage.

## Among Regions, Northeast Consistently Highest, West Lowest

Viewing states' APDC, Head Start, and WIC participation from a regional perspective, it is clear that northeastern states most consistently had high average scores across programs. Led by Vermont, three of nine states in the region were among the top ten states in average participation across programs, and the remaining six were among the top 20.

States in the Midwest showed a distinct split in average participation levels. Three of 11 states in the region were in the top ten and

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four others were in the top 20. On the other hand, the remaining five ranked fortieth or lower.

Southern states tended to have lower rates of participation relative to other states. While four of 17 states ranked among the top 20, 13 other states were ranked 30th or lower.

western states consistently had the lowest average program participation scores. While California ranked tenth, 12 of 13 states in the region were ranked below 30, including five states in the bottom ten.

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#### CHAPTER III: CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN AFDC (1979-1984)

#### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- The number of low-income children receiving APDC benefits in the over 600 counties with the highest child poverty rates in 1979 -- "Child Poverty Counties " -- declined by 175,000 by 1984, a 10 percent drop (p. 38).
- The number of low-income children receiving APDC benefits between 1979 and 1984 declined in 30 states despite a nationwide increase of three million more poor children (p. 26).
- The percentage of poor children receiving benefits declined by 22 percent between 1979 and 1984, from 71 percent to 55 percent. Regional declines ranged from nearly a 30 percent drop in the Northeast, to a 16 percent decline in the South (p. 26).
- In 1984, only 27 (4 percent) of all Child Poverty Counties had high levels of APDC participation, a decrease of more than 50 percent since 1979. In 1979, 57 counties (9 percent) of the poorest counties were also APDC High Participation Counties (p. 39).
- In 1984, 138 (22 percent) of the poorest counties had low AFDC participation among low-income children, five times the number of Child Poverty Counties with high AFDC participation during that year (p. 42).
- States showed a very wide disparity in program participation between the most and least successful states. The average of the top ten states' scores on an AFDC Participation Scale was over 3-1/2 times greater than the average of the lowest ten states' scores (p. 32).
- The value of the average maximum AFDC benefit for a family of four declined by 17 percent between 1979 and 1984, after accounting for inflation. Maximum benefits failed to keep pace with inflation in 49 states, dropping by as much as one-third (p. 46).

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CHAPTER III: CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN AFDC (1979-1984)

CHILD POVERTY INCREASES BY 3 MILLION SINCE 1979, YET OVER HALF
OF ALL STATES SERVE FEWER POOR CHILDREN IN 1984 THAN IN 1979.

PERCENTAGE OF POOR CHILDREN SERVED NATIONALLY AND IN
ALL REGIONS DECLINES DRAMATICALLY

Between 1979 and 1984, the AFDC program failed to respond to rapidly increasing poverty among children, resulting in a dramatic drop in the percentage of low-income children receiving benefits.1/

In the U.S., between 1979 and 1984, the rate of AFDC participation for low-income children dropped from 71 percent to 55 percent, a 22 percent decline (Table III-1).

In every region of the country, rates declined substantially because, while the number of children participating in the program essentially remained stable, the number of poor children climbed rapidly. The number of children receiving AFDC increased by less than 25,000, from 7.066 million in February, 1979, to 7.09 million in March, 1984.

While poverty increased among children by 29 percent between 1979-1984, in more than half the states (30), the number of low-income children served by AFDC declined. (Table F-1, Appendix F, shows the change in the number of children served in each U.S. county between 1979 and 1984. The data are summarized by state and region in Table III-2.)

In this context, the term "percentage" refers to the ratio of the number of children receiving APDC benefits during February, 1979 or March, 1984, to the number of related children living in families with annual incomes below the poverty line in 1979 or 1984. The percentages noted are not, in fact, exact because APDC eligibility is determined on the basis of monthly income, and children enter and leave the program as their family's income fluctuates. As a result, not all children that receive benefits during one month will live in families whose total annual income will be below the poverty line. See Appendix B, p. 91, for further discussion.



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TABLE III-1
AFDC Participation Rates for Low-Income Children
By Region: 1979 and 1984

	Percentage of Poor Children Receiving AFDC: Peb. 1979	Percentage of Poor Children Receiving APDC: Mar. 1984	Percent Change
UNITED STATES	718	55%	-22%
Northeast	96%	68%	-29%
Midwest	89%	64%	-28%
South	45%	38%	-16%
West	85%	62%	-278



Table III-2 Children Receiving AFDC Benefits by State and Region: 1979 and 1984

	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in Feb. 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in Mar. 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
UNITED STATES	7,065,785	7,089,581	23,796	. 5%
Northeast	1,937,039	1,703,722	-233,317	-12%
Connecticut	94,216	83,96 <b>3</b>	-10.253	-11%
Maine	40,306	32,471	-7.835	-19%
Massachusetts	235,834	158,289	-77,545	-33%
New Hampshire	14,164	12,916	-1,248	-9%
New Jersey	319,258	256,585	-62,67 <b>3</b>	-20%
New York	773,464	734,294	-39,170	-5%
Pennsylvania	412,120	381,567	-30,553	-7%
Rhode Island	34,447	29,497	~4,950	-14%
Vermont	13,230	14,140	910	7%
Midwest	1,862,305	2,094,382	232,077	12%
Illinois	478,867	499,246	20,379	4%
Indiana	105,553	111,513	5,960	6%
I owa	62,560	71,754	9,194	15%
Kansas	46,521	47,362	841	2%
Michigan	430,765	481,303	50,538	12%
Minnesota	87,780	93,727	5,947	73
Missouri	132,732	130,718	-2,014	-1%
Nebraska	25,155	29,005	3,850	15%
North Dakota	9,187	7,551	-1,636	-189
Ohio	330,673	431,623	100,950	30%
South Dakota	14,721	11,350	-3,371	-23%
Wisconsin	137,791	179,230	41,439	30%



Table III-2 (continued)
Children Receiving AFDC Benefits by
State and Region: 1979 and 1984

	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in Feb. 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in Mar. 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
South	1,933,398	1,830,399	-102,999	-5%
Alabama	127,332	107,770	-19,562	-15%
Arkansas	64,348	44,399	-19,949	-31%
Delaware	22,702	16,811	-5,891	-26%
Dist. of Col.	61,645	45,536	-16.109	-26%
Florida	168,115	181,813	13,698	-20% 8%
Georgia	150.764	170,928	20.164	13%
Kentucky	116,292	101,513	~14,779	-13%
Louisiana	149,777	154.018	4.241	3.9
Maryland	142.242	124.368	-27,874	-13%
Mississippi	128,075	109,722	-18,353	
North Carolina	139,118	113,967	~: 5,151	~14% ~18%
Oklahoma	62,423	57,637	-4,786	
South Carolina	103,198	89,406	~13,792	-8% -13%
Tennessee	114,608	104,677	-9,931	-98
Texas	212,205	239,143	26.938	13%
Virginia	114,429	105,513	-8.916	-8 <i>a</i>
West Virginia	56,125	63,178	7,053	-05 13%
•		03,170	7,033	134
West	1,333,043	1,461,078	128,035	10%
Alaska	9,955	9,037	~918	~9%
Arizona	34,319	51,882	17,563	51%
California	925,608	1,065,254	139,646	15%
Colorado	55,515	52,157	-3,358	-6%
Hawaii	39,442	34,581	-4,861	-12%
I daho	13,682	12,581	-1,101	-8%
Montana	12,396	13,209	813	7%
Nevada	6,962	8,578	1,616	23%
New Mexico	36,038	31,920	-4,118	~11%
Oregon	76,943	45,938	-31,005	-40%
Ütah	26,552	24,500	-2,052	-8%
Washington	91,256	105,455	14,199	16%
Wyoming	4,375	5,986	1,611	37%

### Northeast, South Hardest Hit

In both the Northeast and South, both the number and the percentage of low-income children participating in APDC declined between 1979 and 1984.

The steepest drop in AFDC occurred in the Northeast. Participation dropped from 96 percent in 1979 to 68 percent in 1984, or by 29 percent.

During this period, over 200,000 fewer children received benefits in the Northeast, while the number of poor children increased by nearly one-half million, from 2.0 million to 2.5 million or by 23 percent.

The percentage of children receiving benefits in the South also fell from 45 percent in 1979 to 38 percent in 1984, the lowest in the Nation. Twelve southern states served fewer children in 1984 than in 1979.

During that period, the number of children receiving benefits dropped by over 100,000, while poverty among southern children increased by nearly one-half million, from 4.3 million to 4.8 million, or by 11 percent.

Only one state in the Northeast (Vermont) and five southern states (Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas and West Virginia) provided benefits to a greater number of children in 1984 than in 1979.

### More Served in Midwest, West, But Rates of Participation Decline

The rate of increase in the number of children in poverty in both the Midwest (58 percent) and in the West (50 percent) was twice as great as in the Northeast (23 percent) and nearly five times greater than in the South (11 percent).

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In response to the enormous growth in poverty in the Midwest and West, the number of children receiving benefits rose moderately, despite various factors restricting growth in APDC caseloads. 1/ But the increase in APDC participants was not nearly comparable to the increase in poor children, causing therefore a steep decline in poor children's rate of participation in APDC.

The percentage of low-income children receiving AFDC benefits in the Midwest declined by 28 percent between 1979 and 1984, from 89 percent to 64 percent. This occurred despite the fact that over 200,000 more children in the region received benefits and all but three states served more children in 1984 than in 1979.

Over the same period, poverty increased faster in the Midwest than in any other region. The number of low-xxxxxxxxxx children increased by 1.2 million, from 2.1 million in 1979 to 3.3 million in 1984, or by 58 percent.

Similarly in the West, the percentage of low-income children receiving benefits declined by 27 percent between 1979 and 1984, from 85 percent to 62 percent, despite an increase of over 150,000 in the number of children participating in the program. Over the five-year span, 800,000 more children in the West became impoverished.

### WIDE VARIATION IN STATE APDC PARTICIPATION IN 1984. PATTERNS CONSISTENT WITH 1979 TRENDS

The previous section analyzed national and regional trends in APDC participation (1979-1984). This section compares low income children's APDC participation between <u>states</u> in 1984, and contrasts these findings with similar data from 1979.

See p. 47 in this chapter for a discussion of state and federal limits on APDC eligibility.

For the purposes of comparing states, we have developed an AFDC Participation Scale. For each state, the Participation Scale reflects the percentage of AFDC High Participation Counties minus the percentage of AFDC Low Participation Counties.

High Participation Counties are those counties in the top fifth in terms of APDC participation when the number of children receiving benefits is compared to the estimated total number of low-income children (Table F-2, Appendix F, summarized in Table III-3). Low Participation Counties are those counties in the lowest fifth in terms of APDC participation (Trole F-3, Appendix F, summarized in Table III-4).1/ The range of possible scores on the APDC Participation Scale for 1979 and 1984 was -100 to 100.

### Substantial Split Between Most and Least Successful States

A comparison of AFDC participation scores for the top ten states and those of the lowest ten makes clear the vast disparity between states in the degree that income suggest was extended to low-income children. The average of the top ten states' scores (83) was over 3-1/2 times greater than the average of the bottom ten states (-50) (Table III-5).

Two states, Hawaii and the District of Columbia 2/, each had the maximum score on the AFDC Participation Scale. These scores were over 5-1/2 times greater than South Dakota's score, the lowest for any state.



<sup>1/</sup> The determination of county participation levels utilized 1984 program participation data, however, county-level poverty statistics are drawn from the 1980 Decennial Census, the most recent source for these data. See Appendix B, p. 87, for further discussion.

<sup>2/</sup> Throughout this report, the District of Columbia is included in both state- and county-level analyses.

TABLE III-3
Summary by State: 1984 AFDC High Participation Counties (N = 619)

_	Pa	gh rticipation			cipation
State and		unties and	State and		ies and
Total No.		rcent of	Total No.	Percei	
of Counties 1/	A1	1 Counties	of Counties 1/	All Co	ounties
Alabama (67)	0	(0%)	Missouri (115)	15	(13%)
Alaska (1)	0	(0%)	Montana (57)	2	(3%)
Arizona (14)	0	(0%)	Nebraska (93)	7	(7%)
Arkansas (75)	0	(0%)	Nevađa (17)	1	(6%)
California (58)	53	(91%)	New Hampshire (10)	1	(10%)
Colorado (63)	11	(17%)	New Jersey (21)	17	(81%)
Connecticut (8)	5	(63%)	New Mexico (32)	0	(0%)
Delaware (3)	1	(33%)	New York (58)	16	(28%)
Dist. of Col. (1)	1	(100%)	North Carolina (10)	) 1	(1%)
Florida (67)	0	(0%)	North Dakota (53)	1	(2%)
Georgia (159)	3	(2%)	Ohio (88)	80	(91%)
Hawaii (4)	4	(100%)	Oklahoma (77)	0	(0%)
Iđaho (44)	2	(4%)	Oregon (36)	3	(88)
Illinois (102)	54	(53%)	Pennsylvania (67)	31	(46%)
Indiana (92)	5	(5%)	Rhode Island (5)	3	(60%)
Iowa (99)	29	(29%)	South Carolina (46)	3	(6%)
Kansas (105)	16	(15%)	South Dakota (66)	C.	(0%)
Kentucky (120)	4	(38)	Tennessee (95)	0	(0%)
Louisiana (63)	1	(2%)	Texas (253)	0	(0%)
Maine (16)	6	(38%)	Utah (29)	2	(7%)
Maryland (24)	8	(33%)	Vermont (14)	5	(36%)
Massachusetts (14)	8	(57%)	Virginia (131)	11	(88)
Michigan (83)	81	(98%)	Washington (39)	21	(54%)
Minnesota (83)	24	(29%)	West Virginia (55)	13	(24%)
Mississippi (82)	1	(18)	wisconsin (72)	64	(89%)
			Wyoming (23)	5	(22%)

<sup>1/</sup> Counties in which no low-income children resided, or where the APDC program was administered in an adjacent county, (see Appendix A, pp. 78 and 80) have been excluded.

TABLE III-4 Summary by State: 1984 AFDC Low Participation Counties (N = 620)

State and Total No. of Counties 1/	Low Participation Counties and Percent of All Counties		State and Total No. of Counties <u>1</u> /	Low Participation Counties and Percent of All Counties		
Alabama (67)	15	(228)	Missouri (115)	11	(10%)	
Alaska (1)	a	(0%)	Montana (57)	27	(47%)	
Arizona (14)	1	(7%)	Nebraska (93)	47	(50%)	
Arkansas (75)	37	(498)	Nevada (17)	10	(59%)	
California (58)	1	(2%)	New Hampshire (10)	0	(0%)	
Colorado (63)	14	(22%)	New Jersey (21)	0	(0%)	
Connecticut (8)	0	(00)	New Mexico (32)	7	(22%)	
Delaware (3)	0	(0%)	New York (58)	0	(0%)	
Dist. of Col. (1)	0	(0%)	North Carolina (10)	) 24	(24%)	
Florida (67)	2	(3%)	North Dakota (53)	34	(64%)	
Georgia (159)	15	(9%)	Ohio (88)	1	(1%)	
Hawaii (4)	0	(0%)	Oklahoma (77)	17	(22%)	
Idaho (44)	26	(59%)	Oregon (36)	4	(11%)	
Illinois (102)	0	(0%)	Pennsylvania (67)	1	(1%)	
Indiana (92)	12	(13%)	Rhode Island (5)	0	(0%)	
Iowa (99)	;	(7%)	South Carolina (46)	2	(4%)	
Kansas (105)	35	(33%)	South Dakota (66)	42	(64%)	
Kentucky (120)	2	(2%)	Tennessee (95)	30	(32%)	
Louisiana (63)	2	(3%)	Texas (253)	140	(55%)	
Maine (16)	0	(0%)	Utah (29)	14	(48%)	
Maryland (24)	0	(0%)	Vermont (14)	0	(0%)	
Massachusetts (14)	0	(0%)	Virginia (131)	19	(148)	
Michigan (83)	0	(0%)	Washington (39)	1	(3%)	
Minnesota (83)	11	(13%)	West Virginia (55)	2	(4%)	
Mississippi (82)	3	(4%)	Wisconsin (72)	0	(0%)	
			Wyoming (23)	4	(17%)	

Counties in which no low-income children resided, or where the AFDC program was administered in an adjacent county, (see Appendix A, pp. 78 and 80) have been excluded.



TABLE III-5
1984 AFDC Participation Scores and Rank by State

State	Score	Rank 1/	State	Score	Ranl: 1/
Dist. of Col.	100	1	Kentucky	1	26
Hawaii	100	1	Alaska	Ō	27
Michigan	98	3	Louisiana	-1	28
Ohio	90	4	Mississippi	-3	29
Wisconsin	89	5	Plorida	-3	29
California	89	5	Oregon	-3	29
New Jersey	81	7	Colorado	-5	32
Connecticut	63	8	Virginia	-6	33
Rhode Island	60	9	Arizona	<b>-</b> 7	34
Massachusetts	57	10	Georgia	-7	34
Illinois	53	11	Indiana	-8	36
Washington	51	12	Kansas	-18	37
Pennslyvania	45	13	Alabama	-22	38
Maine	38	14	New Mexico	-22	38
Vermont	36	15	Oklahoma	-22	38
Maryland	33	16	North Carolina	-23	41
Delaware	33	16	Tennessee	-32	42
New York	28	18	Utah	-41	43
Iowa	22	19	Nebraska	-43	44
West Virginia	20	20	Montana	-44	45
Minnesota	16	21	Arkansas	-49	46
New Hampshire	10	22	Nevada	-53	47
Wyoming	5	23	Idaho	-55	48
Missouri	3	24	Texas	-55	48
South Carolina	2	25	North Dakota	-62	50
			South Dakota	-64	51

<sup>1/</sup> States with equal scores received equal ranks.

The top scores reflect the fact that the District of Columbia, and all of Hawaii's counties in which low-income children resided, were AFDC High Participation Counties. In the next highest scoring states, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, and California, AFDC High Participation Counties comprised about 90 percent or more of all counties, and no more than one county had low participation.

In contrast, all of the ten lowest scoring states had virtually no High Participation Counties, and Low Participation Counties comprised about one-third or more in each.

The four other states among the top ten in APDC participation in 1934 were New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. High scores in each of these northeastern states reflected high levels of participation in more than half of all counties, and the complete absence of Low Participation Counties.

In the five lowest scoring states -- South Dakota, North Dakota, Texas, Idaho, and Nevada -- no more than two counties were High Participation Counties and a majority of counties in each state were Low Participation Counties (nearly two-thirds in North and South Dakota).

Of the remaining states in the bottom ten -- Arkansas, Montana, Nebraska, Utah, and Tennessee -- only Nebraska had more than two AFDC High Participation Counties.

### APDC Participation Consistent Between 1979-1984

States' AFDC participation score and rank in 1979 (Table III-6) compared to 1984 shows a significant degree of consistency over time in the level of support provided to low income children. For example, for



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TABLE III-6 1979 APDC Participation Scores and Rank by State

State	Score	Rank <u>1</u> /	State	Score	Rank <u>1</u> ,
Alaska	100	1	Kentucky	6	26
Connecticut	100	ī	Virginia	3	26
Dist. of Col.	100	ī	Louisiana	1	27
<b>Bawaii</b>	100	ī	Minnesota	0	28 29
Massachusetts	100	ī	Alabama	-3	29 30
Rhode Island	100	1	Colorado	-9	31
Michigan	95	7	Plorida	-9	31
New Jersey	90	8	Georgia	-9	31
California	86	9	New Mexico	-9	31
Maine	81	10	Missouri	-11	35
Wisconsin	76	11	Kansas	-12	36
Or <b>e</b> gon	72	12	North Carolina		36 37
Maryland	50	13	Oklahoma	-15 -16	3/ 38
Pennsylvania	48	14	Arkansas	-21	38 39
Washington	46	15	Indiana	-21	39
Vermont	36	16	Tennessee	-25	4.7
Dh1o	35	17	Utah	-28	41 42
Delaware	33	18	Wyoming	-31	42 43
lew York	32	19	Montana	-41	44
New Hampshire	30	20	Arizona	-43	45
West Virginia	23	21	North Dakota	-43	45
South Carolina	26	22	South Dakota	-45	47
lowa	16	23	Idaho	-50	48
llinois	8	24	Texas	-55	49
lississipp <u>i</u>	7	25		-55 -58	49 50
				-50 -59	50 51
				-33	21

<sup>1/</sup> States with equal scores received equal ranks.

both the ten highest and the ten lowest scoring states in 1984, eight were also in the corresponding group in 1979.

However, scores and ranks for a few states changed significantly between 1979 and 1984, largely reflecting a substantial increase or decline in the number of children receiving benefits. Oregon, which experienced a 40 percent decline in the numbers of children served, dropped from twelfth in AFDC participation in 1979 to twenty-ninth in 1984.

In contrast, the number of low-income children receiving benefits in Wyoming rose by 37 percent from 1979 to 1984, raising the state's rank from forty-third to twenty-third.

### MILLIONS DO NOT PARTICIPATE IN AFDC. PARTICIPATION DECLINES IN POOREST COUNTIES

This section analyzes the percentage of low-income children receiving AFDC benefits in all counties during 1979, and the degree to which low-income children in counties with the greatest level of poverty among children -- Child Poverty Counties -- received AFDC benefits in 1979 and 1984.

### Number of Children Served Drops in Poorest Counties

In the 622 Child Poverty Counties (counties in the top fifth in terms of child poverty rates in 1979, all 25 percent or more), 1.728 million low-income children received APEC benefits in 1979. In 1984, despite a severe increase in poverty across the Nation, the number of children receiving benefits declined by 175,000 to 1.553 million, a 10 percent drop. In 24 of the 37 states that contained Child Poverty Counties, the number of children receiving benefits declined.

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### In 1979, Lesa than Half of All Poor Children Served in 2000 Counties

In 1979, leas than half of all impoverished children participated in APDC in 2,086 counties, two-thirds of all U.S. counties. In 1,182 counties, APDC benefits were provided to only one-third or fewer low income children. (See Table P-4, Appendix P, for 1979 APDC participation rates for all U.S. counties.)

In 1979, the 620 AFDC High Participation Counties (counties in the top fifth in AFDC participation in 1979) served about two-thirds (63 percent) or more of all low-income children in each of those counties (Table F-5, Appendix F, summarized in Table III-7), while the AFDC Low Participation Counties (counties in the lowest fifth in AFDC participation in 1979) served less than one-fourth (24 percent) of all poor children (Table F-6, Appendix F, summarized in Table III-8).

### High Participation Child Poverty Counties Decline by 50 Percent in 1984

Counties with the most children in need of income supports, Child Poverty Counties, are <u>not</u> the counties with the highest percentages of participation among low-income children.

In 1984, only 4 percent of all Child Poverty Counties (27) were also AFDC High Participation Counties (Table F-7, Appendix F).

The meager number of Child Poverty/AFDC High Participation

Counties in 1984 represents over a 50 percent <u>decline</u> in the number of such counties since 1979. In 1979, 57 counties with the most poverty among children were AFDC High Participation Counties — counties providing AFDC income assistance to more than about two-th rds of those needy children (Table F-9, Apps 187 F).



TABLE III-7
Summary by State: 1979 AFDC High Participation Counties
(N = 619)

•		gh		High		
	Pa	rticipation		Participatio		
State and	Counties and		State and	Count	ies and	
Total No.		rcent of	Total No.	Perce	nt of	
of Counties 1/	Al	1 Counties	of Counties 1/	All C	ounties	
Alabama (67)	4	(6%)	Missouri (115)	10	(9%)	
Alaska (1)	1	(100%)	Montana (57)	2	(3%)	
Arizona (14)	0	(0%)	Nebraska (93)	4	(48)	
Arkansas (75)	2	(3%)	Nevada (17)	1	(6%)	
California (58)	50	(86%)	New Hampshire (10)	3	(30%)	
Colorado (63)	10	(16%)	New Jersey (21)	19	(90%)	
Connecticut (8)	8	(100%)	New Mexico (32)	0	(80)	
Delaware (3)	1	(33%)	New York (58)	20	(34%)	
Dist. of Col. (1)	1	(100%)	North Carolina (100	) 7	(7%)	
Florida (67)	0	(80)	North Dakota (53)	2	(4%)	
Georgia (159)	4	(2%)	Ohio (88)	32	(36%)	
Hawaii (4)	4	(100%)	Oklahoma (77)	1	(18)	
Idaho (44)	1	(2%)	Cregon (36)	28	(78%)	
Illinois (102)	23	(22%)	P∍nnsylvania (67)	32	(48%)	
Indiana (92)	8	(9%)	Rnode Island (5)	5	(100%)	
Iowa (99)	25	(25%)	South Carolina (46)	11	(24%)	
Kansas (105)	16	(15%)	South Dakota (66)	4	(6%)	
Kentucky (120)	11	(9%)	Tennessee (95)	1	(1%)	
Louisiana (63)	4	(6%)	Texas (253)	1	(18)	
Maine (16)	13	(81%)	Utah (29)	3	(10%)	
Maryland (24)	12	(50%)	Vermont (14)	5	(36%)	
Massachusetts (14)	14	(100%)	Virginia (131)	20	(15%)	
Michigan (83)	79	(95%)	Washington (39)	19	(498)	
Minnesota (83)	20	(24%)	West Virginia (55)	13	(248)	
Mississippi (82)	9	(11%)	Wisconsin (72)	55	(76%)	
			Wyoming (23)	1	(48)	

Counties in which no low-income children resided, or where the AFDC program was administered in an adjacent county, (see Appendix A, pp. 78 and 80) have been excluded.



TABLE III-8
Summary by State: 1979 AFDC Low Participation Counties
(N = 620)

State and Total No. of Counties 1/	Low Participation Counties and Percent of All Counties		State and Total No. of Counties <u>1</u> /	Low Participation Counties and Percent of All Counties		
Alabama (67)	6	(9%)	Missouri (115)	23	(20%)	
Alaska (l)	0	(80)	Montana (57)	25	(44%)	
Arizona (14)	6	(43%)	Nebraska (93)	58	(62%)	
Arkansas (75)	18	(24%)	Nevada (17)	11	(65%)	
California (58)	0	(0%)	New Hampshire (10)	Ō	(80)	
Colorado (63)	16	(25%)	New Jersey (21)	0	(80)	
Connecticut (8)	0	(0%)	New Mexico (32)	3	(98)	
Delaware (3)	0	(0%)	New York (58)	1	(28)	
Dist. of Col. (1)	0	(0%)	North Carolina (100	) 20	(20%)	
Florida (67)	6	(98)	North Dakota (53)	25	(47%)	
Georgia (159)	17	(11%)	Ohio (88)	1	(1%)	
Hawaii (4)	0	(0%)	Oklahoma (77)	13	(17%)	
Idaho (44)	23	(52%)	Oregon (36)	2	(6%)	
Illinois (102)	14	(14%)	Pennsylvania (67)	0	(80)	
Indiana (92)	28	(30%)	Rhode Island (5)	Õ	(08)	
Iowa (99)	9	(98)	South Carolina (46)	2	(4%)	
Kansas (105)	28	(27%)	South Dakota (66)	34	(51%)	
Kentucky (120)	3	(3%)	Tennessee (95)	25	(26%)	
Louisiana (63)	3	(5%)	Texas (253)	142	(56%)	
Maine (16)	0	(0%)	Utah (29)	11	(38%)	
Maryland (24)	0	(0%)	Vermont (14)	0	(80)	
Massachusetts (14)	0	(0%)	Virginia (131)	16	(12%)	
Michigan (83)	0	(80)	Washington (39)	1	(3%)	
Minnesota (83)	20	(248)	West Virginia (55)	î	(1%)	
Mississippi (82)	3	(4%)	Wisconsin (72)	Ô	(08)	
			Wyoming (23)	8	(35%)	

<sup>1/</sup> Counties in which no low-income children resided, or where the AFDC program was administered in an adjacent county, (see Appendix A, pp. 78 and 80) have been excluded.

Thus, while relatively high levels of income assistance existed in only 9 percent of the over 600 counties with high concentrations of low-income children in 1979, that percentage was twice as great as in 1984.

As would be expected with such a small number of counties in both 1979 and 1984, no clear geographic patterns were apparent. However, it is worth noting that among the few Child Poverty/High Participation Counties in both Years were a number of counties that contain major American cities, including Baltimore, HD; Atlanta, GA; New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA; Richmond, VA; St. Louis, MO; Boston, MA; and Washington, DC.

### Low Participation Among Poorest Counties in 1984 and 1979

In 1984, 138 or 22 percent of all Child Poverty Counties were also Low Participation Counties (Table P-8, Appendix P), over five times as many as were Child Poverty/APDC High Participation Counties.

The rate of low participation among Child Poverty Counties in 1984 was slightly higher than the 1979 rate. In 1979, 129 or 21 percent of the poorest counties were AFDC Low Participation Counties — counties where no more than about one-fourth of all poor children received benefits (Table P-10, Appendix P).

### FAILURE OF AFDC TO MEET INCREASED MEED PARALLELED BY DRAMATIC EROSION IN VALUE OF BENEFITS

A true picture of how well low-income children are served by AFDC must take into account the value of the benefits as well as the number of children who receive assistance.

Even in 1979, the maximum benefits available through AFDC were insufficient in every state to provide a family with enough annual



income to lift them out of poverty. Yet, between 1979 and 1984, the real value of those benefits declined in nearly every state.

### Benefits Provide No Escape from Poverty in 1979

In 1979, income levels provided through AFDC in every state were far below official estimates of the amount necessary to maintain a minimal standard of living. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor, the "lower budget" for a family of four in 1979 was \$12,585. In the same year, the poverty threshold, which is not based on the actual price of goods and services, was \$7,386 for a family of four.

Differences in states' maximum AFDC payment varied enormously in 1979, yet on an annual basis, all were below the poverty threshold and far below the lower budget. A four-person family with no countable income living in Hawaii, the most generous state, received \$546 per month in 1979. This provided a total annual income of \$6,552, 89 percent of the poverty level for a four-person family in 1979, and 52 percent of the lower budget.1/

In 1979, a similar family in Mississippi, the least generous state, received a meager \$120 per month, for an annual income of \$1,440, 19 percent of the poverty level and only 11 percent of the lower budget.

### In 1984, Poor Families Fall Deeper into Poverty

Table III-9 shows the change in the inflation-adjusted value of the maximum monthly AFDC payment for a four-person family between 1979 and 1984, and between 1979 and 1986.

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Separate poverty thresholds are also calculated for Hawaii and Alaska. In 1979, the poverty threshold for a four-person family in Hawaii was \$7,710. The maximum AFDC benefit over 12 months would have provided 85 percent of this amount.

TABLE III-9 Maximum AFDC Benefit for A Four-Person Family by State: 1979, 1984, and 1986

				Percent Change 79-84 in	Percent Change 79~86 in
	July 1979	January 1984	January 1986	Constant Dollars	Constant Dollars
Alabaπa	148	147	147	-28%	~34%
Alaska	450	775	823	24%	22%
Arizona	239	282	<b>3</b> 53	~15%	-1%
Arkansas	188	191	224	-27%	-21%
California	487	6 <b>2</b> 5	698	-88	-49
Colorado	327	408	420	-10%	~14%
Connecticut	446	549	617	-11%	~88
Delaware	287	336	349	-15%	-19%
Dist. of Col.	349	366	399	-24%	-24%
Florida	230	273	298	-15%	~14%
Georgia	170	238	264	18	3%
Hawaii	546	546	546	-28%	-33%
I daho	<b>3</b> 67	345	344	-32%	-37%
Illinois 1/	333	<b>3</b> 68	385	-20%	-23%
Indiana	275	318	<b>3</b> 16	-17%	~23%
Iowa	419	419	443	-28%	~29%
Kansas 1/	<b>3</b> 50	411	450	-15%	-14%
Kentucky	235	<b>23</b> 5	246	-28%	-30%
Louisiana 1/	187	234	234	-10%	-17%
Maine	332	430	489	-7%	-2%
Maryland	294	355 ·	<b>3</b> 95	-13%	-10%
Massachusetts	379	445	505	-15%	-11%
Michigan 1/2/	470	465	5 <b>3</b> 6	-29%	-24%
Minnesota	454	5 <b>83</b>	616	-88	~98
Mississippi	120	1 <b>2</b> 0	144	-28%	-20%
Missouri	270	<b>3</b> 05	320	-19%	-21%
Montana	331	425	426	#8 <b>-</b>	-14%
Nebraska	370	420	420	-18%	-24%
Nevada	297	272	341	-34%	-23%
New Hampshire	392	389	442	~28%	-25%

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<sup>1/</sup> Area differentials exist within the State's maximum payment. Figures
 given represent the largest cuseload areas.
2/ Data for Michigan obtained by the Select Committee on Children, Youth,
 and Families.

TABLE III-9 (continued)
Maximum AFDC Benefit for A Four-Person Family by State:
1979, 1984, and 1986

	July 1979	January 1984	January 1986	Percent Change 79-84 in Constant Dollars	Percent Change 79-86 in Constant Dollars
New Jersey	386	414	465	-23%	-20%
New Mexico	242	31 <b>3</b>	313	-7%	-20%
New York 1/	476	<b>5</b> 66	596	-14%	-14% -16%
North Carolina	210	221	269	-24%	-16%
North Dakota	<b>3</b> 89	437	454	-19%	-22%
Ohio	327	343	374		
Oklaho ma	349	349	394	-24%	-24%
Oregon	369	445	482	-28%	-25%
Pennsylvania 1/	373	415	466	-13%	-13%
Rhode Island $\frac{2}{2}$	389	421	467	-20% -22%	-17% -20%
South Carolina	142	174			
South Dakota	361	174	239	-12%	12%
Tennessee	148	361	371	-28%	-31%
Texas	148	1.54	186	~25%	-16%
Utah		178	221	-88	5%
o can	389	416	439	-23%	-25%
Vermont	524	592	651	-19%	-1.7%
Virginia	284	360	410	-9%	-178 -48
Washingt <b>o</b> n	483	544	578	-19%	-48 -208
West Virginia	249	249	312	~28%	-208 -17%
Wisconsin	458	612	649	-48	-6# -1/#
Wyoming	340	35 <b>5</b>	390	-25%	-23%

<sup>1/</sup> Area differentials exist within the State's maximum payment. Figures given represent the largest caseload areas

Source: 1979 data from AFDC Standards for Basic Needs, July 1979, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1984 and 1986 data from Congressional Research Service surveys.



given represent the largest caseload areas.

2/ Standards are seasonally adjusted. Figures given are for the non-winter period.

Despite the already inadequate benefit levels in 1979, in 49 states, the maximum value of APDC benerits failed to keep pace with inflation between 1979 and 1984.

Between 1979 and 1984, the average maximum benefit for a family of four declined by 17 percent in real terms.

Of the 49 states in which the real value of APDC maximum benefits declined between 1979 and 1984, the greatest fall occurred in Nevada, where the value of the highest payment dropped by over one-third (34 percent).

In 12 other states, Alabama, Arkansas, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and West Virginia, the maximum benefit declined by 25 percent or more.

The significant erosion in benefit values in five of these 12 states came despite already extremely low maximum benefit values in 1979. In that year, the maximum payment for a four-person family with no income in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, and West Virginia was below \$250 per month. In Mississippi, the state with the very lowest maximum payment in 1979, no allowance for inflation in the cost of consumer goods was made, forcing a needy adult and three children to survive in 1984 on the same \$120 per month that a similar family received in 1979.

The only states in which the real value of the maximum payment rose between 1979 and 1984 were Alacka (up 24 percent), and Georgia (up 1 percent).



### Benefit Brosion through 1986

In 24 states, including the District of Columbia, the value of AFDC benefits either just kept pace with inflation or declined still further between 1984 and 1986. Between 1979 and 1986, maximum benefit levels have declined by 20 percent or more in nearly half (24) of all states.

The decline in the real value of the maximum benefit was greatest in Idaho, followed closely by Alabama, Hawaii, South Dakota, and Iowa.

### 1979-1984 DECLINE IN PARTICIPATION RATES LINKED TO LOWER REAL PAYMENT STANDARDS AND FEDERAL POLICY CHANGES

The degree to which states' provide AFDC income assistance to low-income children and families is, in part, determined by state "payment standards." The payment standard is the amount of income, varied by family size, used by states to determine AFDC eligibility.1/

To be eligible for APDC benefits, a family must have "counted income" below the state's need standard. Counted income is the amount of income left after child care, work expenses and other deductions are taken. The need standard is the amount of income the state determines is necessary to meet a minimal standard of living in that atate for a family of a specified size.

However, to be eligible for actual AFDC payments, the family's counted income must also be below the State's payment standard. The payment standard is the actual sum from which countable income of an AFDC recepient is deducted to determine the amount, if any, of the AFDC payment for the family.

So, for example, a California family consisting of one adult and three children with no countable income and few assets applying for AFDC assistance in March, 1984, would receive the maximum payment of \$660.

If the same family had \$300 in earnings, and no allowable child care or work-related deductions, the first \$30 plus one-third of the remaining \$270 of income (\$90) would be excluded, and the remaining \$180 would be subtracted from the payment standard (\$660 -- equal to the maximum benefit) leaving \$480 as the family's AFDC payment for that month.

Under current law, the initial \$30 deduction is limited to 12 months, and the one-third deduction is limited to four months. See p. 95, Appendix C, for discussion of other rules and recent amendments affecting APDC eligibility.

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### Payment Standards Sighly Correlated with Participation Rates

Variation across states in rates of participation is  $\underline{\text{very}}$  closely related to significant differences in state AFDC payment standards.

Table III-)0 provides the percentage of low-income children receiving AFDC baneSits in each state and payment standards for a four-person family in 1979, as well as the state's rank on these two variables.

Stater with low payment standards (in effect restricting APDC participation to families with contremely low incomes) generally had low levels or participation, while states with higher payment standards had higher participation. 1/

Just as importantly, because the payment standard is identical to the maximum benefit in most states, participation rates and the maximum payment (for families without income) were also positively correlated. Thus, in states where the lowest percentages of children raceive AFDC benefits -- generally in the South -- benefits received by those few who are served are among the most meager.

### Eligibility Standards Decline, More Poor Families Are without Assistance

Between 1979 and 1984, the nominal value of the median state payment standard rose from \$340 to \$379, an increase of \$39, or 11 percent (Table III-11).



<sup>1/</sup> A test of the strength of the correlation between state's rank on the payment standard and participation variables showed a positive, statistically significant relationship (Spearman's Rho = .38, p.<.01). As would be expected, the relationship between state's rank for participation and maximum benefits was also statistically significant (Spearman's Rho = .35, p.<.01).</p>

Number and Percentage of Low-Income Children Receiving AFDC Benefits and Payment Standard for One Needy Adult and Three Children by State: 1979

	AFDC Par	ticipation		APDC Payment S		
		Porcentage		Payment	<u></u>	
	Children	of Poor		Standard		
	Receiving	Children		for A Four		
	AFDC	Receiving		Person		
	Payments	Payments 1	Rank	Family'	Rank	
UNITED STATES	7,065,785	71%				
Alabama	127,332	478	36	\$148	49	
Alaska	9,955	64%	23	\$450	9	
Arizona	34,319	27%	50	\$239	41	
Arkansas	64,348	428	41	\$188	46	
California	925,608	98%	11	\$487	3	
<b>a</b>					_	
Colorado	55,515	61%	25	\$327 2/	30	
Connecticut	94,216	102%	7	\$446	10	
Delaware	22,702	89%	14	\$287	35	
Dist. of Columbia	61,645	164%	1	\$349	24	
Florida	168,115	39%	45	\$230	43	
Georgia	150,764	44%	39	<b>\$</b> 170	48	
Hawaii	39,442	112%	5	\$546	1	
Idaho	13,682	32%	49	\$367	21	
Illinois	478,867	100%	8	\$333	27	
Indiana	105,553	56%	27	\$327	30	
Iowa	62,560	# TO				
Kansas	4G,521	67%	21	\$419	11	
Kentucky	116,292	64%	24	\$350	23	
Louisiana	149,777	51%	32	\$235	42	
Maine	40,306	49%	33	\$187	47	
Marie	40,306	81%	17	\$332	28	
Maryland	142,242	99%	9	\$294	34	
Massachusetts	235,834	122%	2 .	\$379	17	
Michigan	430,765	119%	3	\$470	6	
Minnesota	87,780	748	18	\$454	8	
Mississippi	128,075	52%	30	\$252	38	

Percentayes above 100% in some states reflect differences in reporting periods for poverty and AFDC participation data. See Appendix B, p. 91, for discussion.

<sup>2/</sup> Payment standard for April-October. Payment standard for November-March was \$347.

TABLE III-10 (continued)

Number and Percentage of Low-Income Children Receiving APDC Benefits
and Payment Standard for One Needy Adult and Three Children
by State: 1979

	APDC Part	icipation	APDC Payment Standar		
		Percentage		Payment	
	Children	of Poor		Standard	
	Receiving	Children		for A Four	
	AFDC	Receiving		Person	
	Payments	Payments 1/	Rank	Family	Rank 
Missouri	132,732	68%	20	\$270	37
Montana	12,396	39%	44	\$331	29
Nebraska	25,155	48%	34	<b>\$</b> 370	19
Nevada	6,962	34%	48	\$297	33
New Hampshire	14,164	59%	26	\$392	12
	319,258	115%	4	\$386	16
New Jersey	36,038	40%	42	6242	40
New Mexico	773.464	888	15	\$476	5
New York	139,118	478	38	\$210	45
North Carolina North Dakota	9,187	348	47	\$389	13
Ohio	330,673	82%	16	\$327	30
Oklahoma	62,423	478	35	\$349	24
Oregon	76,943	91%	13	\$369	20
pennsylvania	412,120	97%	12	\$373	18
Rhode Island	34,447	106%	6	<b>\$</b> 389 <u>2</u> /	13
South Carolina	103,198	53%	29	\$229	44
South Dakota	14,721	36%	46	\$361	22
Tennessee	114,608	43%	40	\$148	49
Texas	212,205	27%	51	\$140	51
Utah	26,552	478	37	\$389	13
Ver pont	13,230	66%	22	\$524	2
Virginia	114,429	51%	31	\$284	36
Washington	91,256	71%	19	\$483	4
West Virginia	56,125	55%	28	\$249	39 7
Wisconsin	137,791	99%	10	\$458	26
Wyoming	4,375	40%	43	<b>\$</b> 340	26

Percentages above 100% in some states reflect differences in reporting periods for poverty and AFDC participation data. See Appendix B, p. 91, for discussion. Payment standard for April-November. Payment standard for November-March was \$518.





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TABLE III-11 AFDC Need Standard and Payment Standard for  $\lambda$  One-Parent Family of Pour Persons: 1979, 1984, and 1985

July Need State Standard		1979	July	_1984	July	1985
	Payment	Need	Payment	Need	Payment	
	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	
λlabama	\$240	\$148	\$480			
λlaska	450	450		\$147	\$480	\$147
Arizona	282	239	775	775	800	800
λrkansas	273	188	282	282	282	282
California	511		273	191	273	224
-0111011114	511	487	660	660	698	698
Colorado	327	327	510	F1.0		
Connecticut	446	446	636	510	664	664
Delaware	287	287		636	664	664
Dist. of Col.	481	349	336	336	336	336
Plorida	230	230	715	366	798	399
	230	230	468	273	268	284
Georgia	227	170	432	295		
Hawaii	546	546	546	546	432	264
Idaho	421	367	627		546	546
Illinois	333	333	713	344	627	344
Indiana	363	327		368	742	385
		32,	363	326	363	326
Iowa	419	419	578	419	578	4.0
Kansas	350	350	422	422	446	419
Kentucky	235	235	246	246		446
Louisiana	495	187	661	234	246	246
Maine	349	332	623	452	712	234
	•		023	432	641	641
Maryland	314	294	520	376	546	
Massachusetts	480	379	735	463	515	395
Michigan <u>l</u> /	470	470	598	465		515
Minnesota	454	454	611	611	658	512
Miesissippi	252	252	327	327	616 327	616 327

1/ Data for Michigan obtained by the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families

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# TABLE III-11 (continued) APDC Need Standard and Payment Standard for A One-Parent Family of Pour Persons: 1979, 1984, and 1985

	July, 1979		July, 1984		July, 1985	
	Need	Payment	Need	Payment	Need	Payment
State	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	<u>Standard</u>
issouri	365	270	365	308	365	320
Montana	331	331	513	425	514	426
Nebraska	370	370	420	420	420	420
levada	341	297	341	272	341	341
ew Hampshire	392	392	429	429	442	442
w Jersey	386	386	443	443	465	465
W Mexico	242	242	313	313	313	313
w York	476	476	566	566	566	566
orth Carolina	210	210	442	221	538	269
orth Dakota	389	389	437	437	454	454
lo	431	327	757	343	809	360
lahoma	349	349	349	349	583	349
egon	462	369	446	446	468	468
nnsylvania	373	373	675	415	749	444
de Island	389	389	440	440	467	467
th Carolina	229	229	229	229	229	229
uth Daketa	361	361	371	371	371	371
nnessee	217	148	300	168	413	186
Xas	187	140	593	178	593	201
ah	519	389	802	802	809	809
rmont	656	524	951	622	985	651
rglnia	315	284	422	379	457	410
shington	483	483	904	561	914	561
st Virginia	332	249	332	249	623	312
sconsin	520	458	749	636	749	636
oming	340	340	310	310	390	390
dian State		340		_379		399 .

Source: 1979 data from AFDC Standards for Basic Needs, July 1979, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1984 and 1985 data from Congressional Research Service surveys.



However, after accounting for inflation, this change copresents a 23 percent decline in the median atate payment standard.

As a result, although the numbers of families falling into poverty increased, and more and more families with already marginal incomes fell below inflation-adjusted poverty thresholds, hundreds of thousands of families found that their inadequate incomes remained above APDC payment eligibility standards. These families fixed poverty, many perhaps for the first time, with no recourse to income assistance through APDC.1/

### Working Poor Pamilies Abandoned by APDC

At the same time that state eligibility standards were narrowing in the face of rising poverty, federal AFDC policies concerning eligibility and benefits also changed, affecting hundreds of thousands of families and children.

GA programs serve as the ultimate "safety net" for low-income individuals and families who are not eligible for AFDC or other federally-supported assistance programs. Beyond the common generic term and the state and local control, however, GA programs have few common characteristics. Eligibility criteria vary from strict disability requirements to broad income requirements with no categorical restrictions. Benefit levels vary from small one-time payments to regular payments virtually identical to AFDC.

As of late 1982, 25 jurisdictions, including Washington, D.C., operated statewide GA programs, fully funded by the state. Nineteen states provided no funds for local relief programs, although four of those states required their localities to offer GA. One state, west Virginia, had no cash GA program, having ended state funding for it in 1980. The remaining nine states generally shared GA costs with localities.



In addition to AFDC, nearly all states and the District of Columbia operate General Assistance (GA) programs. GA is a generic term used to comprise all state and local programs of continuing or emergency income assistance. These programs are legislated, designed and funded at the state and local level. No federal funds are provided for GA.

According to the U.S. General Accounting Office, 442,000 fewer APDC cases were opened after 1981 than would have been expected to be opened because of restrictions imposed on APDC eligibility under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA).1/

The number of children affected was not reported. However, given that the average number of children in APDC families was two in 1984, it can be estimated that nearly 900,000 low-income children were denied benefits because of OBRA changes.

Of the 22 provisions in OBRA which affected the APDC program, GAO identified six that had the most effect on program participation:

- -- λ limitation on gross income to 150 percent of the state "need standard" (the amount of income determined by the state as necessary to meet a minimal standard of living);
- -- The imposition of a 4-month limit on an existing provision in which the first \$30 of earned-income and one-third of the remainder were disregarded in the calculation of AFDC benefits;
- -- The placement of a \$75 ceiling on work-expense deductions for full-time employment;
- -- The placement of a \$160 ceiling on the child-care expense deduction for each child;
- -- The inclusion of the income of stepparents; and
- -- The limitation of assets to \$1,000.
- In An Evaluation of the 1981 AFDC Changes: Pinal Report, published July 2, 1985, the GAO reported that OBRA changes affected working AFDC recipients disproportionately. For example, among the five sites studied, 39-60 percent of AFDC earner cases (that is, cases that included workers) were closed and an additional 8-48 percent of earner cases had their grants reduced. The comparable figures for non-earner cases were 1-12 percent closed and an additional 1-6 percent were reduced.

See Appendix C, p. 96, for discussion of OBRA and more recent amendments affecting AFDC eligibility and payment levels.



### CHAPTER IV: CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN HEAD START

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- In 1984, 15 percent of all low-income children ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in Head Start, down by 25 percent from the percentage of impoverished children served in 1979. In 1979, 20 percent were enrolled (p. 56).
- In 1984, 862 counties, 28 percent of all U.S. counties had no Head Start program (p. 56).
- In one-fourth of all the Child Poverty Counties, no Head Start program existed in 1984 (p. 63).
- One hundred ninety-one (31 percent) of all Child Poverty Counties had high Head Start participation in 1984 (p. 63).
- Wide disparities in Head Start participation existed between states. The average of the top ten states' scores on a Head Start Participation Scale was nearly 2-1/2 times greater than the average of the lowest ten states' scores (p. 58).



### CHAPTER IV: CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN HEAD START

This section provides data on the total number and percentage of low-income children enrolled in Head Start in the U.S. in 1984, and on the number of counties where no children were enrolled.

# NATIONALLY, PERCENTAGE OF LOW-INCOME CHILDREN SERVED BY HEAD START FALLS BY 25 PERCENT SINCE 1979. IN OVER 850 COUNTIES, NO CHILDREN WERE ENROLLED IN 1984.

During the 1983-1984 school year (September, 1983 - August, 1984), 395,439 children were enrolled in Head Start in the United States (Table IV-1).1/ This figure represents only 15 percent of the 2,553,000 three, four, and five year old children living in families with incomes below the poverty level in 1984.

The low level of participation in 1984 reflects a 25 percent decline in the percentage of low-income children served since 1979. In the 1978-1979 school year (September, 1978 - August, 1979), 322,723 children were enrolled in Head Start, 20 percent of all low-income children ages 3-5 in 1979.1/

The extremely low national rate of Head Start participation in 1984 reflected the fact that in 862 counties, 28 percent of all U.S. counties, no Head Start program existed.2/

<sup>2/</sup> In FY 1985, 153 Head Start programs were begun in counties where no program existed previously. These counties are noted in Appendix G, Table G-2.



Figures include up to 10 percent non-poor children. Figures exclude children enrolled in Head Start in Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands and other U.S. territories, or in programs that ran only during the summer.

TABLE IV-1 Summary by State: Children Participating in Head Start

	Children Enrolled in Head Start		Children Enrolled in Head Start 1984	
State	1984	State		
United States	395,439			
Alabama '	9,908	Missouri	7,904	
Alaska	1,131	Montana	2,068	
Arizona	8,632	Nebraska	1,868	
Arkansas	5,628	Nevada	651	
California	32,339	New Hampshire	670	
Colorado	5,365	New Jersey	9,510	
Connecticut	4,189	New Mexico	5,187	
Delaware	899	New York	24,393	
Dist. of Col.	1,705	North Carolina	10,740	
Florida	13,082	North Dakota	1,273	
Georgia	9,717	Chio	20,214	
Hawaii	1,257	Oklahoma	7,977	
Idaho	1,589	Cregon	3,330	
Illinois	23,019	Pennsylvania	15,128.	
Indiana	6,832	Rhode Island	1,409	
Iowa	3,025	South Carolina	6,238	
Kansas	2,715	South Dakota	1,541	
Kentucky	10,288	Tennessee	8,375	
Louisiana	9,279	Texas	23,889	
Maine	1,584	IJtah	2,271	
Maryland	5,093	Ver mont	899	
Massachusetts	7,761	Virginia	5,191	
Michigan	20,248	Washington	5,072	
Minnesota	5,244	West Virginia	3,6 <b>7</b> 7	
Mississippi	28,180	Wisconsin	6,479	
		Wyoming	776	

Source: Head Start Funding Guidance Records, Administration for Children, Youth and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

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### STATES SHOW WIDE DIFFERENCES IN OVERALL HEAD START PARTICIPATION

This section compares participation across states using a Head Start Participation Scale. The Participation Scale reflects the percentage of Head Start High Participation Counties minus the percentage of Low Participation Counties in each state. High Participation Counties are the top quintile of all counties when the number of children enrolled is compared to the number of low-income children ages 3-5 in the county (Table G-1, Appendix G, summarized in Table IV-2). Low Participation Counties are the lowest quintile of all counties (Table G-2, Appendix G, summarized in Table IV-3).1/

Similar to AFDC participation in 1984, the disparity in levels of participation between scores of the highest and lowest ten states was very substantial. The average of the top ten states' acores, 32.5, was nearly 2-1/2 times as high as the average for the lowest ten states, -45. Mississippi's score, highest of all states, was nearly five times greater than Kansas' score, lowest of all states (Table IV-4).

In Mississippi, 73 of the state's 82 counties (89 percent) were

Head Start High Participation Counties and <u>no</u> counties were Head Start

Low Participation Counties.



The determination of county participation levels utilized 1984 program participation data, however, county level poverty statistics are drawn from the 1980 Decennial Census, the most recent source for these data. See Appendix B, p. 87, for further discussion. In the case of Head Start Low Participation Counties, however, all counties served no children in 1984. Because of the high number of counties that had no Head Start program (862) the lowest quintile extends to 28 percent of all counties rather than the lowest 20 percent.

TABLE IV-2 Summary by State: 1984 Head Start High Participation Counties (N = 622)

State and Total No. of Counties 1/	High Participation Counties and Percent of All Counties		State and Total No. of Counties <u>1</u> /	High Participation Counties and Percent of All Counties	
Alabama (67)	12	(18%)	Missouri (115)	27	(23%)
Alaska (1)	0	(0%)	Montana (57)	16	(17%)
Arizona (î4)	6	(432)	Nebraska (93)	12	(13%)
Artansas (75)	20	(278)	Nevada (17)	5	(29%)
California (58)	7	(12%)	New Hampshire (10)	0	(0%)
Colorado (63)	15	(24%)	New Jersey (21)	0	(0%)
Connecticut (8)	0	(0%)	New Mexico (32)	16	(50%)
Delaware (3)	0	(O%)	New York (62)	4	(6%)
Dist. of Col. (1)	0	(0%)	North Carolina (10)	) 17	(17%)
Florida (67)	6	(9%)	North Dakota (53)	4	(7%)
Georgia (159)	34	(21%)	Ohio (88)	18	(20%)
Hawaii (4)	0	(0%)	Oklahoma (77)	37	(48%)
Idaho (44)	4	(9%)	Oregon (36)	2	(6%)
Illinoi# (102)	12	(12%)	Pennsylvania (67)	6	(9%)
Indiana (92)	10	(11%)	Rhode Island (5)	0	(0%)
Iowa (99)	7	(7%)	South Carolina (46)	10	(22%)
Kansas (105)	10	(96)	South Dakota (66)	12	(18%)
Kentucky (120)	36	(30%)	Tennessee (95)	22	(23e)
Louisiana (64)	11	(17%)	Техав (253)	41	(16%)
Maine (16)	2	(13%)	Utah (29)	4	(143)
Maryland (24)	9	(38%)	Vermont (14)	3	(21%)
Massachusetts (14)	0	(O%)	Virginia (136)	18	(13%)
Michigan (83)	27	(32%)	Washington (39)	4	(10%)
Minnesota (87)	17	(19%)	West Virginia (55)	7	(13%)
Mississippi (82)	73	(89%)	Wisconsin (72)	17	(24%)
			₩yoming (23)	8	(35%)

 $<sup>\</sup>underline{1}\!\!/$  Counties in Which no low-income children resided have been excluded.

TABLE IV-3
Summary by State: 1984 Head Start Low Participation Counties
(N = 862)

State and	Low Participation Counties and Percent of All Counties		State and	Low Participation Counties and	
Total No.			Total No.	Percer	
of Counties 1/			of Counties 1/		unties
Alabama (67)	21	(310)	Missouri (115)	3	(3%)
Alaska (1)	0	(0%)	Montana (57)	39	(684)
Arizona (14)	0	(0%)	Nebraska (93)	58	(62%)
Arkansas (75)	12	(16%)	Nevada (17)	7	(41%)
California (58)	7	(12%)	New Hampshire (10)	0	(0)
Colorado (63)	37	(59%)	New Jersey (21)	0	(0%)
Connecticut (8)	0	(3%)	New Mexico (32)	è	(28%)
Delaware (3)	0	(0%)	New York (62)	S	(14%)
Dist. of Col. (1)	0	(0%)	North Carclina (10	0) 22	(22%)
Florida (67)	19	(28%)	North Dakota (53)	35	(66%)
Georgia (159)	51	(32%)	Ohio (88)	2	(2%)
Hawaii (4)	0	(0%)	Oklahoma (77)	15	(19%)
Idaho (44)	21	(48%)	Or <b>e</b> gon (36)	15	(42%)
Illinois (102)	21	(21%)	Pennsylvania (67)	4	(6%)
Indiana (92)	39	(42%)	Rhode Island (5)	0	(0%)
Iowa (99)	12	(12%)	South Carolina (46		(0%)
Kansas (105)	72	(69%)	South Dakota (66)	19	(29%)
Kentucky (120)	17	(14%)	Tennessee (95)	12	(13%)
Louisiana (64)	25	(40%)	Texas (253)	123	(49%)
Maine (16) /	0	(0%)	Utah (29)	16	(55%)
Maryland (24)	1	(4%)	Vermont (14)	1	(7%)
Massachusetts (14)	1	(7%)	Virginia (136)	77	(57%)
Michigan (83)	0	(98)	Washington (39)	10	(26%)
Minnesota (87)	5	(6%)	West Virginia (55)		(11%)
Mississippi (82)	0	(0%)	Wisconsin (72)	9	(13%)
			Wyoming (23)	10	(43%)

<sup>1/</sup> Counties in which no low-income children resided have been excluded.

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TABLE IV-4
1984 Head Start Participation Scores and Rank by State

State	Score	Rank <u>1</u> /	State	Score	Rank <u>1</u> ,
Mississippi	89	1	Iowa	-5	28
Arizona	43	2	North Carolina	-5 -5	28
Maryland	34	3	Massachusetts	-7	30
Michigan	32	4	New York	-8	31
Oklahoma	29	5	Wyoming	-8	31
South Carolina	22	6	Illinois	9	33
New Mexico	22	6	South Dakota	-11	34
Missouri	20	8	Georgia	-11	34
Ohio	18	9	Nevada	-12	36
Kentucky	16	10	Alabama	-13	37
Vermont	14	11	Washington	-16	38
Maine	13	12	Plorida	-19	39
Minnesota	13	12	7-ouisiana	-23	40
Wisconsin	11	14	Indiana	-31	41
Arkansas	11	14	Texas	-33	42
Tennessee	10	16	Colorado	-35	43
Pennsylvania	3	17	Oregon	-36	44
West Virginia	2	18	Idaho	-39	45
Mew Hampshire	0	19	<b>Uta</b> h	-41	46
New Jersey	0	19	Virginia	-44	47
Connecticut	0	19	Rebraska	-49	48
Delaware	0	19	Montana	-51	49
Dist. of Col.	0	19	North Dakota	-59	50
Alaska	0	19	Kansas	-60	51
California	0	19			
Hawaii	0	19			
Rhode Island	0	19			

<sup>1/</sup> States with equal scores received equal ranks.

In contrast, nearly all other states that achieved the top Head Start Participation Scores had relatively few counties with high levels of support. Among the next six highest scoring states (Arizona, Maryland, Michigan, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and New Mexico), only New Mexico had a majority of High Participation Counties.

Very low Head Start Participation scores in two midwestern states (Kansas and North Dakota) reflected the fact that at least two-thirds of the counties in each of these states had no Head Start program in 1984. In both states, Head Start High Participation Counties comprised less than 10 percent of all counties.

In another five of the lowest scoring states (Montana, Nebraska, Virginia, Utah, and Colorado) well over half of all counties had no Bead Start program in 1984. (Nearly 60 percent of Colorado's counties had no bead Start program although nearly one-fourth of the state's counties had high levels of Bead Start enrollment.)

Overall, half of the lowest ten states were western states, reflecting the generally low level of Head Start participation in the region.

# HIGH HEAD START PARTICIPATION IN LESS THAN THIRTY PERCENT OF THE POOREST COUNTIES, WHILE ONE-FOURTH PAVE NO HEAD START AT ALL

This section describes the relationship between powerty and children's participation in Head Scart at the count, level. Those counties that were both Child Poverty Counties -- counties with poverty rates above 25 percent in 1979 -- and Head Start high Participation Counties are described first, followed by counties that were both Child Poverty Counties and Head Start Low Participation Counties.

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#### High Enrollment Lacking in Most Poor Counties

Counties with the highest rates of poverty were generally <u>not</u> those with the highest levels of Head Start participation. Across the Nation, only 191 Child Poverty Counties (31 percent) were also Head Start High Participation Counties (Table G-3, Appendix G).

Thus, Head Start enrollment was relatively strong in less than one-third of the counties where poverty among children was most concentrated. In this respect, Head Start participation closely paralleled APDC participation for low-income children: support services were not concentrated in those areas with the greatest level of need.

However, there were some notable exceptions to this trend. In Mississippi, the state with the highest concentration of poor children, 90 percent of the stat2's Child Poverty Counties were Head Start High Participation Counties as well.

Several other states had aignificant numbers of Child Poverty

Counties that were also High Participation Counties. These included

Hissouri (8 of 19, or 42 percent), New Mexico (8 of 14, or 57 percent),

Oklahoma (14 of 17, or 82 percent) and West Virginia (4 of 10, or 40 percent). The two Arizona Child Poverty Counties, and the One Michigan Child Poverty County were also High Participation Counties.

### Zero Participation in One-Quarter of the Poorest Counties

In 1984, in 154, or 25 percent, of the U.S. counties with the most child poverty, no Head Start program was in existence (Table G-4, Appendix G).

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Nineteen atatea had at least one Child Poverty/Head Start Low

Participation County. In four atatea, over half of all Child Poverty

Counties had zero Eead Start participation rates, led by Montana, where
6 of 8 Child Poverty Counties (75 percent) were also Head Start Low

Participation Counties. The other three atates were Virginia (12 of
17, or 70 percent), North Dakota (8 of 13, or 61 percent), and

Rebraaka (6 of 10, or 60 percent).

In Louisiana, nearly a majority of all Child Poverty Counties were Head Start Low Participation Counties (14 of 30, or 47 percent).



# CHAPTER V: CHILDREN'D PARTICIPATION IN WIC

# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- In 1984, one-third of all low-income children under 5 received WIC benefits, up by 22 percent from the percentage of poor children served in 1979. In 1979, 27 percent were served (p. 66).
- In 1984, 332 counties, 11 percent of all U.S. counties had no WIC program (p. 66).
- Only 95 (15 percent) of all the Child Poverty Counties had high WIC participation in 1984 (p. 74).
- Seventeen percent of all Child Poverty Counties (103) were WIC Low Participation Counties. Of these, 40 of the poorest counties (6 percent) had no WIC program (p. 74).
- As in APDC and Head Start, wide gaps in overall program participation existed among states. The average of the top ten states' scores on a WIC Participation Scale was 2-1/2 times greater than the average of the lowest ten states (p. 68).



### CHAPTER V: CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN WIC

This section provides data on the total number and average monthly percentage of low-income children receiving WIC benefits in 1984, and on the number of counties where no children received benefits.

# WIC BENEFITS REACHED JUST ONE-THIRD OF ALL POOR CHILDREN, OVER TEN PERCENT OF ALL COUNTIES SERVED NO CHILDREN

An estimated 1,425,725 poor infants and children participated in the WIC program in the U.S. in March, 1984 1/ (Table V-1). This figure is one-third of the 4,280,000 children under five living in families with incomes below the poverty level in 1984.

Like the Head Start program, the fact that only one-third of all poor children received WIC benefits in 1984 reflects the significant number of counties in which no WIC program existed. Across 19 states, 332 counties or 11 percent of all U.S. counties, had no WIC program for young, low-income children.2/ These 332 counties represent over half of all 1984 WIC Low Participation Counties.

While the percentage of low-income children receiving WZC was quite low in 1984, it represented a 22 percent increase in participation

In addition, some counties receive a similar program, the Community Supplemental Food Program (CSFP), which provides supplemental food to women, infants and children not participating in the WIC program. The CSFP provides federally-purchased commodities to states which, in turn, distribute these commodities to low-income pregnant, postpartum, and nursing mothers, and infants and children up to age six who are vulnerable to malnutrition. No person may participate in both CSFP and the WIC program at the same time. Counties in which CSFP clinics were in operation during 1984 are noted in Appendix 1. Table 1-1.



WIC income eligiblity limits extend to 185 percent of the poverty threshold in most states. The procedure employed to estimate the number of children receiving WIC benefits who fell at or below the poverty line is described in Appendix A, p. 83.

<sup>2/</sup> As of September, 1986, WIC programs had been instituted in 196 counties in which no children were served in March, 1984. These counties are noted in Table H-2, Appendix H.

TABLE V-1
Summary by State: Children Participating in WIC

State	Estimated Number of Poor Children Receiving WIC Benefits March, 1984	State	Estimated Number of Poor Children Receiving WIC Benefits March, 1984	
State -				
United States	1,425,725			
Alabama	37,709	Missouri	32,262	
Alaska	1,828	Montana	4,159	
Arizona	10,839	Nebraska	7,723	
Arkansas	15,065	Nevada	5,003	
California	79,017	New Hampshire	5,749	
Colorado	13,632	New Jersey	29,216	
Connecticut	21,629	New Mexico	6,234	
Delaware	3,459	New York	121,577	
Dist. of Col.	5,764	North Carolina	49,198	
Plorida	43,449	North Dakota	6,662	
Georgia	53,475	Ohio	89,406	
Hawaii	2,405	Oklahoma	18,184	
Idaho	5,6]6	Oregon	17,603	
Illinois	67,191	Pennsylvania	60,878	
Indiana	27,319	Rhode Island	6,650	
Iowa	19,708	South Carolina	36,488	
Kansas	11,958	South Dakota	5,222	
Kentucky	31.238	Tennossee	28,798	
Louisiana	41,246	Тэтав	91,346	
Maine	7,801	Utah	10,468	
Maryland	28,935	Vermont	7,800	
Massachusetts	23,805	V <sub>2</sub> zginia	28,480	
Hichigen	65,560	Washington	15,421	
Minnesota	30,527	West Virginia	14,990	
Hississippi	45,663	Wisconsin	33,203	
titent pprf.h.		Wyoming	3,114	

Source: Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families Survey.

since 1979. In fiscal year 1979, the average monthly number of low-income infants and children participating in the WIC program was estimated to be 764,000, 27 percent of all poor children under five years old.

# BEST AND WORST STATES FAR APART IN WIC SUPPORT

This section describes variation in WIC support across states, based on states' scores on a WIC Participation Scale.

The Participation Scale reflects the percentage of WIC High Participation Counties minus the percentage of Low Participation Counties. WIC High Participation Counties are the top fifth of all counties when the number of children served is compared to the number of low-income children aged 0-4 in the county. (Table H-1, Appendix H, summarized in Table V-2). WIC Low Participation Counties are the lowest fifth of all counties (Table H-2, Appendix H, summarized in Table V-3).1/

### WIC Participation Exceptional in Vermont, Strong in Northeast

As with state participation in AFDC and Head Start, the most and least successful states in providing nutritional benefits through WIC had widely divergent scores on the WIC Participation Scale. Similar to Head Start, the average of the top ten states' scores was two and one-half these as high as the average of the lowest ten states.

Vermont, in which all 14 counties were WIC High Participation

Counties, had the highest rating of any state on the WIC Participation



<sup>1/</sup> The determination of county participation levels utilized 1984 program participation data. However, county-level poverty statistics are drawn from the 1980 Decennial Census. the most recent source for these data. See Appendix B, p. 88, for further discussion.

TABLE V-2 Summary by State: 1984 WIC High Participation Counties (N = 622)

State and	High Participation Counties and			High Participation Counties and	
Total No.	Per	cent of	Total No.	Perce	nt of
of Counties 1/	All Counties			All Counties	
Alabama (67)	10	(15%)	Missouri (115)	31	(27%)
Alaska (1)	0	(0%)	Montana (57)	3	(5%)
Arizona (14)	0	(80)	Nebraska (93)	8	(9%)
Arkansas (75)	0	(0%)	Nevada (17)	9	(53%)
California (58)	7	(12%)	New Hampshire (10)	4	(40%)
Colorado (63)	14	(22%)	New Jersey (21)	2	(9%)
Connecticut (8)	2	(25%)	New Mexico (32)	1	(3%)
Delaware (3)	0	(0%)	New York (58)	8	(13%)
Dist. of Col. (1)	0	(0%)	North Carolina (100	)) 31	(31%)
Florida (67)	6	(9%)	North Dakota (53)	18	(34%)
Georgia (159)	43	(27%)	Ohio (88)	30	(34%)
Hawaii (4)	0	(08)	Oklahoma (77)	13	(17%)
Idaho (44)	3	(7%)	Oregon (36)	0	(0%)
Illinois (102)	28	(27%)	Pennsylvania (67)	11	(16%)
Indiana (92)	18	(20%)	Rhode Island (5)	1	(20%)
Iowa (99)	14	(148)	South Carolina (46)	17	(37%)
Kansas (105)	14	(13%)	South Dakota (66)	3	(48)
Kentucky (120)	21	(18%)	Tennessee (95)	14	(15%)
Louisiana (64)	11	(17%)	Texas (253)	26	(10%)
Maine (16)	0	(0%)	Utah (29)	2	(7%)
Maryland (24)	9	(38%)	Vermont (14)	14	(100%)
Massachusetts (14)	0	(\$0)	Virginia (136)	35	(26%)
Michigan (83)	39	(47%)	Washington (39)	3	(88)
Minnesota (87)	23	(26%)	West Virginia (55)	7	(13%)
Mississippi (82)	25	(30%)	Wisconsin (72)	34	(47%)
			Wyoming (23)	10	(43%)

<sup>1/</sup> Counties in which no low-income children resided have been excluded.

TABLE V-3 Summary by State: 1934 WIC Low Participation Counties (N = 621)

State and Total No. of Counties 1/	Low Participation Counties and Percent of All Counties		State and Total No. of Counties <u>1</u> /	Low Participation Counties and Percent of All Counties	
Alabama (67)	2	(3%)	Missouri (115)	1	(1%)
Alaska (1)	0	(0%)	Montana (57)	27	(47%)
Arizona (14)	5	(36%)	Nebraska (93)	41	(44%)
Arkansas (75)	17	(23%)	Hevada (17)	2	(12%)
California (58)	18	(31%)	New Hampshire (10)	0	(0%)
Colorado (63)	22	(35%)	New Jersey (21)	6	(29%)
Connecticut (8)	0	(0%)	New Mexico (32)	14	(44%)
Delaware (3)	1	(33%)	New York (58)	2	(32)
Dist. of Col. (1)	0	(0%)	North Carolina (100	) 0	(0%)
Plorida (67)	13	(19%)	North Dakota (53)	8	(15%)
Georgia (159)	1	(1%)	Ohio (88)	3	(3%)
Bawaii (4)	3	(75%)	Oklahoma (77)	16	(21%)
Idaho (44)	18	(41%)	Oregon (36)	11	(31 <b>t</b> )
Illinois (102)	7	(7%)	Pennsylvania (67)	8	(12%)
Indiana (92)	32	(35%)	Rhode Island (5)	0	(0%)
Iowa (99)	4	(48)	South Carolina (46)	0	(O%)
Kansas (105)	63	(60%)	South Dakota (66)	21	(32%)
Kentucky (120)	11	(9%)	Tennessee (95)	3	(3%)
Louisiana (64)	5 `	(8%)	Texas (253)	155	(61%)
Maine (16)	1	(6%)	Utah (29)	6	(21%)
Maryland (24)	0	(0%)	Vermont (14)	0	(0%)
Massachusetts (14)	2	(14%)	Virginia (136)	31	(23%)
Michigan (83)	3	(4%)	Washington (39)	14	(36%)
Minnesota (87)	13	(15%)	West Virginia (55)	6	(11%)
Mississippi (82)	1	(1%)	Wisconsin (72)	ī	(18)
'			Wyoming (23)	3	(13%)

 $<sup>\</sup>underline{1}/$  Counties in which no low-income children resided have been excluded.



Scale (Table V-4). This score was eight times higher than the lowest scoring state, Hawaii. Three of Hawaii's four counties in which low-income children resided were Low Participation Counties.

WIC participation at the state level also resembled Head Start, in that apart from Vermont, few states among the top ten in WIC participation actually had significant percentages of WIC High Participation Counties. Among the three states with the next highest scores, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Nevada, only Nevada had a majority of High Participation counties. In fact, no other states had a majority of high serving counties.

High scores on the WIC participation scale among the top ten states primarily reflected the near absence of Low Participation Counties. In these ten states, only 6 of a possible 477 counties (1 percent), had low levels of WIC support.

The top ten states in WIC participation also included New Hampshire, Maryland, South Carolina, Ohio, North Carolina and Wyoming. Of these six states, Wyoming had the highest percentage of counties with high levels of WIC participation, although it also had a high percentage of Low Participation Counties.

## Seven of Ten Lowest Scoring States in the West

The significant gap between the most and least successful states in the level of WIC participation substantially reflects consistently low scores among western states. The ten states with the lowest scores included six western states: Hawaii, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. In each of these states, WIC Low Participation Counties comprised at least 30 percent of all counties and the percentage of High Participation Counties was never higher than

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TABLE V-4 1984 WIC Participation Scores and Rank by State

State	Score	Rank <u>1</u> /	State	Score	Rank <u>1</u> /
Vermont	100	1	Virginia	3	26
Wisconsin	46	2	West Virginia	2	27
Michigan	43	3	Alaska	Ō	28
Nevada	41	4	Dist. of Col.	0	2B
New Bampshire	40	5	Oklahoma	-4	30
Maryland	38	6	Maine	6	31
South Carolina	<b>3</b> 7	7	Plorida	-10	32
Ohio	31	В	Colorado	-13	33
North Carolina	31	8	Utah	-14	34
Wyoming	30	10	Massachusetts	-14	34
Mississippi	29	11	Indiana	-15	36
Missouri	26	12	California	-13 -19	30 37
Georgia	26	12	New Jersey	-20	3 <i>7</i> 38
Connecticut	25	14	Arkansas	-23	39
Illinois	20	15	Washington	-28	40
Rhode Island	20	15	South Dakota	-28	40
iorth Dakota	19	17	Oregon	-26 -31	42
labama	12	18	Delaware	-33	43
Cennessee	12	18	Idaho	-34	44
innesota	11	20	Nebraska	~35	45
iew York	10	21	Arizona	-36	46
Owa	10	21	New Mexico	-30 -41	46 47
entucky	9	23	Montana	-42	48
ouisiana	9	23	Kansas	-47	48
enasylvania	4	25	Texas	-51	
			Hawaii	-75	50 51

<sup>1/</sup> States with equal ruores received equal ranks.

8 percent. In Montana, 17 of 27 Low Participation Councies provided WIC benefits to  $\underline{no}$  children.

Other states with very low WIC participation scores in 1984 included Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and Delaware.1/ These states contained a significant number of Low Participation Counties where no children received WIC benefits.

Texas had the second lowest rating of all states in the Hation.

Over 60 percent of Texas counties were WIC Low Participation Counties.

Of these, 87 percent (135 of 155) were counties where no children received WIC benefits. In fact, no children were served in over half of all Texas counties. The number of Texas counties in which no children were served by the program represented 41 percent of all such counties in the ontire Nation.

In nearly all of the Low Participation Counties in Kansas (57 of 63), no children received WIC benefits. Nebraska's very low rating reflected a near majority of Low Participation Counties, 58 percent of which served no children.

# ONLY ONE IN SEVEN OF THE POOREST COUNTIES HAD STRONG WIC PROGRAMS; BENEFITS LACKING OR LOW IN 17 PERCENT

This section describes the relationship between child revert; and children's participation in WIC at the county level. Those counties that were both Child Poverty Counties -- counties with child poverty rates above 25 percent according to the 1980 Census -- and WIC High Participation Counties are described first, followed by counties that were both Child Poverty Counties and WIC Low Participation Counties.

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<sup>1/</sup> In 1986, substantial numbers of new WIC programs had been instituted in Texas, Kansas and several other states. These are noted in Table H-2, Appendix H.

# High Participation in Fewer Than 100 Poor Counties

Like the AFDC and Head Start programs, the number of counties with high levels of child poverty that also had high percentages of children receiving benefits was exceedingly low.

Only 95, or 15 percent, of all Child Poverty Counties were also WIC High Participation Counties in 1984 (Table H-3, Appendix H). As in Head Scart and APDC, the poorest counties are not those where service levels were greatest.

Child Poverty/WIC High Participation Counties were found in 20 states, the vast majority in the South. Fully 82 of the 95 Child Poverty/WIC High Participation Counties were in southern states, led by Georgia, which had 17, and Mississippi, which had 16.

Yet even in these two cases, the percentage of <u>all</u> Child Poverty

Counties in the state that were High Participation Counties was quite

low. The 17 Georgia Child Poverty/WIC High Participation Counties

represented only 23 percent of all of Georgia's poorest counties, and

the 16 Child Poverty/WIC High Participation Counties in Mississippi

represented only 28 percent of the counties in that state where poverty

among children was most concentrated.

# Inadequate Support in Over 15 Percent of Poorest Counties

In 1984, 103 counties with extreme concentrations of poverty, 17 percent, also had low WIC participation (Table H-4, Appendix H).

In 40 of these counties, 6 percent of the poorest counties, no children participated in the program.

Twenty states had at least one Child Poverty/WIC Low Participation County. Highest of all states was Texas, which had 32 Child Poverty/WIC Low Participation Counties. In 25 c2 these counties, no children received WIC benefits, which means that in one-third of the 78 poorest counties in Texas, no children received nutritional benefits through WIC.

While Texas had the greatest number of Child Poverty/WIC Low

Participation Counties, the percentage of such counties was higher in

other states. In Montana, all eight Child Poverty Counties were WIC

Low Participation Counties, and four of these Counties provided no

benefits.

Six of ten Nebraska Child Poverty Counties were WIC Low

Participation Counties, while 21 of 36, 58 percent, of al. the poorest

counties in South Dakota had an inadequate WIC program.



### APPENDIX A

# HOW THE DATA WERE OBTAINED

This chapter describes the sources of data and data qathering procedures employed in this study.

### OBTAINING CHILD POVERTY DATA

Apart from national and regional analyses, county-level child poverty statistics are the primary basis for estimating low-income children's program participation throughout this study. This is accomplished by comparing the number of children at or below the poverty line in a given county to the number of impoverished children receiving AFDC. Head Start or WIC benefits in that county.

This section describes the source of county-level child poverty statistics, as well as national and regional poverty data.

Appendix B also provides a detailed description of how county-level statistics were used to estimate children's program participation in both 1979 and 1984.

## 1979 Child Poverty Data

Data on the number and percentage of children in poverty in each U.S. county were obtained from the 1980 Decennial Census. These are the most recent county-level poverty statistics available. (1980 Decennial Census poverty statistics actually reflect children's and families' income and poverty status in 1979.) "Children in poverty" refers to related children under 18 years of age in families with incomes at or below the poverty threshold.



National and regional poverty data for 1979 were collected from the U.S. Bureau of the Census' 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS).

### 1984 Poverty Data

National and regional poverty data for 1984 were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's 1985 CPS. Neither county nor state-level poverty data for 1984 were available.

### OBTAINING AFDC PARTICIPATION DATA

### 1979 AFDC Data

Data on the number of children in households receiving AFDC benefits during February, 1979, were obtained from "Public Assistance Recipients and Cash Payments by State and County - February 1979" published by the Office of Research and Statistics of the Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

AFDC participation data were available for all counties except a small number of counties in which the program was administered in an adjacent county. These counties were in Minnesota (Murray and Lyon Counties, administered in Lincoln County; Pairbault and Watonwan Counties, administered in Martin County); New York (Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties, administered in New York County); and Virginia (Bedford City, administered in Bedford County; Fairfax City, administered in Fairfax County; Poquoson County, administered in York County; Salem County, administered in Roanoke County; and South Boston County, administered in Halifax County).

### 1984 AFDC Data

Unlike 1979 data, 1984 county-level AFDC participation statistics for the Nation were not available directly from federal government





publications. Beginning in 1981, the Office of Management and Budget directed the Social Security Administration to collect data on children's participation in AFDC for only those counties that are part of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). Data on counties not within a SMSA are no longer collected.

Consequently, the Select Committee collected county-level AFDC participation data directly from state officials. Each state was asked to provide data on the number of children in families receiving regular AFDC benefits, and the number of children in families receiving APDC benefits because the primary earner was unemployed (AFDC ~ UP), during March, 1984. These data were later combined to yield a single count of all children receiving AFDC benefits in each county.

The procedure for collecting the data was as follows: State APDC program officials were informed by telephone of the nature of the study and the data on children's participation that was required. A letter formally requesting the data was then sent either to the APDC program administrator or the appropriate atate official designated by the administrator.1/

All 50 states and the District of Colembia provided participation data.

It should be noted, however, that Correcticut, Montina, and Nevada did not have county-level participation data for March, 1984. For these three states, data for Pebruary, 1984, were substituted. (Prbruary is the month for which APDC data are collected for the federal government.)

In each case, state officials assured the Committee that caseloads during Pebruary did not vary substantially from March caseloads.



<sup>1/</sup> A copy of the letter requesting AFDC data is included in Appendix J.

As in 1979, AFDC participation data were not available for several .

Counties because the program is administered by a neighboring county.

The counties where this occurred in 1984 are the same as in 1979.

As noted earlier, in both 1979 and 1984, AFDC monthly income eligibility limits (payment standards) were below the official poverty level in every state. Although it infrequently occurs, some children receiving AFDC may live in non-poor families. For example, children are eligible for benefits where the total income of all family members is above the poverty level, but the income of those included in the AFDC "filing unit" (the child and his or her parents or legal quardians) is below both the AFDC payment standard and the poverty line. This might occur when a child over 18 years old with some income continues to reside in the home. Also, in states with the highest payment levels, the amount of the AFDC benefit, in combination with allowable earnings after all deductions and disregards, could push some AFDC families above the poverty level.

However, the number of non-poor children meceiving AFDC benefits is very small. Inclusion of these few non-poor children does not appreciably inflate the percentages of low-income children served by AFDC.

## OBTAINING HEAD START PARTICIPATION DATA

### 1979 Head Start Data

Data on the number of children (ages 3 - 5) enrolled in Head Start for school year 1978-1979 were obtained from Head Start Funding Guidance records of the Administration for Children, Youth, and Families (ACYF) within the U.S. Department of Health and Euman Services.



The data reflect the number of objidren in regular Head Start programs, as well as the number of Native Americans and migrant children served by the program. Not included are children in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. Territories, or children in programs that only operated during the summer.

Head Start is required to provide 10 percent of its slots for handicapped children, subject to the same income restrictions as non-handicapped children. These children are included in the Head Start participation data used in this study.

In addition, up to 10 percent of a Head Start grantee's service population may be from non-poor families. These non-poor children are included in the participation data as well. However, at no time will the percentage of non-poor Head Start children exceed 10 percent.

Enclusion of non-poor children in this study does not appreciably inflate the estimated percentages of low-income children served by Head Start.

### 1984 Head Start Data

National Head Start enrollment data for school year 1983-1984 were also collected from ACYF Funding Guidance records. County-level Head Start data were obtained from ACYF as well. However, these data are drawn from a special survey conducted in preparation for a program empansion which occurred in 1985. (Counties where no Head Start program existed in 1984, but where one was begun in 1985, are noted in Table H-2, Appendix H.)

As in 1979, the data reflect as many as 10 percent handicapped and 10 percent non-poor children. Children in U.S. Territories are excluded.

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It should be noted that data pertaining to the number of Head Start enrollees during the 1978-1979 school year are noted in the Head Start Funding Guidance records under fiscal year 1978 (October 1, 1977 - September 30, 1978) and those children enrolled in the 1983-84 school year are noted under fiscal year 1983 (October 1, 1982 - September 30, 1983). In each case, the data reflect the number of children enrolled in the first worth of the school year, September, which is the last month of the fiscal year. So, for example, the 395,000 children that were enrolled in Head Start from September, 1983, to September, 1984 are listed under fiscal year 1983 in ACYF records.

# OBTAINING WIC PARTICIPATION DATA

### 1979 WIC Data

State-level data on the average number of children receiving WIC benefits monthly in fiscal year 1979 were obtained from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service. Specifically, the data reflect the average monthly number of infants (under one year) and children (under five years) receiving WIC benefits in Fy 1979.

### 1984 WIC Data

Data on the number of infants and Children receiving WIC benefits in each U.S. County in 1984 were obtained directly from state WIC officials using the same procedures employed to obtain 1984 AFDC data (see p. 78).

More so than AFDC and Head Start data, county-level WIC participation figures must be considered estimates of the number of children served. This is due primarily to the fact that local WIC gencies often serve families in more than one county. Participation data are normally recorded at the agency level; therefore, exact counts of the

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number of individuals served within a county are often impossible. For those agencies serving reveral counties, state WIC officials provided the Committee estimates of the number of recipients served in each county.

A similar problem arose in the case of WIC agencies serving Indian reservations which extended into several counties. Again, state officials estimated the numbers served in each county.

### Adjustments To 1984 WIC Data

Infants and children who live in families with incomes up to 185 percent of official poverty thresholds, and who are diagnosed as being nutritionally at risk, are eligible for WIC benefits. States may set income criteria that are lower than 185 percent of poverty, but not less than 100 percent of the poverty line. The most common state eligibility standard is the federally allowed maximum of 185 percent, although 14 states had lower limits in fiscal year 1985 (Maine, Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Alaska, Arizona, and California). (See Appendix C for a discussion of how the WIC program operates.)

Consequently, sor of the children enumerated in the WIC participation data submitted to the Select Committee would be expected to live in non-poor families. Since the study focuses on children served by WIC who live in families with income at or below the poverty level, ic was necessary to adjust WIC participation figures to reflect the best estimate of the number of children receiving WIC benefits who were actually below the poverty line.

National and regional data on the monthly income of families in which children received WIC benefits in March and April, 1984, were

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available from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). Because the April data were derived from a larger sample, these data were used to estimate the percentage of WIC children who lived in families with incomes below the poverty line.

The following procedure was used: Por households of different size, a monthly-income poverty standard was created by dividing the annual poverty income threshold by 12. Children in families with monthly incomes below this figure were considered poor for the purposes of this analysis.

Because of the sample size used in the SIPP study, estimates of the percentage of children receiving MIC who were in poor families could only be computed for the Nation and the four regions. The percentage of WIC children who were poor in each region was applied to counties within the region, thereby adjusting downward the numbers of children receiving WIC. Of all WIC children (infants and children up to age 5) in the Northeast, 56.1 percent were poor; in the South, 65 percent; in the Midwest, 66.5 percent; and in the West, 56 percent.

All other poverty data in this report are official estimates based on families' annual income. To be consistent, it would have been preferable to determine the percentage of children receiving WIC who are actually poor based on the annual income of families in the program, which would very likely be lower than those reported in Chapter V. However, these data were not available from the SIPP study.

As a result, monthly family income was used instead. The use of monthly family income data to determine the percentage of children receiving WIC who are poor produces different estimates than would have been produced if annual income data had been used.



Family income can very substantially from month to month. For families with annual incomes that are below the poverty line, monthly variations may occasionally cause their income to climb above the poverty threshold during a month, while the reverse will occur for families with an annual income above the poverty level. Because more families have annual incomes in the range immediately above the poverty line than in the range just below, such monthly fluctuations in income might be expected to cause monthly poverty rates to exceed annual poverty rates. The number of families that are not poor on an annual basis but who experience an income decrease that drops them below the poverty line for a given month will likely be greater than the number of families that are poor for the year but whose incomes rise above the poverty line for that month. The number of poor families in any given month would thus be expected to exceed the number of families that are poor over a full year, and monthly poverty rates would be greater than annual poverty rates.

Morecuser, the degree to which monthly and annual poverty levels differ will vary depending on the month chosen for comparison. That is, for many families, income is seasonal, often with predictable month-to-month fluctuations. These seasonal changes would add to the probability that monthly income for many families would not truly indicate their annual poverty status.

As a result, the percentages estimated here of children receiving MIC who are actually poor, which are based on monthly income data, would tend to be higher than estimates based on annual income data.

Applying regional data on the percentage of children receiving WIC who are poor to county participation data is the best available method to adjust WIC participation data. The term "synthetic estimates" was

used by the U.S. National Center for Health Statistics to describe this method of estimation. 1/ It is important to note that in using this method there will likely be instances where the actual percentage of WIC children who were poor in a given county differs from the regional average. Where this is true, estimates of the percentage of poor children receiving WIC benefits reported here would tend to over- or underestimate the true rate of participation to some degree. Again, these errors are unavoidable given existing data.

Finally, in the 14 states where the WIC eligibility limit is less than 185 percent of the poverty threshold, the percentage of children receiving benefits who are poor may be somewhat higher than it is in states with the maximum income limit. As a result, adjusting total counts of children receiving benefits to reflect the regional proportion of proor children receiving benefits may underestimate the actual percentage of recipients who are poor in these states.

If this were a significant source of bias in the data, we would expect these states to cluster at the bottom in terms of WIC participation. However, this was not found -- participation levels among these states varied widely.



See "Synthetic State Estimates of Disability," published in 1968 by the National Center for Health Statistics, PHS Publication No. 1759.

# APPENDIX B

# METHODS OF ANALYSIS

This chapter describes the methods used to determine national and regional participation levels for AFDC, Read Start and WIC in 1984 and 1979 and the procedures developed to compare levels of participation among counties and states. Methodological issues that may affect the interpretation of the study's findings are also discussed.

# ESTIMATING LOW-INCOME CHILDREN'S PROGRAM PARTICIPATION AT THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL

For 1984 and 1979, national estimates of the percentage of low-income children receiving Head Start and WIC benefits, and national and regional estimates of the percentage of low-income children receiving AFDC benefits, were determined by comparing the number of children receiving benefits during a representative month (or in the case of Head Start, during the 1978-79 and 1983-84 school years), to the total number of age-eligible, poor children in 1979 and 1984 as estimated in the 1980 and 1985 Current Population Surveys.

# ESTIMATING PROGRAM PARTICIPATION AT THE COUNTY LEVEL

# Problems in Computing County Rates

For 1979, county-level participation rates for AFDC were determined by comparing the number of children receiving benefits to the number of low-income children. However, county participation rates for Head Start and WIC could not be determined because program participation data for that year were unavailable.

For 1984, county-level participation data were available for AFDC, wIC, and Head Start. However, county-level poverty statistics were

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unavailable, making it impossible to calculate participation rates for that year. As noted earlier, county poverty statistics are only available from the 1980 Decennial Census.

An alternative method for estimating county-level participation was developed. For each county, the number of children receiving AFDC, WIC or Head Start services in 1984 was compared to the number of poor children of the appropriate ages in the county in 1979. The percentages derived from these comparisons were used to rank all counties from highest to lowest in terms of the degree to which low-income children were served.

These rankings were divided into fifths, each fifth containing approximately 620 counties. Counties in the highest fifth for a particular program were designated as "Bigh Participation : unties" for that program, while counties in the lowest fifth were designated as "Low Participation Counties." These Bigh and Low Participation Counties formed the basis for all subsequent county-lev.1 analyses.

We chose to make use of quintiles as a way of assessing participation at the county level as opposed to the actual percentages derived by comparing 1979 poverty data to 1984 participation data because of the large increase in poverty among children between 1979 and 1984. 1979 poverty data do not reflect this increase. Consequently, a comparison of these data to 1984 participation data would tend to inflate the actual level of program participation among low-income children.

The method that was employed is based on an assumption that if 1984 poverty statistics were available and compared to 1984 participation data, the majority of the High and Low Participation Counties identified would be the same as those identified in this analysis,

using 1979 poverty da:a. Differences in the rate of increase in poverty among counties, or the fact that poverty in some counties may actually have decreased, might create some discrepancies. However, it is unlikely that these differences would substantially alter the composition of these quintiles.

Given existing data, no attempt is made to assess the actual level of program participation in any county (that is, a specific participation rate), only the relative levels of service between counties, cast in broad terms. While this does not preclude the potential for error in classifying some counties, this method represents the soundest approach available for characterizing how well low-income children are served in this Nation at the county level.

# DEVELOPMENT OF STATE PROGRAM PARTICIPATION SCALES BASED ON COUNTY FARTICIPATION INDICES

As with county participation rates, the rate at which low-income children received AFDC, Head Start, and WIC benefits by state could not be determined directly because of the lack of up-to-date state-level poverty data.

In lieu of a direct measure, state "Participation Scales" were developed to characterize differences among states in the relative level of AFDC, Head Start, and WIC support provided to low-income children in 1984, and, in the case of AFDC, to contrast the level of support afforded poor children in 1979 and 1984.

Each state's score provides an indication of how well low-income children were served in the state, and a way of ranking each state's level of support vis-a-vis all other states.

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64-602 0 - 96 4



For each program, the Participation Scale was derived by subtracting the percentage of Low Participation Counties in a state from the percentage of High Participation Counties in that state. This yields a single measure of participation for each state. Thus, depending on the percentage of High and Low Participation Counties in the state, a state's score could range from -100 to 100.

For example, in the state of Alabama, 12 of 67 (18 percent) of all counties were Head Start High Participation Counties. Twenty-one Flabama counties, 31 percent, were Head Start Low Participation Counties. Alabama's Head Start Participation Score was equal to 18 minus 31, or -13.

### Accuracy of the Method

The accuracy of state Participation Scales in depicting state-level program participation can be hested by comparing states' rank on the 1979 county-based AFDC Participation Scale, described above, to their rank on a scale using the average monthly percentages of poor children served by each state in that year. (1979 is the only year for which this comparison can be done because of the limitations on program participation and poverty data described earlier.)

A rank order correlation of states' rank on the 1979 APDC Participation Scale and their rank based directly on the percentages served showed an exceptionally strong, positive relationship between the two variables. The strength of the relationship was well beyond all conventional criteria of statistical significance (Spearman's Rho \* .531, P. < .001).

What the test shows is that a state's rank on the 1979 APDC Participation Scale is generally very similar to its rank on a measure of participation which takes account of the actual number of children served in a state. For example, 13 of the top 15 states on the AFDC Participation Scale were also in the top 15 on the direct measure of state AFDC participation. Similarly, 13 of the lowest 15 states on the AFDC Participation Scale were in the bottom 15 on the direct measure.

The results of this test strongly suggest that the state

Participation Scales, based on the percentages of High and Low

Participation Counties in each state, are reliable measures of program

participation at the state level.

# ISSUES RELATED TO THE DETERMINATION OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION RATES FOR LOW-INCOME CHILDREN

### Disparity Between Monthly and Annual Data

As noted earlier, comparing the number of children who are poor on an annual basis to the number of children receiving benefits during one month differs from a comparison of the number of children in families with income below poverty during that month to the number of participating children. Generally, one would expect there to be more "monthly poor" than "annually poor." (Appendix A, p. 84)

This, for the most part, explains why AFDC participation rates contained in this report for some states and counties are reported as being more than 100 percent. Percentages above 100 percent reflect the differences in reporting periods between AFDC program participation data, reported monthly, and poverty figures, reported annually. In these states and counties, there were more children with incomes low enough to receive AFDC benefits during that month than there were children in families with income below the poverty level during the entire year.



Participation rates above 100 percent also reflect the slight possibility that some children receiving AFDC are in families above the poverty line (Appendix A, p. 80).

Neither monthly nor annual poverty rates are necessarily superior indicators of true need. It can be argued that monthly poverty rates are more closely aligned to AFDC and WIC eligibility criteria and would, therefore, serve as better indicators of need. However, monthly poverty rates cannot take into account a family's ability to defer expenditures during months with low income until incomes are higher in the future. The need to take this into consideration is implicit in the AFDC assets test which families must pass in addition to the income test. Thus annual poverty rates may, in fact, more truly indicate need. On the other hand, annual poverty rates are less sensitive to the immediate needs of families which cannot be postponed.



### APPENDIX C

### HOW THE PROGRAMS OPERATE 1/

### AID TO PAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

### Program Description

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) was established and permanently authorized by Title IV-A of the Social Security Act of 1935 as a cash grant program to enable states to aid needy children without fathers. Renamed Aid to Families With Dependent Children (APDC), the program provides cash payments to needy children and their mothers or other caretaker relatives.

States determine standards of financial need and maximum benefit levels, and administer the program or supervise its administration:

Pederal law governs the treatment of recipients' earnings.

All states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands offer APDC to needy children without able-bodied parents at home, and 26 jurisdictions offer Pederal cash supplements also to children in two-parent families who are needy because of the unemployment of one of their parents (Aid to Pamilies with Dependent Children of Unemployed Parents (APDC-UP)).

### Pinancing and Administration

The Pederal government pays at least 50 percent of each state's benefit payments and more than 70 percent in 11 States. The federal

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<sup>1/</sup> This section relies heavily on <a href="Pederal Programs Affecting Children">Pederal Programs Affecting Children</a>, published by the House Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, January, 1984, and <a href="Background Material And Data On Programs Within the Jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means">Means</a>, published by the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, March, 1986.

share for APDC varies among states, ranging from 50 percent to 78 percent, and it is invercely related to state per capita income. Under matching formulas in the law, about 55 percent of each APDC benefit dollar is paid by the Federal government and 45 percent is paid by the states, some of which require local governments to share costs. At the start of PY 1984, ten states required their localities to pay some portion of the benefit costs.

The Federal government pays 50 percent of administrative costs in all states. The program is administered on the federal level by the Office of Family Assistance, Social Security Administration, in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and by state and county income assistance offices on the state and local level.

### **Eligibility**

Children are eligible who have been deprived of parental support or care because a parent is absent from home continuously (84.2 percent of the children); are incapacitated (3.4 percent); deceased (1.8 percent); or unemployed (8.7 percent). Of the group of absent parents (nearly always the father), 19.5 percent were divorced or legally separated, 19 percent were not legally separated, 44.3 percent were not married, and 3.1 percent were absent for other unknown reasons.1/

Eligibility for AFDC ends on a child's 18th birthday, or at state option upon a child's 19th birthday if the child is a full-time student in a secondary or technical school and may reasonably be expected to complete the program before he or she reaches age 19.

<sup>1/</sup> APDC Quality Control Study for Fiscal Year 1983, Office of Family Assistance, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.





Eligibility for AFDC on the basis of a parent's unemployment is limited to those families in which the principal wage earner is employed less than 100 hours per month. AFDC and AFDC-UP eligibility are determined monthly.

### Current Benefit and Participation Levels

Each state establishes a "need standard" (the income the state decides is essential for basic consumption items) and a "payment standard" (100 percent or less of the need level). Benefits are determined monthly and generally computed by subtracting countable income from the state's payment standard. (See Table III-11, p. 51, for state payment standards as of July 1985.)

To receive AFDC payments, a family must pass two income tests: .

first, a gross income test, and second, a counted ("net". income test.

The gross income test is currently 185 percent of the state's need standard for the relevant family size. To be eligible for actual payment, however, the family's counted income also must be below the state's payment standard. Maximum AFDC payments vary sharply from state to state (see Table III-9, p. 44, for maximum payments as of January, 1986.) Average benefits per average AFDC family (2.9 persons) were \$338 per month in fiscal year 1985, compared to \$321 a year earlier.

In 1985, 10.8 million individuals participated in the AFDC program, of whom 7.2 million, or 66 percent, were children. These individuals comprised 3.7 million families, of which 273,000 or 7 percent were wo-parent families aided because of the unemployment of a parent.

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### AFDC for Unemployed Parents (AFDC-UP)

The number of APDC-UP state programs has varied in recent years. There were 29 in September, 1979, 23 in December, 1982, and 26 in January, 1986. During the 1970's, the APDC-UP program served a monthly average of 120,000 families. In recent years, the monthly average number of APDC-UP families has risen: fiscal year 1981, 209,000 families; fiscal year 1992, 232.000; fiscal year 1983, 272,000; and fiscal year 1984, 288,000. In fiscal year 1985, the number dropped to 273,000. In fiscal year 1985, APDC-UP families (averaging 4.4 persons) received payments averaging \$518 per family, compared to \$479 a year earlier.

### OBRA Eligibility Limits and Recent Amendments

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA, P.L. 97-35) changed APDC rules significantly. The new rules primarily affected families with earnings and children living with their stepparents. For most such families, benefits were terminated or reduced. In 1984, Congress again revised the APDC program, restoring eligibility to some of the families affected by the 1981 changes.

As noted in Chapter III, of the 22 provisions in OBRA which affected the APDC program, the U.S. Government Accounting Office (GAO) identified six that had the most effect on program participation:

- -- A limitation on grcss income to 150 percent of the state "need standard" (the amount of income determined by the state as necessary to meet a minimal standard of living);
- The imposition of a 4-month limit on eligibility for an existing provision in which the first \$30 of earned income and one-third of the remainder were disregarded in the calculation of AFDC benefits;
- -- The placement of a \$75 ceiling on work expense deductions for full-time employment;



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- The placement of a \$160 ceiling on the child care expense deduction for each child;
- The inclusion of the income of stepparents; and
- The limitation of assets to \$1,000.

In June of 1984, Congress enacted the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-369). This law, which took effect on October 1, 1984, includes APDC amendments which significantly altered OBRA provisions.

- 1. Gross income limitation. Under prior law, eligibility for AFDC was limited to families with gross incomes at or below 150 percent of the state's standard of need. The 1984 act increased the gross income limitation to 185 percent of the state standard of need.
- 2. Work expense deduction. Under prior law, states were required to disregard the first \$75 cf monthly earnings for full-time work expenses; a lower deduction applied to part-time workers. The 1984 Act requires states to disregard the first \$75 monthly for both full and part-time workers.
- 3. Continuation of \$30 disregard. Under prior law, the \$30 plus one-third of remaining earnings disregard was limited to four months. The 1984 law retains the 4-month limit on the one-third disregard but extends the \$30 disregard for an additional 8 months for a total of 12 months.
- 4. Work transition status. Under prior law, a family which lost AFDC eligibility due to the 4-month limit on the earnings disregard simultaneously lost categorical eligibility for Medicaid. The 1984 Act provides that families who lose APDC because of the termination of the earnings disregard will be eligible for 9 months of Medicaid coverage. At state option, an additional 6 months of Medicaid coverage can be





provided. In addition, families who lost APDC eligibility prior to enactment of the work transition will a) to be eligible for Medicaid under certain specified circumstances.

### Work Requirements and Programs

Pederal law requires certain able-bodied recipients, including mothers whose jumgest child is at least six years old, to register for work or job training. States may require work registrants to participate in one of several work programs: Work Incentive (WIN) Programs; Community Work Experience Programs (CWEP), Work Supplementation, or Job Search.

### The WIN program and WIN demonstrations

The WIN program was established in 1967 with the purpose of providing skills assessments, job training, and employment placements to help AFDC recipients become self-supporting. At the Pederal level, the program is jointly administered by the Department of Labor and the Department of Health and Human Services. A dual administration is also in place at the state level, unless the state has elected to operate a WIN demonstration project. These projects, authorized by OBRA, permit states to design an alternative to WIN, administered solely by state welfare agencies. By January, 1986, 26 states were operating WIN demonstrations.

### Community work experience program

Under authority granted by OBRA, states may operate community work experience programs (CWEP) if they so choose. These programs are commonly referred to as "workfare" and require adult AFDC recipients to perform some sort of community work, such as park

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beautification or serving as a teacher aide, in exchange for the APDC benefit.

States may require CWEP participation by most APDC recipients who are registered for WIN. However, unlike WIN, which exempts parents with children under the age of six from the work requirement, CWEP may require parents caring for children under age six (but not under age three) to participate if child care is available.

As of January, 1986, four states had opted to implement some kind of community work experience program. Most state workfare programs are not statewide.

### Work supplementation and grant diversion

OBRA also permits states to operate work supplementation programs, in which AFDC may be used to subsidize a job for an AFDC recipient. The Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 amended the work supplementation program requirements. Under the new law: (1) recipients may be placed in jobs offered by private as well as nonprofit employers; (2) states are permitted, but not required, to offer a \$30 plus one-third earned income disregard for up to nine months for participants; (3) federal funding is limited to the aggregate of nine months worth of unreduced welfare grants for each participant in the work supplementation program (or less if the person participates for fewer than nine months); and (4) a state is permitted to develop its own method by which AFDC grants are

Eleven states have requested and received waivers which permit them to operate a similar program called grant diversion, in which a

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state may use the APDC benefit as a wage subsidy to encourage employers to hire AFDC recipients,

### Job search

States are also permitted to require AFDC applicants and recipients to participate in a program of employment search beginning at the time of application. After an initial 8-week search period for applicants, AFDC recipients may be required to participate in eight weeks of job search each year.

At state option the job search requirement may be limited to certain groups or classes of individuals who are required to register for WIN. Transportation and other necessary costs incurred by participants must be reimbursed. States receive 50 percent Pederal matching funds for these costs.

## Medicaid and Food Stamps

States must provide Medicaid to families receiving cash assistance under AFDC. When families lose AFDC eligibility, categorical Medicaid eligibility also frequently ends, except under certain circumstances (see p. 97). Most AFDC families are also eligible for and participate in the Food Stamp program. Although food stamp benefits are not counted in determining AFDC eligibility, the food stamp program does consider AFDC payments to be countable income and reduces the food stamp benefit by \$0.30 for each dollar of countable cash income.





### HEAD START

### Program Description

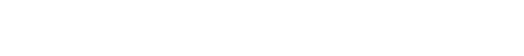
The Head Start program has been in operation since 1965 and is authorized through fiscal year 1986 under the Head Start Act, \*s amended.

Head Start provides educational, social, medical, and nutritional services in child day care settings to primarily low-income preschool children, usually between the ages of 3 and 5. The program is particularly designed to bridge the gap in early childhood development between economically disadvantaged preschool children and their more advantaged peers, so that they might begin their formal education on a more equal basis. The program stresses parent participation and involvement in both program development and operation.

In 1983, the most recent year for which data are available, there were 8,700 regular centers across the country. Head Start also funds roughly 400 migrant programs and 300 Indian programs. There are also around 35 parent-child centers, which provide services to infants 0 through age 3, and their parents and older siblings.

About 10 percent of the Head Start programs are full-day, 82 percent are half-day, and 8 percent are combinations of full- and half-day. No fees are charged families participating in the programs, although families able and willing to pay the cost of participation may do so.

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#### Financing and Administration

The appropriation was \$1.087 billion for Head Start for fiscal year 1986. However, the actual amount of funding available to the program in FY 1986 was \$1.04 billion after sequester, pursuant to P.L. 99-177 (The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985). In FY 1987, the appropriation was \$1.130 billion.

Funds are allocated by state, but are distributed in the form of competitive grants to local Head Start agencies. The federal share is 80 percent. Grantees may provide their 20 percent share in cash or in kind, by providing space, volunteers, or other forms of support. The Secretary of Health and Human Services is authorized to waive the matching requirement and allow a higher federal share.

The administering agency is the Administration for Children, Youth and Families, Office of Human Development, at the Department of Health and Human Services. The program is administered at the local level by Head Start agencies.

#### Eligibility

To be eligible for Head Start, children must live in families with an income at or below the poverty threshold. At grantee option, however, up to 10 percent of participating children may be from non-poor families. In addition, at least 10 percent of children served must be handicapped.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)

#### Program Description

The Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and .

Children (WIC) was established in 1972, amending the Child Nutrition

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Act of 1966. It has been extended through fiscal year 1987 by continuing resolution.

WIC distributes federal funds to states and certain recognized

Indian tribes or groups to provide supplemental foods to low-income,

pregnant, postpartum, and nursing mothers, and infants and children up
to age 5 who are diagnosed as being at nutritional risk. It also

provides nutrition counseling and education.

Food benefits are provided monthly, and consist of specified items.

which vary in type and quantity according to the nutritional needs of the participant. These consist largely of high protein foods such as dairy products, cereals, fruit and vegetable juices and infant formula. Participants either receive the food from the local agency, or purchase it from a retail outfit through the use of a voucher issued by the local agency. This voucher specifies the items and quantities which may be purchased by the participant, and is the most common form of food delivery in the WIC program.

In May of 1986, program participation reached a level of 3.3 million women, infants and children, with an average monthly food cost per participant of approximately \$32.00.

#### Financing and Administration

In FY 1987, \$1.66 billion was appropriated for WIC.

The WIC program is administered at the federal level by the Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service. The Service makes cash grants to participating State health departments or comparable State agencies. These WIC agencies, in turn, distribute funds to participating local WIC agencies in their jurisdiction. Local agencies may



include city or county health departments, or any of a variety of public or private nonprofit health or human service organizations such as hospitals, maternal and child health groups, or community action programs.

#### **Eligibility**

Participants must show evidence of nutritional deficiency and have an income that is no higher than 185 percent of the poverty level in order to be eligible for the program. States may set income criteria that are lower than 185 percent of the poverty level; however, such criteria may not be less than 100 percent of this level. In fiscal year 1985, 14 states had income criteria less than 185 percent of the poverty level: Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Montana, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia.



#### APPENDIX D

#### **Child Poverty Counties**

	Pag
Table D-1—Child Poverty Counties	10

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### TABLE D-1 Child Poverty Counties

ALABAMA:		
	ARKANSAS—Cont.	GEORGIA—Cont.
Barbour	Poinsett	Ben Hill
Bibb	Polk	Bibb
Bullock	Prairie	Brooks
Butler	Scott	
Choctaw		Burke
Clarke	Searcy	Calhoun
Conecuh	Sharp	Camden
Coosa	St. Francis	Candler
Crenshaw	Stone	Charlton
Dallas	Woodruff	Clay
Escambia	COLOBADO	Clinch
Greene	COLORADO:	Coffee
Hale	Baca	Crisp
Henry	Conejos	. Decatur
Lawrence	Costilla	Dodge
Lowndes	Dolores	Dooly
Macon	Huerfano	Dougherty
Macon	Las Animas	Early
Marengo	Otero	Echols
Monroe	Saguache	Emanuel
Montgomery		Evans
Perry	DISTRICT OF	Fulton
Pickens	COLUMBIA:	
Pike	Washington	Grady
Randolph		Greene
Russell	FLORIDA:	Hancock
Sumter	Calhoun	Irwin
Washington	De Soto	Jefferson
Wilcox	Dixie	Jenkins
	Flagler	Johnson
ARIZONA:	Franklin	Lanier
Apache	Gadsden	Liberty
Navajo	Gulf	Lincoln
- 0	Hamilton	Long
ARKANSAS:	Hardee	Macon
Arkansas	Honder	Marion
Bradley	Hendry Highlands Holmes	McIntosh
Calhoun	nigniands	Miller
Chicot	noimes	Mitchell
Columbia	Jackson	
Crittenden	Jefferson	Montgomery Mongon
Cross	Levy	Morgan
Desha	Liberty	Peach
Fulton	Madison	Pierce
Jackson	Putnam	Pulaski
	St. Lucie	Quitman
Jefferson	Sumter	Randolph
Lafayette	Suwannee	Schley
Lee	Taylor	Screven
Lincoln	Walton	Seminole
Marion	Washington	Stewart
Mississippi	_	Sumter
Monroe	GEORGIA:	Talbot
Nevada	Appling	Taliaferro
Newton	Atkinson	Tattnall
Ouachita	Bacon	Taylor
Phillips	Baker	Telfair
·	Duite!	ICHAH

### TABLE D-1—Cont. Child Poverty Counties

KENTUCKY-Cont.

GEORGIA—Cont.
Terrell Thomas
Tift Toombs
Towns
Treutlen Turner
Union
Ware Warren
Washington
Webster Wheeler
Wilcox
Worth
IDAHO:
Owyhee Washington
ILLINOIS:
Alexander Pulaski
St. Clair
IOWA:
Davis Ringgold
KENTUCKY:
Adair Bath
Bell
Breathitt Breckinridge
Carter
Casey Christian
Clay Clinton
Clinton Cumberland
Elliott
Estill Fleming
Floyd
Fulton Green
Harlan Hart
Jackson
Johnson Knott
Knox
Larue Lawrence
Dawlence

LLITTE CALL	
Lee Leslie Letcher Lewis Lincoln Madison Magoffin Marion Martin McCreary Menifee Metcalfe Monroe Montgomery Morgan Owen Owsley Perry Perry Powell Pulaski Robertson Rockcastle Russell Washington Wayne Whitley Wolfe	
LOUISIANA: Acadia Avoyelles Bienville Caldwell Catahoula Claiborne Concordia De Soto East Carroll East Feliciana Evangeline Franklin Iberville Madison Morehouse Natchitoches Orleans Ouachita Pointe Coupee Red River Richland Sabine St. Helena St. Landry Tangipahoa	

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LOUISIANA—Cont.
Tensas Washington West Carroll West Feliciana Winn
MAINE: Washington
MARYLAND: Baltimore City
MASSACHUSETTS: Suffolk
MICHIGAN: Lake
MINNESOTA: Lincoln Mahnomen
Adams Amite Attala Benton Bolivar Calhoun Carroll Choctaw Claiborne Clay Coahoma Copiah Covington Forrest Franklin Greene Grenada Hinds Holmes Humphreys Issaquena Jasper Jefferson Jefferson Jefferson Davis Kemper Lauderdale Leake Leflore Lincoln Lowndes Madison Marion Marshall

LOUISIANA—Cont.



### TABLE D-1—Cont. Child Poverty Counties

MISSISSIPPI-Cont.	MONTANA-Cont.	NORTH CAROLINA-
Monroe	Prairie	Cont.
Montgomery	Treasure	Hoke
Neshoba		Hyde
Newton	NEBRASKA:	Madison
Noxubee	Arthur	Martin
Oktibbeha	Banner	Nash
Panola .	Blaine	Northampton
Pearl River	Boyd	Pender
Perry	Greeley	Perquimans
Pike	Hayes	Pitt
Quitman	Logan Morrill	Robeson
Scott	Thurston	<u>S</u> wain_
Sharkey Smith	Wheeler	Tyrrell
Sunflower	Wileciei	Vance
Tallahatchie	NEVADA:	Warren
Tate	Eureka	Wilson
Tunica		Yancey
Walthall	NEW JERSEY:	NORTH DAKOTA:
Washington	Essex	Benson
Wayne	Hudson	Billings
Wilkinson	NEW MEXICO:	Dunn
Winston	De Baca	Emmons
Yalobusha	Dona Ana	Grant
Yazoo	Guadalupe	Hettinger
	Luna	Kidder
MISSOURI:	McKinley	Logan
Butler	Mora	McIntosh
Carter	Rio Arriba	Rolette
Douglas	Roosevelt	Sheridan
Dunklin	San Miguel	Sioux
Hickory	Sierra	Slope
Knox	Socorro	OTTIO
Mississippi New Madrid	Taos	OHIO:
Orogon	Torrance	Adams Pike
Oregon Ozark	Union	Pike
Pemiscot	NEW WORK	OKLAHOMA:
Reynolds	NEW YORK:	Adair
Ripley	Bronx	Atoka
Shannon	Kings New York	Caddo
St. Louis City	New Tork	Choctaw
Stone	NORTH CAROLINA:	Coal
Wayne	Beaufort	Delaware
Worth	Bertie	Greer
Wright	Bladen	Harmon
_	Cherokee	Hughes
MONTANA:	Chowan	Johnston
Blaine	Columbus	Kiowa
Carter	Duplin	Latimer
Garfield	Edgecombe	Marshall
Glacier	Gates	McCurtain
Judith Basin	Greene	McIntosh
Petroleum	Halifax	Pushmataha '
	Hertford	Tillman

1.7116



#### TABLE D-1—Cont. Child Poverty Counties

PENNSYLVANIA: SOUTH DAKOTA-TEXAS-Cont. Philadelphia Cont. Floyd Roberts Frio SOUTH CAROLINA: Sanborn Gaines Allendale Shannon Glasscock Bamberg Gonzales Sully Calhoun Todd Grimes Clarendon Tripp Hale Colleton Ziebach Hall Darlington Hardeman Dillon TENNESSEE: Haskell Edgefield Bledsoe Hidalgo Fairfield Campbell Hockley Florence Claiborne Houston Georgetown Clay Cocke Hudspeth Jeff Davis Hampton Jasper Cumberland Karnes Lee Favette Kenedy Marion Fentress King Marlboro Grundy Kinney McCormick Hancock Kleberg Orangeburg Hardeman Knox Saluda Haywood La Salle Sumter Jackson Lamb Williamsburg Johnson Leon Lake Limestone SOUTH DAKOTA: Lauderdale Aurora Bennett Lynn Morgan Madison Overton Marion Bon Homme Pickett Mason Brule Scott Maverick Buffalo Shelby McCulloch Campbell Union Medina Charles Mix Menard Clark TEXAS: Mills Corson Atascosa Mitchell Deuel Bailey Motley Dewey Bee Parmer Douglas Briscoe Presidio Edmunds **Brooks** Real Faulk Red River

Caldwell Cameron Castro Cochran Collingsworth Concho Cottle Crosby Dawson De Witt Dickens Dimmit Duval

Gregory

Hamlin

Hanson

Harding

Jackson

Lyman

Marshall

Mellette

Miner

Potter

McPherson

Kingsbury

Hutchinson

Hand

Hyde

**Falls** 

Edwards

El Paso

Reeves

Robertson

San Augustine

San Jacinto

San Saba

Swisher

Starr

Terry

Upton

Uvalde

Webb

Val Verde

Wilbarger

Runnels



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#### TABLE D-1—Cont. Child Poverty Counties

TEXAS—Cont.

Willacy Zapata Zavala

UTAH: San Juan

VIRGINIA: Accomack Brunswick Charlotte Cumberland Franklin

VIRGINIA—Cont.

Greensville Lee Lee
Norfolk
Northampton
Petersburg
Portsmouth
Prince Edward
Richmond City
Southampton
Surry Surry Sussex

Westmoreland

WEST VIRGINIA:
Braxton
Calhoun
Clay
Doddridge Lincoln McDowell Mingo Pendleton Summers Webster

#### APPENDIX E

### Tables Relating to Participation Across All Programs

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### TABLE E-1 Counties With High Participation In AFDC, Head Start and WIC

CALIFORNIA:	MICHIGAN—Cont.	OHIO:
Alpine	· · · · · · · · · · ·	Gallia
	Mackinac	Guernsey
COLORADO:	Menominee	Jackson
Bent	Ontonagon	Mercer
Crowley	Osceola	Monroe
Fremont	Oscoda	Morrow
	Roscommon	Noble
ILLINOIS:	Schoolcraft	Pike
Alexander	MINNESOTA:	Preble
Cass		Washington
Massac	Cass	** asimigton
Perry	Itasca	PENNSYLVANIA:
77.437.7.7.7	Koochiching	Cameron
KANSAS:	Lake	
Cherokee	Mille Lacs	SOUTH CAROLINA:
Crawford	Polk	Newberry
Shawnee	St. Louis	Union
KENTUCKY:	Wright	*****
McCracken	MISSISSIPPI:	VIRGINIA:
McCracken	Claiborne	Fredericksburg
MARYLAND:	Claiborne	WEST VIRGINIA:
Charles	MISSOURI:	WEST VIRGINIA.
	Stoddard	AA 17. C
MICHIGAN:	Washington	WISCONSIN:
Alger		Ashland
Alpena	MONTANA:	Bayfield
Benzie	Silver Bow	Florence
Chippewa	NEDD A CIZ A	Forest
Crawford	NEBRASKA:	Jackson
Dickinson	Adams	Menominee
Gogebic	Hall	Racine
Houghton	NORTH CAROLINA:	Sawyer
Huron	Scotland	Vilas
Iron	Contain	Waushara
Keweenaw	NORTH DAKOTA:	
Lake	Rolette	WYOMING:
Luce		Laramie

#### TABLE E-2 Counties With High Participation In Head Start and WIC

ALABAMA:	TETATOLICIEST O	MISSISSIPPI:
Colbert	KENTUCKY—Cont.	Benton
Colbert	Lee	Chickasaw
CALIFORNIA:	Martin	Claiborne
Alpine	McCracken	Clay
-	Robertson	Franklin
COLORADO:	Trigg	Greene
Bent	Wolfe	Grenada
Crowley	LOUISIANA:	Itawamba
Fremont	St. Helena	Jasper
Otero	St. James	Jefferson
Saguache		Lafayette
FLORIDA:	MARYLAND:	Lawrence
Okeechobee	Calvert	<u>L</u> eake
	Charles	Lee
GEORGIA:	Howard	Montgomery
Banks	Kent	Newton
Butts	Montgomery	Noxubee
Dawson	M!CHIGAN:	Perry
Hall	Alger	Prentiss
Jackson .	Alpena	Tishomingo Warren
Jeff Davis	Benzie	Webster
Morgan	Chippewa	Winston
Pickens	Crawford	Yalobusha
Schley	Dickinson	Talobusita
Stephens	Gogebic	MISSOURI:
Stewart White	Houghton	Bollinger
Whitfield	Huron	Carter
wmmeia	Iron	Dade
ILLINOIS:	Keweenaw	Holt
Alexander	Lake	Howard
Cass	Luce	Lewis
Massac	Mackinac	Madison
Monroe	Menominee	Phelps
Perry	Ontonagon	Reynolds
Wabash	Osceola	Stoddard
TATTAL VALA	<u>C</u> scoda	Washington
INDIANA:	Roscommon	Wright
Ohio	Schoolcraft	MONTANA:
IOWA:	MINNESOTA:	Silver Bow
Decatur	Big Stone	211101 2011
Monona	Cass	NEBRASKA:
	Cook	Adams
KANSAS:	Grant	Dakota
Allen	Itasca	Dawes
Cherokee .	Koochiching	Hall
Crawford	Lake	NEVADA:
Neosho	Mille Lacs	Douglas
Shawnee	Polk	Humboldt
KENTUCKY:	St. Louis	Humboldt
Delland	Wright	NEW MEXICO:
Calloway		Union
Fleming		
Grant		
- Thirt	101 (116)	



## ${\bf TABLE~E-2-Cont.} \\ {\bf Counties~With~High~Participation~In~Head~Start~and~WIC} \\$

NEW YORK:	OKLAHOMA—Cont.	TEXAS-Cont.
Schoharie	Nowata	Tom Green
NORTH CAROLINA:	Tillman	Willacy
Chatham		Zapata
Dare	PENNSYLVANIA:	Zavala
Jackson	Cameron	**************************************
Jones	SOUTH CAROLINA:	VERMONT:
Macon	Abbeville	Addison Caledonia
Madison	Cherokee	Caredonia Essex
Scotland	Chester	ESSEX
Swain Yadkin	Clarendon	VIRGINIA:
iadkin	Fairfield	Botetourt
NORTH DAKOTA:	Laurens	Craig
McHenry	McCormick	Fredericksburg
Rolette	Newberry Union	WEST VIRGINIA:
OHIO:	Omon	Wirt
Gallia	SOUTH DAKOTA:	
Guernsey	Hughes	WISCONSIN:
Jackson	Lyman	Ashland
Mercer	TENNESSEE:	Bayfield
Monroe	Benton	Florence Forest
Morrow	Chester	Jackson
Noble	Jackson	Menominee
Pike	Meigs	Price
Preble	Smith	Racine
Putnam Washington	Trousdale	Sawyer
w asining win	Unicoi	Vilas
OKLAHOMA:	TEXAS:	Waushara
Atoka	Bailey	WYOMING:
Beckham	Bee	Goshen
Haskell	Dimmit	TT : 0
Logan Love	Jim Hogg	Laramie
Love Murray	Mills	Platte
waitay		Washakie

## TABLE E-3 Counties With High Participation In AFDC and Head Start

		07770 G :
CALIFORNIA:	MICHIGAN—Cont.	OHIO—Cont.
Alpine	Iron	Lucas
Imperial	Jackson	Mercer
Lake	Keweenaw	Monroe
Madera	Lake	Morrow
Napa	Luce	Noble
COLOBADO.	Mackinac	Ottawa
COLORADO:	Menominee	Pike
Alamosa Bent	Montmorency	Preble
Crowley	Newaygo	Scioto
Fremont	Ontonagon	Warren
Fremont	Osceola	Washington
ILLINOIS:	Oscoda	PENNSYLVANIA:
Alexander	Roscommon	Cameron
Cass	Schoolcraft	Cameron
Coles	ACTAINITICOTA .	SOUTH CAROLINA:
Massac	MINNESOTA:	Newberry
Perry	Beltrami	Union
Pulaski	Cass	
	Itasca Vasabiahing	UTAH:
INDIANA:	Koochiching	Carbon
Floyd	Lake Mille Lacs	THEORY
St. Joseph	Polk	VIRGINIA:
IOWA:	St. Louis	Fredericksburg
Boone	Wright	WASHINGTON:
	Wilgit	Asotin
Clay	MISSISSIPPI:	Clallam
KANSAS:	Claiborne	Pend Oreille
Cherokee		
Crawford	MISSOURI:	WEST VIRGINIA:
Labette	Dunklin	McDowell
Shawnee	Mississippi	Mingo
	Scott	Taylor
KENTUCKY:	Stoddard	Wirt
McCracken	Washington	MITCOONICINI.
MAINE:	MONTANA:	WISCONSIN:
Franklin	Silver Bcw ·	Ashland
Frankiin	Pitter DCM .	Bayfield Dayglag
MARYLAND:	NEBRASKA:	Douglas Florence
Charles	Adams	Forest
Queen Anne's	Hall	Iron
Somerset	Thurston	Jackson
		Manitowoc
MICHIGAN:	NORTH CAROLINA:	Menominee
Alger	Scotland	Racine
Alpena	NORTH DAKOTA:	Sauk
<u>B</u> araga	Rolette	Sawyer
Benzie	Rolette	Vilas
Chippewa	OHIO:	Washburn
Crawford	Delaware	Waushara
Dickinson	Gallia	Wood
Gladwin	Guernsey	
Gogebic	Highland	WYOMING:
Houghton	Jackson	Laramie
Huron	- cy F4 (0.0m	
	4CI1288	
	<u> </u>	



# TABLE E-4 Counties With High Participation In AFDC and WIC

CALIFORNIA:	KENTUCKY:	MINNESOTA—Cont.
Alpine	McCracken	Mille Lacs
Amador Del Norte	MARYLAND:	Olmsted
San Benito	Allegany	Polk
	Charles	Ramsey
Santa Cruz Trinity	Charles	St. Louis
Trinity	MICHIGAN:	Wright
COLORADO:	Alger	-
Bent	Alpena	MISSISSIPPI:
Chaffee	Antrir	Claiborne
Crowley	Bay	MISSOURI:
Fremont	Benzie	Boone
Pueblo	Charlevoix	Ralls
	Cheboygan	St. François
CONNECTICUT:	Chippewa	Stoddard
Tolland	Crawford	Washington
Windham	Delta	Washington
GEORGIA:	Dickinson	MONTANA:
Twiggs	Emmet	Silver Bow
I MIRRS	Gogebic	
ILLINOIS:	Grand Traverse	NEBRASKA:
Adams	Houghton	Adams
Alexander	Huron	Hall ,
Bond	Iron	Lincoln
Cass	Kalamazoo	NEVADA:
Effingham	Keweenaw Lake	Esmeralda
Fulton		Esineralda
Grundy	Lapeer Luce	NEW JERSEY:
Hardin	Mackinac	Warren
Henderson	Manistee	
Lee	Marquette	NEW YORK:
Logan	Mason	Chautauqua
Massac	Menominee	Orleans -
Menard	Oceana	NODELL CAROLINIA.
Montgomery	Ontonagon	NORTH CAROLINA: Scotland
Perry	Osceola	Scouand
Pope	Oscoda	NORTH DAKOTA:
Randolph	Otsego	Rolette
Stephenson	Roscommon	
Union	Sanilac	ОНІО:
IOWA:	Schoolcraft	Auglaize
Clinton	Shiawassee	Clark
Dallas	St. Clair	Crawford
Des Moines	Tuscola	<u>D</u> arke
Linn	Washtenaw	Erie
Page		Gallia
Union	MINNESOTA:	Guernsey
Wapello	Anoka	Harrison
-	Cass	Henry
KANSAS:	Clay	Hocking
Cherokee	Itasca	Jackson
Crawford	Kandiyohi	Mahoning
Saline	Koochiching	Meigs
Shawnee	Lake	Mercer

(119) \*124

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# TABLE E-4—Cont. Counties With High Participation In AFDC and WIC

OHIO—Cont.  Miami Monroe Morgan Morrow Noble Paulding Perry Pickaway Pike Preble Ross Tuscarawas Van Wert Vinton Washington  PENNSYLVANIA: Blair Cameron Elk Fayette Greene Washington Westmoreland Wyoming  SOUTH CAROLINA: Allendale Newberry Union	VERMONT: Bennington Chittenden Franklin Rutland Windsor  VIRGINIA: Buena Vista Charlottesville Fredericksburg Hopewell Richmond City Staunton  WASHINGTON: Chelan Columbia  WEST VIRGINIA: Wirt  WISCONSIN: Ashland Bayfield Brown Burnett Door Eau Claire Florence Fond du Lac Forest Jack	WISCONSIN—Cont.  Jefferson Juneau Kewaunee La Crosse Langlade Lincoln Marathon Marinette Marquette Menominee Oneida Pepin Portage Racine Rock Rusk Sawyer Sheboygan St. Croix Trempealeau Vilas Walworth Waushara  WYOMING: Carbon Laramie Natrona Sheridan Uinta
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COLORADO:	MONIMA NI A	MODELL DATES.
Charages	MONTANA:	NORTH DAKOTA:
Cheyenne	Carter	Golden Valley
Eagle	<u>Daniels</u>	Logan
Grand	<u>F</u> allon	Oliver
Pitkin	Fergus	Stark
Summit	Garfield	
TDATTO	Golden Valley Judith Basin	OKLAHOMA:
IDAHO:	Judith Basin	Alfalfa
Blaine	Liberty	Beaver
Butte	Madison	Cimarron
Caribou	McCone	Dewey
Franklin	Musselshell	Ellis
Fremont	Petroleum	Grant
Jefferson	Prairie	Harper
Lincoln	Sheridan	Woodward
Madison	Sweet Grass	Woodward
Oneida		OREGON:
Teton	Toole	Wheeler
100011	Treasure	WHEELEI
INDIANA:	Wheatland	SOUTH DAKOTA:
Lagrange	Wibaux	Campbell
Marshall	NUMBER OF STREET	Clark
Pulaski	NEBRASKA:	Deuel
Rush	<u>A</u> rthur	Hamlin
Rush	Banner	
KANSAS:	Blaine	Hanson
Barber	Boone	Harding
	Butler	Jackson
Coffey Comanche	Chase	TEXAS:
	Cuming	
Decatur	Dixon	Anderson
Edwards	Frontier	Archer
Ellis	Furnas	Armstrong
Ellsworth	Garfield	Bandera
Gove		Borden
Graham	Gosper	Briscoe
Harper	Hayes Hitchcock	Callahan
Haskell		Carson
Hodgeman	Hooker	Collingsworth
Jewell	Logan McPherson	Concho
Kiowa	McPherson	Coryell
Lincoln	Nance	Delta
Marion	Pawnee	Donley
Meade	Perkins	Eastland
Ness	Pierce	Edwards
	Polk	Edwards
Norton	Thomas	Erath
Osborne	Wayne	Fisher
Pratt	·	Foard
Rawlins	NEVADA:	Franklin
Republic	Eureka	Hamilton
Russell	Nye	Hansford
Sheridan	•	Hartley
Smith	NEW MEXICO:	Haskell
Stanton	Lincoln	Hemphill
Trego	Los Alamos	Hood
Washington		Hopkins
		Irion
	55 E	Jack
	(101)	out it

(121)

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TABLE E-5—Cont.

Counties With Low Participation In AFDC, Head Start and WIC

ΓΕΧΑS—Cont.  Kendall  Kenedy  Kent  Kimble  King  Knox  Lee  Lipscomb  Live Oak  Menard  Mitchell  Moore  Motley  Nolan  Ochiltree	TEXAS—Cont.  Parker Rains Reagan Roberts Rockwall Schleicher Scurry Shackelford Sherman Somervell Stephens Sterling Stonewall Sutton Throckmorton	TEXAS—Cont.  Wheeler Wise Wood Young  UTAH: Beaver Rich Wayne  VIRGINIA: Lexington Rockingham  WYOMING:
		WYOMING: Lincoln Sublette



### TABLE E-6 Counties With Low Participation In AFDC and Head Start

		~
47.45.436.		
ALABAMA:	INDIANA:	MONTANA-Cont.
Bibb	Lagrange	
Blount	Marshall	Liberty
Chilton	Pulaski	Madison
Dale	Rush	McCone
Lamar	<del></del>	Meagher
Marion	IOWA:	Musselshell
Winston	Mitchell	Petroleum
***************************************		Phillips
ARKANSAS:	KANSAS:	Powder River
Grant	Barber	Prairie
Howard	Cheyenne	Sheridan
Lonoke	Coffey	Stillwater
Montgomery	Comanche	Sweet Grass
Pike	Decatur	Teton
Sevier	Dickinson	Toole
Sevier	Edwards	Treasure
CALIFORNIA:	Ellis	Wheatland
Sierra	Ellsworth	wneanand
Dierra		Wibaux
COLORADO:	Gove	NEBRASKA:
Baca	Graham	
Cheyenne	Greeley	Antelope
Custer	<u>H</u> arper	Arthur
	Haskell	Banner
Douglas	Hodgeman	Blaine
Eagle	Jewell	Boone
Grand	Kiowa	Boyd
Hinsdale	Lincoln	Brown
Kit Carson	Marion	Butler
Ouray	Marshall	Chase
Park	Meade	Cherry
Pitkin	Ness	Cuming
Summit	Norton	Dixon
Yuma	Osborne	Franklin
		Frontier
GEORGIA:	Pratt	Furnas
Brantley	Rawlins	Garfield
Murray	Republic	
•	Russell	Gosper
IDAHO:	Sheridan	Harlan
Adams	Smith	Hayes
Bear Lake	Stanton	Hitchcock
Blaine	Trego	Holt
Butte	Washington	Hooker
Caribou		Johnson
Clark	LOUISIANA:	Kearney
Custer	Cameron	Keya Paha
Elmore		Logan
Franklin	MONTANA:	McPherson
	Broadwater	Nance
Fremont	Carter	Pawnee
Jefferson	Chouteau	Perkins
Lemhi	Daniels	Pierse
Lincoln	Fallon	Poik
Madison	Fergus	Kock
Oneida	Garfield	
Owyhee	Golden Valley	Stanton
Teton	Judith Basin	
	oddini Dasiii	

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### TABLE E-6—Cont. Counties With Low Participation In AFDC and Head Start

NEBRASKA—Cont.	OKLAHOMA:	TEXAS—Cont.
Thomas	Alfalfa	Coryell
Wayne	Beaver	
wayne	Cimarron	Crane
NEVADA:	Dewey	Culberson
	Ellis	Delta
Eureka		Donley
Lander	Grant	Eastland
Lincoln	Harper	Edwards
Nye	Major	Erath
Pershing	Woods	Fisher
•	Woodward	
NEW MEXICO:		<u>F</u> oard
Harding	OREGON:	Franklin
Lincoln	Morrow	Gaines
Los Alamos	Sherman	Glasscock
Los Alamos	Wheeler	Hamilton
NORTH CAROLINA:	Wilecter	Hansford
	SOUTH DAKOTA:	Hartley
Alexander	Bon Homme	Haskell
Alleghany		Hemphill
Ashe	Campbell	Trad
Currituck	Clark	<u>H</u> ood .
Polk	Deuel	Hopkins
Pandolph Wilkes	Grant	Hudspeth
W"kes	Haakon	Irion
	Hamlin	Jack
NORTH DAKOTA:	Hanson	Jeff Davis
Adams	Harding	Kendall
Barnes	Hyde	Kenedy
Billings	Jackson	Kent
	Jackson Jones	Kimble
Bowman Burke		King
	Lincoln	Killg
Cavalier	McCook	Knox
Dickey	Moody	Lamb
Divide	Perkins	Lee
Emmons	Potter	Lipscomb
Golden Valley	Stanley	Live Oak
Hettinger	Sully	McMullen
Kidder	- Cu,	Menard
La Moure	TENNESSEE:	Mitchell
Logan	Lewis	Moore
McIntosh	Van Buren	Motley
	van Baren	Nolan
Nelson	TEXAS:	
Oliver	Anderson	Ochiltree
Pembina	Andrews	Oldham
Ransom	Archer	Parker
Renville		Parmer
Richland	Armstrong	Pecos
Sheridan	Bandera	Presidio
Slope	Borden	Rains
Stark	Brewster	Randall
Steele	Briscoe	Reagan
	Callahan	Roberts
Towner	Carson	Rockwall
Walsh	Castro	
Wells	Collingsworth	Schleicher
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Comanche	Scurry
	Concho	Shackelford
	Colletto	



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### TABLE E-6—Cont. Counties With Low Participation In AFDC and Head Start

TEXAS—Cont.
Sherman
Somervell
Stephens
Sterling
Stonewall
Sutton
Terrell
Throckmorton
Van Zandt
Ward
Wheeler
Winkler
Wise
Wood
Yoakum
Young

UTAH:
Beaver
Daggett
Garfield
Juab
Kane
Millard
Morgan
Rich
Sanpete
Summit
Washington
Wayne
VIRGINIA:

Wayne
VIRGINIA:
Essex
Falls Church
Frederick
Lexington

VIRGINIA—Cont.
Madison
Mecklenburg
Middlesex
Page
Powhatan
Rockingham
Spotsylvania

WASHINGTON: San Juan WYOMING:

WYOMING: Crook Lincoln Sublette

### TABLE E-7 Counties With Low Participation In Head Start and WIC

ARKANSAS:	INDIANACont.	IZANIGA G. G. A
Calhoun		KANSAS—Cont.
~ · • · · ·	Miami	Pawnee
CALIFORNIA:	Montgomery	Phillips
Calaveras	Morgan	Pottawatomie
Mariposa	Newton	Pratt
COT OR A DO.	Posey Pulaski	Rawlins
COLORADO:	Rush	Republic
Cheyenne Clear Creek	Shelby	Rice
Delta	Starke	Rooks
Eagle	Tipton	Rush Russell
Elbert	Union	Seward
Garfield	White	12.27 11 71.72
Grand	vv inte	Sheridan Smith
Jackson	IOWA:	Stafford
Kiowa	Cedar	Stanton
Montrose	Grundy	Sumner
Pitkin	•	Trego
Rio Blanco	KANSAS:	Washington
Summit	Anderson	Wilson
Danmin	Barber	Woodson
FLORIDA:	Barton	Woodson
Highlands	Clark	KENTUCKY:
Monroe	Clay	Meade
Santa Rosa	Cloud	
	Coffey	LOUISIANA:
IDAHO:	Comanche	Plaquemines
Blaine	Decatur	West Baton Rouge
Boundary	Edwards	ACONTO A NI A
Butte	Elk	MONTANA:
Camas	Ellis	Carbon
Caribou	Ellsworth	Carter
Franklin	Gove	Daniels
Fremont	Graham	Fallon
Jefferson	Gray	Fergus Garfield
Lincoln	Hamilton	Golden Valley
Madison	Harper	Judith Basin
Oneida	Haskell	Liberty
Teton	Hodgeman	Madison
ILLINOIS:	Jewell Views	McCone
Douglas	Kingman	Musselshell
Kendall	Kiowa Lane	Petroleum
McDonough		Prairie
inoponough.	Leavenworth Lincoln	Sheridan
INDIANA:	Logan	Sweet Grass
Benton	Marion	Toole
Carroll	McPherson	Treasure
Cass	Meade	Wheatland
Clinton	Mitchell	Wibaux
Har .ilton	Morris	
Jasper	Morton	NEBRASKA:
Johnson	Ness	Arthur
Kosciusko	Norton	Banner
Lagrange	Osborne	Blaine
Marshall	Ottawa	Boone
	(126)	
	131	
	707	



#### 

### ${\bf TABLE~E-7--Cont.} \\ {\bf Counties~With~Low~Participation~In~Head~Start~and~WIC} \\$

NEBRASKA—Cont.	OKLAHOMACont.	TEXAS—Cont.
Butler	Roger Mills	Hamilton
Chase	Woodward	Hansford
Colfax		Hardin
Cuming	OREGON:	Hartley
Deuel	Benton	Haskell
Dixon	Curry	Hemphill
Dundy	Gilliam	Henderson
<u>F</u> rontier	Grant	Hood
Furnas	Harney	Hopkins
Garden	Lake	Houston
Garfield	Wheeler	Hunt
Gosper	PENNSYLVANIA:	Irion
Grant	Northumberland	Jack
Hayes	1101 thamber land	Jasper
Hitchcock	SOUTH DAKOTA:	Johnson
Hooker	Campbell	Jones
Logan	Clark	Kendall
McPherson	Deuel:	Kenedy
Nance	Hamlin	Kent
Pawnee	Hanson	Kerr
Perkins Pierce	Harding	Kimble
Polk	Jackson	King
	IDDX A C	Knox
Sarpy Saunders	TEXAS:	Lamar
Thomas	Anderson	Lavaca Lee
Washington	Archer	
Wayne	Armstrong	Lipscomb Live Oak
Wayne	Austin	Menard
NEVADA:	Bandera	Milam
Eureka	Baylor Borden	Mitchell
Nye	Briscoe	Moore
	Callahan	Morris
NEW MEXICO:	Camp	Motley
Lea	Carson	Newton
Lincoln	Chambers	Nolan
Los Alamos	Coke	Ochiltree
NEW YORK:	Collingsworth	Oldnam
Putnam	Colorado	Parker
	Concho	Rains
NORTH DAKOTA:	Coryell	Reagan
Golden Valley	Crockett	Roberts
Logan	Delta	Rockwall
Oliver	Donley	San Jacinto
Stark	Eastland	Schleicher
	Edwards	Scurry
OKLAHOMA:	Ellis	Shackelford
Alfalfa	Erath	Sherman
Beaver	Falls	Somervell
Cimarron	Fayette	Stephens
Dewey	Fisher	Sterling
Ellis	Foard	Stonewall
Grant	<u>F</u> ranklin	Sutton
Harper	Freestone	Throckmorton



## TABLE E-7—Cont. Counties With Low Participation In Head Start and WIC

TEXAS—Cont. Titus Trinity Tyler Van Zandt Waller Wheeler Wise Wood Young UTAH: Beaver Rich Sevier Wayne	VIRGINIA: Bath Buchanan Clarke Colonial Heights Emporia Hampton Harrisonburg Highland Lexington Manassas Richmond Rockingham Shenandoah Waynesboro Winchester	WASHINGTON: Pacific Lewis Whitman Garfield WEST VIRGINIA: Jefferson WISCONSIN: Calumet WYOMING: Lincoln Sublette Teton
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ARKANSAS:	TANGAG G	
Boone	KANSAS—Cont.	NEBRASKA—Cont.
Carroll	Hodgeman	Cuming
Cleburne	<u>Je</u> well	Dixon
Garland	Kiowa	Frontier
Greene	Lincoln	Furnas
Logan	Marion	Garfield
Madison	Meade	Gosper
Polk	Ness	Greeley
Sebastian	Norton	Hayes
Stone	Osborne	Hitchcock
White	Pratt	Hooker
	Rawlins	Knox
COLORADO:	Republic	Logan
Cheyenne	Russell	McPherson
Eagle	Scott	Nance
Grand	Sheridan	Pawnee
Pitkin	Smith	Perkins
Summit	Stanton	Pierce
T	Trego	Polk
FLORIDA:	Washington	Saline
Clay	MININIECOMA	Sioux
IDAHO:	MINNESOTA:	Thayer
	Renville	Thomas
Blaine	Rock	Valley
Butte	MONTANA:	Wayne
Caribou Franklin	Carter	·
	Daniels	NEVADA:
Fremont Gooding	Fallon	Eureka
	Fergus	Nye
Jefferson	Garfield	NEW MENTOS
Lincoln	Golden Valley	NEW MEXICO:
Madison	Judith Basin	Catron
Oneida	Liberty	Lincoln
Teton	Madison	Los Alamos
INDIANA:	McCone	Otero .
Lagrange	Musselshell	Valencia
Marshall	Petroleum	NORTH DAKOTA:
Pulaski	Prairie Prairie	Dunn
Rush	Sheridan	
Rush		Golden Valley
IOWA:	Sweet Grass Toole	Grant
Lyon		Logan Oliver
•	Treasure	
KANSAS:	Wheatland	Stark
Barber	Wibaux	OHIO:
Coffey	Yellowstone National	Holmes
Comanche	Park	Homnes
Decatur	NEBRASKA:	OKLAHOMA:
Edwards		Alfalfa
Ellis	Arthur Banner	Beaver
Ellsworth	Blaine	Canadian
Gove		Cimarron
Graham	Boone	Dewey
Harper	Butler	Ellis
Haskell	Cedar	Grant
	Chase	
	(129)	
	(AMO) & 1 4.1	404

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### ${\bf TABLE~E-8--Cont.} \\ {\bf Counties~With~Low~Participation~In~AFDC~and~WIC} \\$

OKLAHOMA—Cont.	TEXAS-Cont.	TEXAS—Cont.
Harper	Eastland	Nolan
Woodward	Edwards	Ochiltree
ODECON	Erath	Oldham
OREGON: Wheeler	Fisher	Parker
wneeler	Foard	Rains
SOUTH DAKOTA:	Franklin	Reagan
Campbell	Gillespie	Real
Clark	Gray	Roberts
Deuel	Guadalupe	Rockwall
Douglas	Hall	Runnels
Faulk	Hamilton	Schleicher
Hamlin	Hansford	Scurry
Hand	<u>H</u> ardeman	Shackelford
Kanson	Hartley	Sherman
Harding	Haskell	Somervell
Hutchinson	Hemphill	Stephens
Jackson	Hood	Sterling
Kingsbury	Hopkins	Stonewall
Marshall	Hutchinson	Sutton
THAT SHALL	Irion	Swisher
TEXAS:	Jack	Throckmorton
Anderson	Kendall	Uvalde
Archer	Kenedy	Van Zandt
Armstrong	Kent	Wheeler
Bandera	Kimble	Wilbarger
Blanco	King	Wilson
Borden	Knox	Wise
Bosque	Lampasas	Wood
Briscoe	Lee	Young
Burnet	Leon	UTAH:
Callahan	Limestone	Beaver
Carson	Lipscomb	
Clay	Live Oak	Rich
Collingsworth	Llano	Wayne
Concho	Mason	VIRGINIA:
Cooke	McCulloch	Lexington
Coryell	Medina	Rockingham
Cottle	Menard	Virginia Beach
Dallam	Mitchell	viiginia Beach
Delta	Montague	WYOMING:
Dickens	Moore	Lincoln
Donley	Motley	Sette



#### TABLE E-9 Child Poverty Counties With High Participation In AFDC, Head Start and WIC

ILLINOIS: Alexander

MISSISSIPPI: Claiborne

OHIO: Pike

MICHIGAN: Lake

NORTH DAKOTA: Rolette

#### TABLE E-10 Child Poverty Counties With High Participation In Head Start and WIC

COLORADO: Otero Saguache GEORGIA: Morgan Schley Stewart ILLINOIS: Alexander KENTUCKY:	MISSISSIPPI—Cont. Franklin Greene Grenada Jasper Jefferson Leake Montgomery Newton Noxubee Perry Winston	OHIO: Pike  OKLAHOMA: Atoka Tillman  SOUTH CAROLINA: Clarendon Fairfield McCormick  SOUTH DAKOTA:
Fleming	Yalobusha	Lyman
Lee Martin Robertson Wolfe LOUISIANA: St. Helena MICHIGAN: Lake MISSISSIPPI:	MISSOURI: Carter Reynolds Wright  NEW MEXICO: Union  NORTH CAROLINA: Madison Swain	TENNESSEE: Jackson  TEXAS: Bailey Bee Dimmit Mills Willacy Zapata Zavala
Benton Claiborne Clay	NORTH DARCEAR Rolette	

#### TABLE E-11 Child Poverty Counties With High Participation In AFDC and Head Start

ILLINOIS: Alexander Pulaski

MICHIGAN: Lake

MISSISSIPPI: Claiborne

MISSOURI: Dunklin Mississippi

NEBRASKA: Thurston

NORTH DAKOTA: Rolette

OHIO: Pike

WEST VIRGINIA: McDowell Mingo

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#### TABLE E-12 Child Poverty Counties With High Participation In AFDC and WIC

ILLINOIS: Alexander

MISSISSIPPI: Claiborne

OHIO: Pike

MICHIGAN: Lake

NORTH DAKOTA: Rolette

SOUTH CAROLINA: Allendale

VIRGINIA: Richmond City

# TABLE E-13 Child Poverty Counties With Low Participation In AFDC, Head Start and WIC

MONTANA: Carter Garfield TEXAS: Briscoe Collingsworth Concho NEVADA: Eureka NORTH DAKOTA: Judith Basin Petroleum Logan **Edwards** Prairie Treasure Haskell Kenedy King Knox Menard SOUTH DAKOTA: Campbell Clark Deuel NEBRASKA: Arthur Banner Hamlin Mitchell Motley Hanson Harding Blaine Hayes Logan Jackson

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## TABLE E-14 Child Poverty Counties With Low Participation In AFDC and WIC

ARKANSAS: Polk Stone  MONTANA: Carter Garfield Judith Basin Petroleum Prairie Treasure  NEBRASKA: Arthur Banner Blaine Greeley Hayes Logan  NEVADA: Eureka	NORTH DAKOTA: Dunn Grant Logan  SOUTH DAKOTA: Campbell Clark Deuel Douglas Faulk Hamlin Hand Hanson Harding Hutchinson Jackson Kingsbury Marshall  TEXAS: Briscoe Collingsworth Concho	TEXAS—Cont. Cottle Dickens Edwards Hall Hardeman Haskell Kenedy King Knox Leon Limestone Mason McCulloch Medina Menard Mitchell Motley Real Runnels Swisher Uvalde Wilbarger
	•	

# TABLE E-15 Child Poverty Counties With Low Participation In AFDC and Head Start

ALABAMA: Bibb

COLORADO: Baca

IDAHO: Owynee

MONTANA:
Carter
Garfield
Judith Basin
Petroleum
Prairie
Treasure

NEBRASKA: Arthur Banner Blaine Boyd Hayes Logan NEVADA: Eureka

NORTH DAKOTA:
Billings
Emmons
Hettinger
Kidder
Logan
McIntosh
Sheridan
Slope

SOUTH DAKOTA:
Bon Homme
Campbell
Clark
Deuel
Hamlin
Hanson
Harding
Hyde
Jackson
Potter
Sully

TEXAS:
Briscoe
Castro
Collingsworth
Concho
Edwards
Gaines
Glasscock
Haskell
Hudspeth
Jeff Davis
Kenedy
King

King Knox Lamb Menard Mitchell Motley Parmer Presidio

# TABLE E-16 Child Poverty Counties With Low Participation In Head Start and WIC

ARKANSAS: Calhoun

FLORIDA: Highlands

MONTANA: Carter Garfield Judith Basin Petroleum

NEBRASKA: Arthur Banner Blaine

Prairie Treasure NEBRASKA---Cont.

Hayes Logan

NEVADA: Eureka

NORTH DAKOTA:

Logan

SOUTH DAKOTA:

Campbell
Clark
Deuel
Hamlin
Hanson
Harding
Jackson

TEXAS:

Briscoe Collingsworth Concho Edwards Falls Haskell Houston

Kenedy King Knox Menard Mitchell Motley San Jacinto

#### APPENDIX F

#### Tables Relating to Participation in AFDC

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TABLE F-1

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Alabama:				
Autauga				
Baldwin	1,194	867	-327	-27
Barbour	1,336	1,179	-157	-12
Bibb	1,388	1,119	-269	19
Blount	412	309	-103	-25
Bullock	411	370	-41	-10
Bullock	756	789	33	4
Butler	1,091	1,079	-12	<b>–</b> 1
Calhoun	3,069	2,436	$-6\bar{3}\bar{3}$	-21
Chambers	1,557	1.339	-218	-14
Cherokee	186	240	54	29
Chilton	555	417	-138	-25
Choctaw	1,179	795	-384	$-23 \\ -33$
Clarke	1,649	1,475	$-364 \\ -174$	-33 -11
Clay	254	174	-80	-11
Cleburne	$\overline{172}$	135	-37	-31
Coffee	$\overline{753}$	596		-22
Colbert	1.043	786	-157	-21
Conecuh	935		-257	-25
Coosa	424	514	-421	-45
Covington	850	281	-143	-34
Crenshaw		505	-345	-41
Cullman	600	433	-167	-28
Dale	498	454	-44	-9
Dallas	602	629	27	4
De Kalb	4,259	4,151	-108	-3
Elmore	728	640	-88	-12
Escambia	1,202	877	-325	$-\bar{27}$
Escambia	1,309	927	-382	-29
Etowah	2,033	1,548	-485	-24
Fayette	268	358	90	34
Franklin	532	442	-90	-17
Geneva	774	$51\overline{5}$	- 259	-33
Greene	1.340	1,111	-209	$-33 \\ -17$
Hale	1,193	935	-258	-22
Henry	839	411	-236 $-428$	
Houston	2,241	1,455	-426 $-786$	-51
Jackson	698	608		-35
Jefferson	23,223	19,945	-90	-13
Lamar	303		-3,278	-14
Lauderdale	1,274	220	-83	-27
Lawrence		945	-329	-26
Lee	1,092	549	-543	-50
Limestone.	1,692	1,408	-284	-17
Lowndes	999	653	-346	-35
Macon	1,903	1,325	578	-30
Madison	2,310	1,940	-370	-16
Maranga	3,881	3,068	-813	-21
Marengo	2,016	1,386	630	-31
Marion	394	293	-101	-26
Marshall	1,002	715	-287	$-\bar{29}$
	(141)			





TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Mobile	14,987	15,030	43	0
			-308	$-30^{\circ}$
Monroe	1,026 7,019	718	$-308 \\ -32$	$-30 \\ -0$
Montgomery	1,718	6,987 1.484	-32 $-234$	_0 _14
Morgan	1,718	1,464	$-234 \\ -133$	$-14 \\ -9$
Perry	1,474	1,356	$-133 \\ -310$	$-9 \\ -19$
Pickens	1,000	1,211	-310 $-83$	$-13 \\ -6$
Pike Randolph	515	445	-70	-14
Russell	1,285	1.252	-33	$-14 \\ -3$
Shelby	1,041	727	-314	-30
St. Clair	885	712	-314 -173	$-30 \\ -20$
Sumter	1,650	1.366	-284	$-20 \\ -17$
Talladega	3,598	3,091	-507	-14
Tallapoosa	1,283	744	-539	-42
Tuscaloosa	4,882	4,332	-550	-11
Walker	1,749	1,253	<b>-496</b>	-28
Washington	448	738	290	65
Wilcox	2,178	1,508	-670	-31
Winston	215	129	-86	$-4\overline{0}$
Total	$127,\bar{3}\bar{3}\bar{2}$	107,770	-19,562	-15
Alaska:				
Alaska	9,955	9,037	-918	_9
Total	9,955	9,037	-918	<b>–</b> 9
Arizona:				
Apache	3,338	3,406	68	2
Cochise	1,023	1,819	796	78
Coconino	1,637	1,745	108	7
Gila	665	1,151	486	73
Graham	455	779	324	71
Greenlee	149	201	52	35
Maricopa	15,185	23,814	8,629	57
Mohave	236	604	368	156
Navajo	1,872	2,304	432	23
Pima	6,292	10,076	3,784	60
Pinal		3,361	1,174	54
Santa Cruz	250	467	217	87
Yavapai		853	553	
Yuma		1,302	572	
Total	34,319	51,882	17,563	51
Arkansas:				
Arkansas		492	- 224	-31
Ashley		682	-405	
Baxter	169	143	-26	
Benton		319	-529	
' Boone		155	-93	
Bradley		282	-168	
Calhoun		162	-50	
Carroll	128	85	-43	-34



TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change		
Chicot	1,859	1 407	400			
Clark	414	1,427	-432	-23		
Clay	443	327	-87	-21		
Cleburne	153	330 107	-113	-26		
Cleveland	182	112	$-46 \\ -70$	-30		
Columbia	1,063	856	- 10 207	$-38 \\ -19$		
Conway	451	333	-118	-19 -26		
Craighead	956	835	-121	-13		
Crawford	507	478	-29	-6		
Crittenden	3,351	2,329	-1.022	-30		
Cross	841	685	-156	-19		
Dallas	433	332	- 101	-23		
Desha	1,314	867	-447	-34		
Drew	453	331	-122	-27		
Faulkner	307	245	-62	-20		
Franklin	125	113	-12	-10		
Fulton Garland	127	4	-123	-97		
Grant	1,226	634	-592	48		
Greene	121	83	-38	-31		
Hempstead	438	359	-79	-18		
Hot Spring	574	0	-574	-100		
Howard	$\frac{410}{167}$	381	-29	-7		
Independence	383	69	-98	-59		
Izard	106	$\frac{320}{111}$	-63	-16		
Jackson	746	604	5	5		
Jefferson	3,485	3,535	$-142 \\ 50$	-19		
Johnson	236	106	-130	-55		
Lafayette	520	397	$-130 \\ -123$	24		
Lawrence	399	319	-120 80	-20		
Lee	1,725	1,189	-536	-20		
Lincoln	640	492	-148	-23		
Little River	. 399	247	-152	-38		
Logan	352	283	69	-20		
Lonoke	701	412	-289	-41		
Madison	150	113	-37	-25		
Marion	130	118	-12	-9		
Miller	1,153	840	-313	-27		
Mississippi	2,957	2,096	-861	-29		
Montgomery	1,005	712	-293	-29		
Nevada	111	40	-71	-64		
Newton	465	252	-213	-46		
Ouachita	$164 \\ 1.369$	102	-62	-38		
Perry		856	-513	-37		
Phillips	131 4,330	80 2 21 2	-51	-39		
Pike	167	3,313 95	-1,017	-23		
Poinsett	1,034	859	$-72 \\ -175$	-43		
Polk	370	211	-175 $-159$	$-17 \\ -43$		
Pope	541	412	-139 $-129$	$-43 \\ -24$		
	•	. , , 712	123	24		





TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Chauge
Prairie	285	194	91	——— —32
Pulaski	10,442	5,301	-5,141	-32 $-49$
Randolph	194	158	-36	-49 $-19$
Saline	555	368	-30 -187	$-19 \\ -34$
Scott	219	153	-161 -66	
Searcy	148	199 99	00 49	-30
Sebastian	J.136	591	-49 -545	$-33 \\ -48$
Sevier	148	107	- 545 - 41	$-40 \\ -28$
Sharp	298	267	$-41 \\ -31$	-28 -10
St. Francis	2,205	1,950	$-31 \\ -255$	$-10 \\ -12$
Stone	231	1,550	-255 $-57$	$-12 \\ -25$
Union	2,001	1,294	-707	-25 -25
Van Buren	2,001	193	-707 $-17$	-8 -8
Washington	1,102	751	-351	-32
White	694	449	- 351 - 245	$-32 \\ -35$
Woodruff	606	485	-245 -121	$-35 \\ -20$
Yell	332	194	-121 $-138$	$-20 \\ -42$
Total	64,348	44,399	19,949	$-42 \\ -31$
	07,040	44,000	15,545	31
California:				
Alameda	49,916	49,987	71	0
Alpine	29	88	59	203
Amador	264	544	280	106
Butte	4,525	6,733	2,208	49
Calaveras	601	1,044	443	74
Colusa	254	504	250	98
Contra Costa	22,435	20,956	-1,479	-7
Del Norte	733	1,416	683	93
El Dorado	1,637	2,671	1,034	63
Fresno	27,087	43,164	16,077	59
Glenn	518	813	295	57
Humboldt	3,909	5,402	1,493	38
Imperial	4,248	4,995	747	18
Inyo	338	607	269	. 80
Kern	14,044	17,223	3,179	23
Kings	3,925	4,780	855	22
Lake	1,512	1,906	394	26
Lassen	702	1,132	430	61
Los Angeles	367,628	395,459	27,831	_8
Madera	3,180	4,087	907	29
Marin	2,371	1,767	-604	-25
Mariposa	236	632	396	168
Mendocino	2,994	3,907	913	30
Merced	7,403	12,400	4,997	67
Modoc	285	492	207	73
Mono	144	128	-16	-11
Monterey	9,780	9,984	204	2
Napa	1,987	2,006	19	1
Nevada	1,004	1,838	834	83
Orange	30,360	38,571	8,211	27



TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
PlacerPlumas	3,121 410	3,968 648	847	27
Riverside	24,857	33,633	238	58
Sacramento	42,900	56,837	8,776 13,937	35
San Benito	727	1,001	274	32
San Bernardino	37,795	52,813	15,018	38 40
San Diego	57,708	68,477	10,769	40 19
San Francisco	27,838	24,155	-3,633	-13
San Joaquin	20,938	32,955	12,017	- 13 57
San Luis Obispo	2,992	2,982	-10	-0
San Mateo	10,818	6,640	-4.178	-39
Santa Barbara	6,985	6,561	-424	-6
Santa Clara	41,010	39,520	-1.490	-4
Santa Cruz	5,231	4,714	-517	$-10^{\circ}$
Shasta	4,873	7,714	2,841	58
Sierra	72	0	-72	-100
Siskiyou Solano	1,161	2,238	1,077	93
Sonoma	8,402	8,727	325	4
Stanislaus	9,681	8,863	-818	8
Sutter	12,148 1,878	17,358	5,210	43
Tehama	1,278	2,828	950	51
Trinity	416	2,008 709	730	57
Tulare	15,932	20,836	293	70
Tuolumne	803	20,036 1,597	4,904 794	31
Ventura	14,771	13,295	-1,476	99 10
Yolo	3,956	4,876	920	-10 23
Yuba	2,858	4,065	1,207	42
Total	925,608	1,065,254	139,646	15
Colorado:		_,	100,010	10
Adams	r roc	4.000		
Alamosa	5,526	4,999	- 527	-10
Arapahoe	$\frac{334}{1,439}$	544	210	63
Archuleta	70	1,699 60	260	18
Baca	93	44	10 49	-14
Bent	193	192	-49 -1	-53
Boulder	1,699	446	-1,253	$^{-1}_{-74}$
Chaffee	212	306	-1,255 94	- 14 44
Cheyenne	3	36	27	300
Clear Creek	26	54	28	108
Conejos	410	355	-55	-13
Costilla	151	145	-6	-4
Crowley	132	158	26	20
Custer	25	12	-13	-52
Delta	12 214	592	78	15
Denver Dolores	19,554	15,119	-4,435	-23
Douglas	47	41	-6	-13
Eagle	42 57	69 50	27	64
	57	50	_7	-12
•	_			



TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
El Paso	4.356	5,245	889	20
Elbert	47	68	21	45
Fremont	637	751	114	18
Garfield	142	211	69	49
Gilpin	7	13	6	86
Grand	34	26	-8	-24
Gunnison	17	46	29	$1\overline{7}\overline{1}$
Hinsdale	3	ī	- <b>2</b>	67
Huerfano	284	258	26	-9
Jackson	23	19	-4	-17
Jefferson	2,012	1,196	-816	-41
Kiowa	22	23	1	5
Kit Carson	59	90	31	53
La Plata	525	391	-134	-26
Lake	100	52	-48	-48
Larimer	1,647	1,723	76	5
Las Animas	731	672	-59	-8
Lincoln	51	39	-12	-24
Logan	222	250	28	13
Mesa	1,073	1,821	748	70
Mineral	6	5	-1	-17
Moffat	85	141	56	66
Montezuma	218	391	173	79
Montrose	252	345	93	37
Morgan	518	473	45	-9
Otero	1,368	1,256	-112	-8
Ouray	21	12	-9	-43
Park	18	14	-4	-22
Phillips	20	41	21	105
Pitkin	20	6	-14	-70
Prowers	595	_ 538	-57	-10
Pueblo	5,749	7,285	1,536	27
Rio Blanco	27	86	59	219
Rio Grande	456	404	-52	-11
Routt	53	39	-14	-26
Saguache	163	158	-5	-3
San Juan	14	13	-1	-7
San Miguel	23	40	17	74
Sedgwick	38	41	3	8
Summit	2	6	4	200
Teller	74	85	11	15
Washington	2 102	61 2,784	15	33
Weld	3,123	2,784 117	-339	$-11 \\ 16$
Yuma Total	101 55,515	52,157	$^{16}_{-3,358}$	<u>-6</u>
Connecticut:	<b>.</b>			
Fairfield	24,675	20,707	-3,968	-16
Hartford	29,314	26,684	-2,630	-9
Litchfield	1,661	1,512	149	-9

TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Recciving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Middlesex	1,947	1.704	040	
New Haven		1,704	- 243	-12
New London	27,127	24,420	-2,707	-10
Tolland	5,600	4,773	827	-15
Windham	1,454	1,176	-278	-19
Total	2,438	2,987	549	23
10ta1	94,216	83,963	-10,253	-11
Delaware:				
Kent	15,659	3,219	-12.440	-79
New Castle	3,993	11,519	7.526	188
Sussex	3,050	2,073	977	
Total	22,702	16,811	-5.891	-32
	22,102	10,011	5,091	-26
District of Columbia:		_		
Washington	61,645	45,536	-16,109	-26
Total	61,645	45,536	-16,109	-26
Florida:				
Alachua	3,266	3,664	398	12
Baker	319	341	22	7
Bay	1.674	1,862	188	11
Bradford	555	571	16	
Brevard	4,128	3,834	-294	$^{3}$
Broward	8,070	12,124	254 4,054	•
Calhoun	252	432		50
Charlotte	345	572	$\frac{180}{227}$	71 66
Citrus	798	801	3	
Clay	653	496	-157	0 24
Collier	989	1,292	303	24 31
Columbia	888	834	- 54	
Dade	27,446	45.063	-34 17.617	6 C4
De Soto	366	550	184	64
Dixie	194	323	129	50 66
Duval	18,282	16,908	-1,374	66
Escambia	7,140	7,895	1,314 755	-8
Flagler	338	338	199	11 0
Franklin	342	329	-13	-4
Gadsden	2,631	2,998	13 367	_
Gilchrist	68	118	50 i	14
Glades	126	117	9	74 7
Gulf	452	374	-78	•
Hamilton	384	546		17
Hardee	515	699	162	42
Hendry	707	780	184	36
Hernando	714	794	73	10
Highlands	1.093	1,148	20 55	11
Hillsborough	14,658	1,148	55 12 <b>6</b> 20	5
Holmes	356	374	-13,632	- 93
Indian River	919	873	18	5
Jackson	1,088		-46	-5
Jefferson	442	1,133 479	45 27	4
	444	719	37	8

148 TABLE F-1—Cont. Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits Betweer 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Lafavatta	38	74	36	95
Lafayette	1,508	1.917	409	27
Lake Lee	2,353	3,575	1,222	52
Leon	3,139	2,714	-425	-14
Levy	450	659	209	46
Liberty	134	186	52	39
Madison	860	748	-112	-13
Manatee	1,749	1,890	141	-8
Marion	3,222	3,616	394	12
Martin	611	818	207	34
Monroe	617	618	1	0
Nassau	756	679	-77	-10
Okaloosa	1,556	1,557	1	0
Okeechobee	433	532	99	23
Orange	10,032	8,336	-1,196	-12
Osceola	752	718	-34	-5
Palm Beach	6,777	7,129	352	5
Pasco	1,977	2,797	820	41
Pinellas	8,573	7,924	-649	-8
Polk	4,506	5,895	1,389	31
Putnam	1,825	2,462	637	35
Santa Rosa	882	999	117	13
Sarasota	1,188	1,459	271	23
Seminole	2,651	2,370	-281	-11
St. Johns	942	1,077	135	14
St. Lucie	3,115	3,012	-103	-3
Sumter	793	981	188	24
Suwannee	342	660	318 28	93 6
Taylor	490 163	518 241	20 78	48
Union	4,241	3,956	-285	<b>-7</b>
Volusia Wakulla	277	353	-265	27
Walton	549	704	155	28
Washington	416	451	35	8
Total	168,115	181,813	13,698	8
	100,110	101,010	10,000	ŭ
Georgia:		^	6.4	
Appling	546	570	24	4
Atkinson	226	209	-17	-8
Bacon	362	428	$^{66}_{-38}$	
Baker		136 1,231	-30 289	31
Baldwin	942 56	1,231	209	
BanksBarrow	340	420	80	24
2412011		720	57	9
Bartow Ben Hill		585	127	28
Berrien		348	28	
Bibb		7,049	1,302	
Planislav		381	38	
Brantley		136	-21	
		230		
Brantley	52			

TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Fercent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1579 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Lyments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments ir 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Brooks	883	720	144	
Bryan		739	-144	-16
Builoch	345	392	47	14
Burke	939 1.295	1,285	346	37
Butts	451	1,527	232	18
Calhoun	265	483	32	7
Camden	428	279	14	5
Candler		417	-11	-3
Carroll	$\frac{280}{1,128}$	251	-29	-10
Catoosa	462	1,217 523	89	. 8
Charlton	310	323 329	61	13
Chatham	8,223		19	6
Chattahoochee	144	୍ୟ 738 115	515 29	6
Chattooga	454	518		-20
Cherokee	429	407	$\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ -22 \end{array}$	14
Clarke	1.235	1.929	694	$-5^{-5}$
Clay	226	291	65	56 29
Clayton	$1,\overline{370}$	1.831	461	29 34
Clinch	296	337	41	14
Cobb	1,964	1,621	-343	17
Coffee		998	120	14
Colquitt	1,498	1.650	152	10
Columbia	568	707	139	24
Cook	286	405	119	42
Coweta	1,187	1.626	439	$\tilde{37}$
Crawford	304	264	-40	-13
Crisp	1,398	1,337	-61	-4
Dade	176	231	55	31
Dawson	55	58	3	5
De Kalb	5,539	7,794	2,255	41
Decatur	1,003	1,381	378	38
Dodge	674	709	35	5
Dooly	796	655	141	18
Dougherty	5,586	6,266	680	12
Douglas	593	544	-49	-8
Early Echols	972	978	6	1
Effingham	. 88	_90	2	2
Elbert	561	555	-6	-1
Emanuel	655	702	47	7
Evans	947 452	1,152	205	22
Fannin		385	-67	-15
Fayette	173 106	279 121	105	61
Floyd	1,873	121 2,264	15 391	14
Forsyth	167	2,264 143	291	21
Franklin	244	311		-14
Fulton	29,745	33,530	67 3,785	$\begin{array}{c} 27 \\ 13 \end{array}$
Gilmer	136	33,330 222	3,785 86	63
Glascock	44	42	-2	-5
Glynn	$1.3\overline{66}$	1,421	55	-5 4
	_,0	4	00	-1

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150 TABLE F-1—Cont. Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Gordon	387	472	85	22
Grady	690	630	-60	_ <del>_</del> 9
Greene	337	394	57	17
Gwinnett	628	535	-93	-15
Habersham	127	218	91	$\overline{72}$
Hall	847	1,187	340	40
Hancock	902	669	-233	-26
Haralson	326	323	-3	_ī
Harris	334	291	-43	$-1\bar{3}$
Hart	264	380	116	44
Heard	139	165	26	19
Henry	813	774	-39	-5
Houston	1,480	1,718	238	16
rwin	341	331	-10	-3
Jackson	381	324	-57	-15
Jasper	214	168	-46	-21
Jeff Davis	231	179	-52	-23
lefferson	1,156	1,163	7	1
lenkins	469	442	-27	-6
ohnson	302	329	27	9
ones	426	401	-25	-6
amar	418	338	-80	-19
anier	262	304	42	16
aurens	729	1,487	758	104
ee	346	333	-13	-4
iberty	968	1,083	115	12
incoln	189	247	58	31
ong	257	157	100	-39
owndes	1,839	2,542	703	38
Lumpkin	173	154	-19	11
Macon	1,030	990	-40	-4
Aadison	246	316	70	28
Marion	291	228	63	-22
AcDuffie	596	791	195	33
McIntosh	500	374	-126	-25
Meriwether	776	960	184	24
Miller	311	271	-40	-13
Mitchell	1,314	1,446	132	10
Monroe	379	357	-22	6
Montgomery	306	219	-87	-28
Morgan	363	423	60	17
Murray	114	168	54	47
Muscogee	5,271	6,488	1,217	23
Newton	788	1,195	407	52
Oconee	131	97	-34	-26
Oglethorpe	336	314	-22	-7
Paulding	402	368	-34	-8
Peach	899	1,094	195	22
Pickens	140	125	-15	-11
Pierce	296	246	<b></b> 50	-17

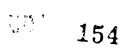


TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change Ir Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Pike	167	129	-38	
Polk	733	846	113	-25 15
Pulaski	368	423	55	15
Putnam	350	362	12	3
Quitman	138	150	12	9
Rabun	97	119	22	23
Randolph	410	511	101	25
Richmond	6,306	7,982	1,676	27
Rockdale	470	398	-72	-15
Schley	176	133	-43	-24
Screven	631	755	124	20
Seminole	419	458	39	9
Spalding	1.169	1,525	356	30
Stephens	277	414	137	49
Stewart	511	440	-71	14
Sumter	1,601	1,600	-1	-0
Talbot	257	303	$4\overline{6}$	18
Taliaferro	104	110	6	6
Tattnall	669	784	115	17
Taylor	579	524	-55	_9
Telfair	461	493	32	$-3 \\ 7$
Terrell	622	602	-20	-3
Thomas	1,491	1,486	-5	-0
Tift	797	1,128	331	42
Toombs	834	1,001	167	20
Towns	53	53	0	20 0
Treutlen	309	297	-12	<b>-4</b>
Troup	1,283	1,413	130	-4 10
Turner	421	621	200	48
Twiggs	533	513	-200	<u>40</u>
Union	102	157	20 55	54
Upson	795	827	32	4
Walker	681	838	157	23
Walton	608	655	47	
Ware	1,238	1,331	93	8 8
Warren	307	308	1	ő
Washington	933	858	$-75^{\frac{1}{5}}$	<b>-8</b>
Wayne	739	839	100	-o 14
Webster	118	109	<u>-9</u>	<b>-8</b>
Wheeler	257	231	-26	-0
White	47	36	-20 $-11$	- 10 - 23
Whitfield	691	581	-110	-23
Wilcox	337	293	-110 $-44$	-10 -13
Wilkes	407	445	-44 38	
Wilkinson	464	428	-36	9 8
Worth	809	884	-30 75	9
Total	150,764	170,928		
	100,104	110,020	20,164	13
waii:				
Hawaii	5,109	5,671	562	11
	s master	155		



152 TABLE F-1—Cont. Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Honolulu	30,379	25,089	-5,290	-1
Kauai	1,353	1,292	-61	_
Maui	2,601	2,529	$-7\overline{2}$	_
Total	39,442	34,581	-4,861	_1
aho:				
Ada	2,580	2,397	-183	_
Adams	42	28	-14	-8
Bannock	875	791	-84	-1
Bear Lake	42	64	22	5
Benewah	122	198	76	€
Bingham	566	548	-18	_
Blaine	54	37	-17	-8
Boise	_58	.59	1	
Bonner	547	498	<b> 49</b>	_
Bonneville	697	459	-238	-5
Boundary	75	135	60	{
Butte	31	13	18	{
Camas	_12	_ 8	-4	-:
Canyor	1,800	1,732	-68	-
Caribou	82	77	-5	_
Cassia	257	206	-51	-:
Clark	9	5	-4	
Clearwater	151	124	-27	:
Custer	17	12	-5	—:
Elmore	161	153	-8	_
Franklin	42	27	-15	-:
Fremont	47	53	6	
Gem	192	249	57	:
Gooding	155	101	-54	—;
Idaho	207	190	-17	_
Jefferson	128	60	68	<u> </u>
Jerome	201	196	-5	_
Kootenai	1,175	1,208	33	
Latah	232	161	-71	—
Lemhi	124	111	-13	_
Lewis	71	83	12	
Lincoln	<u>í9</u>	18	-1	-
Madison	88	37	-51	_
Minidoka	242	204	-38	_
Nez Perce	720	487	-233	_
Oneida	13	3	-10	_
Owyhee	176	154	-22	_
Payette	357	351	-6	_
Power		84	-28	_
Shoshone		532	46	
Teton		31	16	1
Twin Falls		484	30	_
Valley		58	14	
Washington		155	-49	



153 TABLE F-1—Cont. Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percen Change
Total	13,682	12,581	-1,101	_
llinois:				
Adams	1,527	2,042	515	3
Alexander	1,036	1,247	211	ž
Bond.	202	398	196	9
Boone	289	414	125	4
Brown	46	69	23	5
Bureau	232	558	326	14
Calhoun	55	93	38	-6
Carroll	234	361	127	5
Cass	222	375	153	6
Champaign	3,465	3,532	67	
Christian	561	862	301	5
Clark	160	245	85	Š
Clay	<b>19</b> 9	339	140	7
Clinton	234	435	201	8
Coles	485	1,058	573	11
Cook	351,017	333,030	-17,987	_
Crawford	240	261	21	
Cumberland	100	146	46	4
De Kalb	505	897	392	7
De Witt	137	278	141	10
Douglas	216	334	118	5
Du Page	2,955	3,446	491	1
Edgar	187	425	238	12
Edwards	73	130	57	7
Effingham	344	628	284	8
Fayette	396	572	176	4
Ford	224	196	-28	-1
Franklin	1,355	1,562	207	1
Fulton	938	1,589	651	6
Gallatin	195	220	25	1
Greene	415 187	565	150	. 3
Hamilton	195	480	293	15
Hancock	310	230 354	35	1
Hardin	140	269	44 129	1 9
Henderson	131	20 <i>3</i> 217	86	6
Henry	636	1,408	772	12
Iroquois	435	548	113	2
Jackson	1,579	1,861	282	1
Jasper	95	144	49	5
Jefferson	1,194	1,532	338	2
Jersey	139	294	155	$1\overline{1}$
Jo Daviess	80	$\frac{174}{174}$	94	îî
Johnson	254	314	60	2
Kane	5,744	7,075	1,331	$\bar{2}$
Kankakee	5,426	5,974	548	ī
Kendall	156	247	91	$\bar{5}$
		1 = ~	- <del>-</del>	_
		157		
64~602 0 ~ 86 ~ 6	5.06	=		



TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Knox	895	1,841	946	106
La Salle	1,225	2,364	1,139	98
Lake	7,033	7,835	802	11
Lawrence	354	401	47	18
Lee	249	678	429	172
Livingston	353	649	296	84
Logan	307	667	360	117
Macon	3,416	5,006	1,590	4′
Macoupin	934	1,464	530	5'
Madison	8,884	9,952	1,068	12
Marion	1,031	1,483	452	44
Marshall	52	222	170	32
Mason	369	798	429	116
Massac	474	659	185	39
McDonough	371	694	323	8
McHenry	681	985	304	4
McLean	1,435	1,866	431	30
Menard	132	215	83	6
Mercer	224	441	217	9'
Monroe	146	160	14	10
Montgomery	493	807	314	64
Morgan	708	955	247	•
Moultrie	88	161	73	3
Ogle	<b>3</b> 86	723		85
Peoria	6,157	9,252	337	8'
Perry	385	9,232, 607	3,095	50
Piatt	194	204	222 10	58
Pike	503	47 <b>7</b>	-26	_ {
Pope	162	193		-
Pulaski	902	800	-102	19
Putnam	20	52		-17
Randolph	425	657	32 232	160
Richland	176	229	232 53	55
Rock Island	3,828	6,397		30
Saline	707		2,569	67
Sangamon		849 = 406	142	20
Schuyler	4,010 61	5,496	1,486	37
Scott	53	183	122	200
Shelby		123	70	132
St. Clair	306	412	106	35
	24,030	22,750	-1,280	{
Stark	43	12)	78	181
Stephenson Cazewell	435	882	447	103
Inion	1,713	3,580	1,867	109
Jnion	422	579	157	37
Vermilion	2,554	3,470	916	36
Wabash	223	360	137	61
Warren	437	613	176	40
Washington	113	160	47	42
Wayne	363	372	9	2
White	390	451	61	16



TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Whiteside	800	1,571		00
Will	7,012	9,271		96
Williamson	1,012	1,557	2,259	32
Winnebago	6,027		547	54
Woodford	221	8,556	2,529	42
Total	478,867	568 499,246	347 20,379	157 4
ndiana:	•	,	20,010	•
Adams	190	050		
Allen	132	259	127	96
Bartholomew	6,300	5,961	-339	-5
Benton	1,246	1,239	-7	-1
Blackford	91	90	-1	-1
Boone	125	168	43	34
Brown	239	255	16	7
Carroll	165	178	13	.8
Cass	140	206	66	47
	369	699	330	89
Clark	1,964	1,704	-260	-13
Clinton	182	339	157	86
Clinton	270	549	279	103
Crawford	184	157	-27	<b>– 15</b>
Daviess	300	380	80	27
De Kalb	222	222	0	0
Dearborn	446	632	186	42
Decatur	203	315	112	55
Delaware	3,042	3,054	12	0
Dubois	177	142	-35	-20
Elkhart	1,751	1,357	-394	-23
Fayette	276	680	404	146
Floyd	1,330	1,441	111	8
Fountain	71	171	100	141
Franklin	113	222	109	96
Fulton	118	150	32	27
Gibson	384	372	-12	-3
Grant	1,342	1,868	526	39
Greene	161	178	17	11
Hamilton	415	416	1	0
Hancock	300	350	50	17
Harrison	141	305	164	116
Hendricks	269	321	52	19
Henry	919	897	-22	-2
Howard	1,096	1,994	898	82
Huntington	114	360	246	216
Jackson	539	653	114	21
Jasper	143	234	91	64
Jay	262	289	27	10
Jefferson	370	331	-39	-11
Jennings	258	363	-05 105	41
	607	661	54	9
Johnson	001	กกเ		





TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Kosciusko	324	437	113	35
LaGrange	129	57	-72	-56
Lake	23,633	25.936	2,303	- 30 10
La Porte	2,052	2,341	289	14
Lawrence	292	360	68	23
Madison	2,361	3,353	992	42
Marion	25,346	22,220	-3,126	-12
Marshall	306	209	-97	-32
Martin	151	206	55	36
Miami	300	466	166	55
Monroe	904	984	80	9
Montgomery	176	224	48	27
Morgan	823	638	-185	$-\frac{1}{2}$
Newton	110	157	47	43
Noble	155	272	117	$\tilde{75}$
Ohio	34	54	20	59
Orange	140	261	121	86
Owen	122	138	16	13
Parke	178	220	42	24
Periy	173	277	104	60
Pike	123	136	13	11
Porter	789	1,045	256	32
Posey	329	365	36	11
Pulaski	59	124	65	110
Putnam	137	182	45	33
Randolph	286	429	143	50
Ripley	190	324	134	71
Rush	133	166	33	25
Scott	442	636	194	44
Shelby	329	314	15	-5
Spencer	152	151	<b>− 1</b> ·	-1
St. Joseph	5,678	5,781	103	2
Starke	281	416	135	48
Steuben	118	86	-32	-27
Sullivan	230	175	<b>–</b> 5ŏ	-24
Switzerland	87	104	17	20
rippecanoe	945	982	37	4
Pipton	100	127	27	27
Union	77	109	32	42
Vanderburgh	4,445	3,834	-611	14
Vermillion	193	254	61	32
Vigo	1,659	1,884	225	14 ·
Wabash	275	402	127	46
Warren	50	85	35	70
Warrick	345	352	7	2
Washington	198	462	264	133
Wayne	2,223	2,284	61	3
Wells	151	256	105	70
White	148	137	-11	-7
Whitley	59	122	63	107





TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total	105,553	111,513	5,960	6
Iowa:				
Adair	120	144	24	20
Adams	73	69	_4	_5
Allamakee	253	238	$-15^{\circ}$	<b>-6</b>
Appanoose	692	815	123	18
Audubon	117	70	-47	-40
Benton	320	469	149	47
Black Hawk	4,705	5,632	927	20
Boone	459	575	116	25
Buchanan	280	404	124	44
Buena Vista	459 280	664	205	45
Butler	285	<b>322</b> 276	42 -9	15
Calhoun	206	204	$-9 \\ -2$	$-3 \\ -1$
Carroll	207	204 224	17	- 1 8
Cass	233	262	29	12
Cedar	246	226	-20	-8
Cerro Gordo	957	1,040	83	- 9
Cherokee	227	218	-9	<b>–</b> 4
Chickasaw	177	245	68	38
Clarke	149	220	71	48
Clay	284	370	86	30
Clayton	294	304	10	3
Clinton Crawford	1,057	1,688	631	60
Dallas	271	282	11	4
Davis	461 190	671 255	210	46
Decatur	211	209 209	$\begin{array}{c} 65 \\ -2 \end{array}$	34 — 1
Delaware	385	417	$\frac{-2}{32}$	-1
Des Moines	1,072	1,396	324	30
Dickinson	215	234	19	9
Dubuque	1,778	2,432	654	37
Emmet	225	321	96	43
Fayette	416	507	91	22
Floyd	371	<b>49</b> 2	121	33
Franklin	197	208	11	6
Fremont	162	186	24	15
Greene	210	211	1	0
Grundy Guthrie	123	150	27	22
Hamilton	263 295	$\frac{270}{315}$	7 20	3
Hancock	255 171	153	-18	7
Hardin	341	339	$-18 \\ -2$	-11 -1
Harrison	477	409	$-2 \\ -68$	-14
Henry	307	389	-08 82	$-14 \\ 27$
	122		56	
Howard	144	1 (7)	: 1973	40
HowardHumboldt	156	178 147	_9	46 6



TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Iowa	145	119	-26	10
Jackson	349	637	288	$-\frac{18}{90}$
Jasper	739	821	200 82	83 11
Jefferson	404	360	-44	-11
Johnson	625	761	-44 136	$-11 \\ 22$
Jones	320	378	58	
Keokuk	186	236	50	18 27
Kossuth	266	231	-35	-13
Lee	1,132	1,481	349	-13
Linn	3,845	4,366	521	14
Louisa	332	427	95	29
Lucas	286	347	61	21
Lyon	74	124	50	68
Madison	211	223	12	6
Mahaska	499	571	$\frac{12}{72}$	14
Marion	505	607	102	20
Marshall	914	935	21	20
Mills	238	277	39	16
Mitchell	123	108	-15	-12
Monona	248	267	19	8
Monroe	175	241	66	38
Montgomery	288	247	-41	-14
Muscatine	1,035	1 292	257	25
O'Brien	175	148	-27	-15
Osceola	91	75	-16	-18
Page	387	422	35	- <u>9</u>
Palo Alto	217	183	-34	-16
Plymouth	233	233	0	0
Pocahontas	178	151	-27	-15
Polk	<b>9,</b> 508	10,215	707	7
Pottawattamie	3,306	2,874	-432	-13
Poweshiek	219	316	97	44
Ringgold	140	122	-18	-13
Sac	157	204	47	30
Scott	4,776	6,304	1,528	32
Shelby	133	160	27	20
Sioux	207	164	-43	-21
Story	475	<b>56</b> 8	93	20
Tama	<b>3</b> 81	371	-10	-3
Taylor	178	215	37	21
Union	286	405	119	42
Van Buren	173	217	44	25
Wapello	1,196	1,475	279	23
Warren	465	629	164	35
Washington	278	305	27	10
Wayne	171	216	45	26
Webster	1,401	1,396	-5	$-\overline{0}$
	140	116	-32	-22
Winnebago	148	_		
Winneshiek Woodbury	148 132 3,570	240 3,617	108 47	-22 82





TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Worth	148	157	9	6
Wright	309	278	-31	-
Total	62,560	71,754	9,194	$-10 \\ 15$
	02,000	.1,.01	0,104	10
Kansas:	000	005		_
Ailen Anderson	238	227	-11	-5
	81	91	10	12
Atchison Barber	343	494	151	44
Barton	32 280	24	-8	-25
Bourbon	298	352	72	26
Brown	228	326	28	9
Butler	635	280	52 67	23
Chase	36	702 28	67	11
Chautauqua	80		-8	-22
Cherokee	646	101 875	21	26
Cheyenne	21	22	229	35
Clark	25	12	1 -13	5
Clay	152	118	-13 -34	$-52 \\ -22$
Cloud	156	124	$-34 \\ -32$	-22 - 21
Coffey	112	78	-32 $-34$	$-21 \\ -30$
Comanche	18	7	-34 -11	$-30 \\ -61$
Cowley	636	t93	57	-01 9
Crawford	824	962	138	17
Decatur	27	10	-17	-63
Dickinson	378	23	-355	-94
Doniphan	248	231	_17	-37 - 7
Douglas	886	989	103	12
Edwards	53	23	-30	-57
Elk	47	80	33	70
Ellis	220	120	-100	45
Ellsworth	69	25	-44	64
Finney	428	315	$-11\overline{3}$	26
Ford	461	466	5	i
Franklin	330	490	160	48
Geary	1,210	844	-366	-30
Gove	13	9	-4	-31
Graham	29	19	-10	-34
Grant	139	121	-18	-13
Gray	39	50	11	28
Greeley	28	15	-13	-46
Greenwood	162	135	-27	-17
Hamilton	24	32	_8	33
Harper	77	57	-20	-26
Harvey	449	518	69	15
Haskell	42	30	-12	29
Hodgeman	18	10	-8	-44
Jackson	194	243	49	25
Jefferson	157	160	_3	2
Jewell	35	24	11	-31





TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Johnson	2,047	1,213	-834	<del></del>
Kearny	45	51	-004	13
Kingman	90	64	-26	-29
Kiowa	23	32	- 9 9	39
Labette	687	1.018	331	48
Lane	18	19	ī	6
Leavenworth	985	981	-4	_0 _0
Lincoln	23	34	11	48
Linn	113	131	18	16
Logan	22	34	12	55
Lyon	363	305	-58	-16
Marion	95	71	-24	-25
Marshall	143	110	-33	-23
McPherson	172	189	17	10
Meade	32	$\frac{21}{2}$	-11	-34
Miami Mitaball	275	308	33	12
Mitchell	76	59	-17	-22
Montgomery Morris	987	1,207	220	22
Morton	82	91	9	11
Vemaha	62	67	5	8
Veosho	93 309	87	-6	-6
Vess	309 22	292	-17	-6
Norton	50	11 27	-11	-50
)sage	201	21 242	-23	-46
Osborne	201 89		41	20
Ottawa	58	51 62	-38	-43
Pawnee	72	66	4	7
Phillips	66	38	$-6 \\ -28$	-8
Pottawatomie	220	179	-20 $-41$	$-42 \\ -19$
Pratt	110	51	$-41 \\ -59$	-19 $-54$
Rawlins	31	16	- 15	$-34 \\ -48$
Reno	877	1,314	437	-48 50
Republic	60	50	-10	— 17
Rice	145	164	19	13
Riley	538	452	-86	-16
Rooks	41	55	-50 14	$-10 \\ 34$
Rush	35	36	î	3
Russell	108	65	-43	40
Saline	864	919	55	40
Scott	37	15	-22	-59
sedgwick	9,813	11,027	$\frac{-22}{1.214}$	12
Seward	367	264	-103	-28
Shawnee	4,037	4,084	47	-20 1
Sheridan	10	7,002	_2 _2	- 20
Sherman	186	144	$-4\overline{2}$	-23
Smith	41	35	$-\overline{6}$	-15
Stafford	40	45	5	13
	10			1.0
Stanton Stevens	25 52	27	2 2	8





TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Sumner	291	344	53	18
Thomas	65	58	-7	-11
Trego	30	17	-13	-43
Wabaunsee	57	69	12	- 43 21
Wallace	4	23	19	475
Washington	75	55	-20	-27
Wichita	77	65	-12	-27 -16
Wilson	226	229	3	
Woodson	23	30	3 7	1
Wyandotte	10,132	10,032	•	30
Total	46,521		-100	-1
,	40,521	47,362	841	2
Kentucky:				
Adair	496	428	-68	-14
Allen	212	242	30	- 14 14
Anderson	198	178	<b>-20</b>	-10
Ballard	182	119	$-20 \\ -63$	-35
Barren	712	637	-03 -75	-35 -11
Bath	367	367	- 13 0	
Bell	2,092	1,741	-351	.0
Boone	707	555		-17
Bourbon	632		-152	-21
Boyd		455	-177	- 28
Boyle	1,269	1,226	-43	-3
Bracken	563	519	-44	-8
Breathitt	164	136	-28	-17
Breckinridge	1,211	1,099	-112	-9
D.,11;++	622	493	- 129	-21
Bullitt	777	818	41	5
Butler	261	209	-52	-20
Caldwell	234	288	54	23
Calloway	265	292	27	10
Campbell	2,508	2,307	-201	8
Carlisle	119	106	-13	-11
Carroll	330	375	45	14
Carter	808	819	11	1
Casey	560	432	128	-23
Christian	2,660	2,282	-378	14
Clark	919	648	<b>–27</b> 1	29
Clay	1,873	1,647	-226	-12
Clinton	365	288	-77	-21
Crittenden	126	165	39	31
Cumberland	285	218	-67	-24
Daviess	2,144	1,589	-555	-26
Edmonson	230	195	-35	-15
Elliott	269	259	- 10	-4
Estill	684	627	-57	<b>8</b>
Fayette	6,081	4,314	-1,767	- 29
Fleming	291	226	<b>-65</b>	- 22 - 22
Floyd	1,616	1,401	-215	<b>- 13</b>
Franklin	910	747	-163	- 18





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'TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Fulton	40.4			
Fulton	626	492	-134	-21
Gallatin	109	143	34	31
Garrard	192	191	-1	-1
Grant	234	357	123	53
Graves	659	569	-90	-14
Grayson	556	507	-49	_9
Green	190	195	5	3
Greenup	948	753	195	-21
Hancock	128	108	-20	-16
Hardin	1,440	1,145	-295	-20
Harlan	2,095	1,681	414	$-\overline{20}$
Harrison	421	381	-40	-10
Hart	616	559	57	-9
Henderson	1,059	906	-153	-14
Henry	318	379	61	19
Hickman	225	148	-77	-34
Hopkins	869	944	75	9
Jackson	614	543	-71	-12
Jefferson	27,200	22,527	$-4.67\bar{3}$	$-\overline{17}$
Jessamine	614	436	-178	-29
Johnson	929	836	-93	-10
Kenton	4,025	3,902	-123	$-10 \\ -3$
Knott	1,082	1.025	$-120 \\ -57$	-6 -5
Knox	2.018	1,869	-149	-3 $-7$
Larue	243	268	25	10
Laurel	$1.\overline{261}$	$1.\overline{271}$	10	10
Lawrence	603	639	36	6
Lee	483	376	-107	-22
Leslie	985	702	-283	$-22 \\ -29$
Letcher	1,278	1,188	-260	$-29 \\ -7$
Lewis	580	481	90 99	-17
Lincoln	776	563	-213	$-17 \\ -27$
Livingston	134	135	-213 1	-21 1
Logan	759	602	-157	$-21^{1}$
Lyon	57	59	-151 2	
Madison	1.404	1,232	-172	-12
Magoffin	969			
Marion	753	916 336	~53	-5
Marshall	207	272	-117	-16
Martin			65	υl
Mason	615	573	-42	-7
McCrooken	403	397	-6	$-\frac{1}{2}$
McCracken	1,933	1,797	136	$-7_{2}$
McCreary	906	950	44	5
McLean	191	203	12	.6
Meade	336	286	-50	- 15
Menifee	184	183	-1	-1
Mercer	341	256	-85	-25
Metcalfe	177	224	47	· 27
Monroe	443	353	-90	-20
Montgomery	694	608	86	-12

TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payme: in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Morgan	530	425	-105	-20
Muhlenberg	804	708	-96	-12
Nelson	741	689	2	$-\overline{7}$
Nicholas	134	133	$-\overline{1}$	_i
Ohio	415	547	72	15
Oldham	231	241	iō	4
Owen	265	214	-51	-19
Owsley	472	393	<b>-79</b>	-17
Pendleton	254	276	22	- i
Perry	1,262	1.169	-93	-7
Ріке	1,945	1,867	<b>-78</b>	_ i _ 4
Powell	589	529	-60	$-10^{-1}$
Pulaski	1,231	1,229	_2°	-0
Robertson	42	48	<u>-</u>	14
Pockcastle	609	581	-28	-5
Rowan	557	461	-96	-17
Russell	516	420	-96	-19
Scott	534	365	-169	-32
Shelty	500	554	54	11
Simpson	546	384	-162	-30
Spencer	145	123	-22	-15
Taylor	418	498	85	21
Todd	368	255	-113	$-\bar{31}$
Trigg	213	203	-10	$-\bar{5}$
Trimble	85	107	22	26
Union	<b>30</b> 8	267	-41	13
Warren	1,254	1,296	42	3
Washington	328	254	-74	-23
Wayne	761	708	— აპ	-7
Webster	335	<b>29</b> 6	-39	-12
Whitley	1,388	1,283	-105	-8
Wolfe	474	484	10	2
Woodford	35≎	293	<b>–</b> 66	-18
Total	116,292	101,513	14,779	-13
Louisian				
Acadia	1,843	1/ 119	970	15
Allen	741	2,113	$\frac{270}{76}$	15
Ascension	1,521	817	76	10
Assumption	585	1,803 820	282 135	19
Avoyelles	1,637	1.743	106	20
Beauregard	574	596	22	6 4
Bienville	500	588	88 88	18
Bossier	1,019	1.565	546	54
Caddo	7,516	9,180	1,664	54 22
Calcasieu	3,624	4,135	511	14
Caldwell	320	221	_99	-31
Cameron	29	81	- 55 52	179
Catahoula	480	504	24	5
Claiborne	759	832	73	10
	.00	002	10	10





TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Concordia	1,219	1,335	116	10
De Soto	972	1,178	206	21
East Baton Rouge	10.154	10,118	-36	_7
East Carroll	1,566	1,405	-161	-10
East Feliciana	987	883	- 104	-10 -11
Evangeline	1.999	1,837	-162	-8
Franklin	1,553	1,243	-310	-20
Grant	390	<b>37</b> 1	-19	_š
Iberia	1,773	2,295	432	24
Iberville	1,772	1,854	82	5
Jackson	768	605	-163	-21
Jefferson	9,004	8,939	-65	-1
Jefferson Davis	720	731	11	2
La Salle	309	276	-33	-11
Lafayette	3,341	2,890	-451	-13
Lafourche	1,167	2,023	856	73
Lincoln	1,022	1,130	108	11
Livingston	718	866	148	21
Madison	1,734	1,573	-161	-9
Morehouse	2,374	2,259	-115	-5
Natchitoches	1,262	1,624	362	29
Orleans	42,322	40,491	-1,831	4
Ouachita	4,808	5,334	526	11
Plaquemines	555	546	_9	-2
Pointe Coupee Rapides	1,327	1,266	-61	-5
Red River	3,878	3,838	40	$-\frac{1}{2}$
Richland	$498 \\ 1.141$	509	11	2
Sabine	594	1,249 $726$	108	9
St. Bernard	720	824	$\begin{array}{c} 132 \\ 104 \end{array}$	22
St. Charles	1.230	1,185	-45	14 4
St. Helena	687	528	-45 -159	$-4 \\ -23$
St. John The Baptist	1,841	1,413	-139 $-428$	$-23 \\ -23$
St. Landry	4,799	4,406	$-420 \\ -393$	-23 -8
St. Martin	1,318	1,208	-333 $-110$	-8 -8
St. Mary	1,994	2,441	-110 447	22
St. Tammany	1,792	1,504	-198	-12
Tangipahoa	4,274	5,165	891	21
Tensas	815	709	-106	-13
Terrebonne	1,840	2,412	572	31
Union	458	572	114	25
Vermilion	836	$1,\overline{272}$	436	52
Vernon	763	690	-73	-10
Washington	1,870	1,885	15	ĩ
Webster	1,133	1,195	62	5
West Baton Rouge	837	771	$-6\overline{6}$	_8
West Carroll	402	468	66	16
West Feliciana	403	. 315	-88	$-\overline{22}$
Winn	680	753	73	11
Total	149,777	154,018	4,241	3





TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Maine:				
Androscoggin	4.039	9 904	745	••
Aroostook		3,294	<b>-745</b>	-18
Cumberland	3,446	2,616	-830	-24
Franklin	7,856	5,577	-2,279	-29
Hancock	875	801	-74	-8
Kennebec	1,201	1,117	-84	-7
	3,636	3,302	-334	-9
Knox	1,209	881	-328	-27
Lincoln	733	568	-165	-23
Oxford	1,890	1,507	-383	-20
Penobscot	4,635	3,912	-723	-16
Piscataquis	613	472	-141	-23
Sagadahoc	806	650	-156	-19
Somersei	2,043	1,795	-248	-12
Waldo	1,290	1,021	-269	-21
Washington	1,584	1,541	-43	-3
York	4,450	3,417	-1,033	-23
Total	40,306	32,471	-7,835	-19
Maryland:				
Allegany	1,514	2,395	881	58
Anne Arundel	6,503	5,119	-1,384	-21
Baltimore	6,124	6,831	707	12
Baltimore City	89,741	74,097	-15,644	17
Calvert	1,206	857	-15,044 $-349$	29
Caroline	714	531	-343 $-183$	-26
Carroll	847	728	-103 $-119$	- 20 - 14
Cecil	1.328	1,469	141	- 14 11
Charles	1,943	1,835		-6
Dorchester	1,105	1,059	-108	•
Frederick	980	-,	-46	-4
Garrett	578	1,146	166	17
Harford		689	111	19
Howard	3,063	2,320	-743	-24
Kent	529	542	13	2
Montgomery	327	312	-15	-5
Prince Coarge's	5,420	4,943	-477	-9
Prince George's	13,643	12,922	-721	-5
Queen Anne's	509	537	28	6
Somerset	547	659	112	20
St. Mary's	1,543	1,228	-315	-20
Talbot	405	379	-26	-6
Washington	1,285	1,993	708	55
Wicomico	1,911	1,105	-806	-42
Worcester	477	672	195	41
Total	142,242	124,368	-17,874	-13
Massachusetts:				
Barnstable	4,546	2,612	<b> 1,93</b> 4	-43
13 G1 11 COUDIC				
Berkshire	5,109	3,989	-1.120	$-\frac{10}{22}$





TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

			•	
State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
<u>D</u> ukes	171	79	-92	E 4
Essex	29,663	20,894		-54
Franklin	1,859		-8,769	-30
Hampden	27,651	2,615	756	41
Hampshire	21,001	23,731	-3,920	-14
Middlesex	2,287 27,980	1,208	-1,079	-47
Nantucket	21,380	18,919	-9,061	-32
Norfolk	10 000	22	-62	-74
Plymouth	10,808	5,241	-5,567	-52
Suffolk	16,776	9,886	-6,890	-41
Worcester	61,408	35,539	-25,869	-42
Total	25,453	18,205	-7,248	-28
Total	235,834	158,289	-77,545	-33
Michigan:				
Alcona	335	433	98	00
Alger	381	323		29
Allegan	2,639	2,412	- 58	-15
Alpena	1,202	1,693	- 227	-9
Antrim	455		491	41
Arenac	711	653	198	44
Baraga	332	1,024	313	44
Barry		528	196	59
Bay	1,411 4,339	1,530	119	. 8
Benzie		5,849	1,510	35
Berrien	397	506	109	27
Branch	11,108	10,695	-413	-4
Calhoun	1,260	1,710	450	36
Cass	7,855	8,505	650	. 8
Charlevoix	1,827	2,031	204	11
Cheboygan	526	725	199	38
Chippewa	806	1,012	206	26
Chippewa	1,252	1,381	129	10
ClareClinton	1,32″	1,926	599	45
Crawford	1,067	1,142	75	7
Dolto	463	689	226	49
Delta	1,195	1,526	331	28
Dickinson	522	764	242	46
Eaton	1,549	1,972	423	27
Emmet	533	660	127	24
Genesee	25,705	30,752	5,047	20
Gladwin	939	1,418	479	51
Gogebic	739	750	11	J
Grand Traverse	1,155	1,327	172	15
Gratiot	1,394	1,592	198	14
Hillsdale	1,297	1,827	530	41
Houghton	1,420	1,360	-60	-4
Huron	788	1,160	372	$4\overline{7}$
Indham	10.070	44.000		
Ingham	12,973	11,928	-1,045	-8
Ionia	12,973	11,928	1,045 1.38	
Ingitati Iosco Iron				-8 8 19



TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Isabella	1,821	1.751		
Jackson	5,689	•	-70	-4
Kalamazoo	8,171	6,624 8,221	935	16
Kalkaska	557	729	50	1
Kent	16.326	15,583	172	31
Keweenaw	64	15,555	743	5
Lake	576	759	-1	-2
Lapeer	1,869	2.681	183 812	32
Leelanau	209	172	-37	43 — 18
Lenawee	2,823	3,600	-31 777	- 18 28
Livingston	1,736	2,269	533	31
Luce	235	395	160	68
Mackinac	438	357	81	<b>–</b> 18
Macomb	13,902	15,363	1.461	11
Manistee	615	1.049	434	71
Marquette	1,974	2,197	223	11
Mason	761	1,044	283	37
Mecosta	1,155	1,178	23	2
Menominee	762	927	165	22
Midland	2,343	2,220	-123	-5
Missaukee	415	434	19	_5 5
Monroe	3,654	5,241	1.587	43
Montcalm	1,650	1,905	255	15
Montmorency	318	519	201	63
Muskegon	9,836	10,356	$\bar{520}$	5
Newaygo	1,605	1,858	253	16
Oakland	21,444	25,699	4,255	20
Oceana	1,067	1,241	174	16
Ogemaw	840	1,179	339	40
Ontonagon	396	443	47	ĩž
Osceola	801	945	144	18
Oscoda	275	340	65	24
Otsego	287	522	235	8 <b>2</b>
Ottawa	2,183	2,221	<b>3</b> 8	2
Presque Isle	333	376	43	13
Roscommon	637	1,103	466	73
Saginaw	14,351	16,521	2,170	15
Sanilac	1,494	1,831	337	23
Schoolcraft	339	338	1	0
Shiawassee	2,285	3,132	847	37
St, Clair St, Joseph	6,122	6,969	847	14
Tuscola	2,040	1,936	-104	-5
Van Buren	1,932	2,310	378	20
Washtenaw	4,458 7,007	3,945	-513	-12
Wayne	7,007	7,208	201	3
Wexford	188,941	209,163	20,222	11'
Total	1,000	1,179	179	18
,	430,765	481,303	50,538	12

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168 TABLE F-1—Cont. Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Minnesota:				
Aitkin	303	503	200	66
Anoka	4,194	3,684	-510	<b>–</b> 12
Becker	735	944	209	- 12 28
Beltrami	1,380	1,741	361	26
Benton	333	504	171	51
Big Stone	98	126	28	29
Blue Earth	870	1,045	175	20
Brown	337	317	-20	-6
Carlton	760	1.031	271	36
Carver	414	231	-183	<b>-</b> 44
Cass	839	1,140	301	36
Chippewa	201	126	-75	- 37
Chisago	451	538	- 15 87	19
Clay	687	972	285	41
Clearwater	397	472	75	19
Cook	69	87	18	20
Cottonwood	179	165	-14	_8
Crow Wing	834	1,486	$6\overline{52}$	78
Dakota	2,950	2,879	-71	-2
Dodge	180	239	59	33
Douglas	391	395	4	1
Fillmore	188	294	106	56
Freeborn	478	694	216	45
Goodhue	466	575	109	23
Grant	65	77	12	18
Hennepin	<b>26,</b> 835	<b>23,9</b> 50	-2,935	- <b>i</b> i
Houston	200	255	55	27
Hubbard	437	502	65	15
Isanti	357	542	185	52
Itasca	1,3 <b>9</b> 8	1,889	491	35
Jackson	156	213	57	. 37
Kanabec	272	324	52	19
Kandiyohi	520	8 <b>37</b>	317	61
Kittson	65	71	6	9
Koochiching	500	523	23	5
Lac qui Parle	68	73	5	7
Lake	. 195	310	115	59
Lake Of The Woods	56	73	1.7	30
Le Sueur	292	380	88	30
Lincoln	<b>52</b> 8	768	240	45
Mahnomen	170	249	79	46
Marshall	136	123	-13	· 10
Martin	621	989	368	59
AcLeod	317	<b>::9</b> 9	18	-6
Meeker	268	379	111	41
Mille Lacs	468	.79	111	24
Morrison	614	740	126	21
Mower	632	901	269	43
Nicollet	296	301	5	2
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TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

	<u>`</u>		•	
State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Nobles	014			
Norman	314	227	13	4
Olmatod	76	96	20	26
Olmsted	1,175	1,203	28	2
Otter Tail	563	682	119	21
Pennington	212	307	95	45
Pine	556	753	197	35
Pipestone	115	164	49	43
Polk	729	977	248	34
Pope	143	215	72	50
Ramsey	15,109	14,604	-505	-3
Red Lake	37	59	22	59
Redwood	198	248	50	25
Renville	187	141	-46	$-\overline{25}$
Rice	620	632	12	2
Rock	80	101	$2\overline{1}$	$2\overline{6}$
Roseau	146	188	42	29
Scott	554	507	-47	8
Sherburne	542	662	120	22
Sibley	115	165	50	43
St. Louis	6,279	8,497	2,218	35
Stearns	1,356	1,570	214	16
Steele	243	309	66	27
Stevens	87	108	21	24
Swift	242	213	29	-12
Todd	405	599	194	48
Traverse	60	_50	10	-17
Wabasha Wadena	224	294	70	31
Woson	283	462	179	63
Waseca Washington	234	304	70	30
Wilkin	1,588	1,480	108	-7
Winona	100	118	18	18
Wright	783	768	- 15	-2
Yellov Medicine	1,042	1,219	177	17
Total	133	170	37	28
	87,780	93,727	5,947	7
Mississippi:				
Adams	2,677	1.932	-745	-28
Alcorn	529	543	14	3
Amite	477	521	44	9
Attala	830	548	-282	-34
Benton	439	368	-71	-16
Bolivar	5,291	4.960	-331	-6
Calhoun	601	425	-176	-29
Carroll	516	378	-138	$-\frac{23}{27}$
Chickasaw	609	386	-223	$-\frac{21}{37}$
Choctaw	443	370	-73	-16
Claiborne	907	1,032	125	14
Clarke	619	616	-3	-0
Clay	1,324	1,160	-164	$-1\overset{\circ}{2}$
		1,160	3	
	1. A.M.	-	•	
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170 TABLE F-1—Cont. Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Coahoma	4.134	3,985	-149	-4
Copiah	1,638	1,436	-202	$-12^{-1}$
Covington	946	826	-120	$-1\overline{3}$
De Soto	1,299	1,079	-220	$-\tilde{1}\tilde{7}$
Forrest	2,257	1,908	-349	-15
Franklin	388	414	26	7
George	361	442	81	22
Greene	252	364	112	44
Grenada	1,240	878	-362	-29
Hancock	742	688	-54	-7
Harrison	4,680	3,605	-1,075	-23
Hinds	14,786	10,263	-4,523	-31
Holmes	3,954	、3,289	-665	-17
Humphreys	1,750	1,356	-394	-23
Issaquena	262	211	-51	-19
Itawamba	142	209	67	47
Jackson	1,621	3,019	1,398	86
Jasper	854	750	-104	-12
Jefferson	1,133	799	-334	-29
Jefferson Davis	1,052	880	-172	-16
Jones	1,923	1,647	-276	-14
Kemper	454	418	-36	-8
Lafayette	768	592	-176	-23
LamarLauderdale	617	634	17	.3
Lawrence	3,711	2,994	-717	-19
Leake	447 783	506	59	13
Lee	1,207	600	-183	$-23 \\ -27$
Leflore	3,691	883 3,044	$-324 \\ -647$	-27 $-18$
Lincoln	1,177	1,119	-58	$-10 \\ -5$
Lowndes	2,845	2,305	-540	-19
Madison	3,480	2,797	-683	-20
Marion	1,006	1,127	121	12
Marshall	2,446	1,599	-847	-35
Monroe	1,264	1,132	-132	-10
Montgomery	1,096	866	230	-21
Neshoba	908	793	-115	-13
Newton	551	490	-61	-11
Noxubee	1,357	1,405	<b>4</b> 8	4
Oktibbeha	1,837	1,594	-243	-13
Panola	1,945	1,650	-295	-15
Pearl River	1,122	1,126	4	0
Perry	538	465	-73	-14
Pike	2,277	1,836	-441	-19
Pontotoc	447	363	-84	-19
Prentiss	427	358	-69	-16
Quitman	1,046	1,218	172	16
Rankin	556 827	712 818	156 -9	28 -1
Sharkey	1,135	840	-295	-26
•	1,100	040	- 230	-20
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TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Simpson	694			
Smith	634	577	-57	-9
Stone	379	237	-142	-37
Sunflower	$\frac{308}{3,114}$	307	-1	- <b>0</b>
Tallahatchie	1,997	2,741	-373	-12
Tate	1,324	1,620	-377	-19
Tippah	614	1,037	-287	-22
Tishomingo	145	550	-264	-43
Tunica	1,437	147	2	1
Union	441	$\frac{1,478}{385}$	41	. 3
Walthall	1,092	1,026	-56	-13
Warren	2,811	2,187	-66	-6
Washington	6,597	6,344	$-624 \\ -253$	-22
Wayne	1,159	1,191	- 253 32	-4
Webster	388	358	-30	3
Wilkinson	847	777	$-30 \\ -70$	$^{-8}_{-8}$
Winston	1,046	1,058	12	_
Yalobusha	534	386	-148	-28
Yazoo	2,567	1,945	-622	$-26 \\ -24$
Total	128,075	109,722	-18,353	-24 $-14$
Missouri:			20,000	-14
Adair	000			
Andrew	260	370	110	42
Atchison	102	216	114	112
Audrain	76	65	-11	14
Barry	350	480	130	37
Barton	380 90	451	71	19
Bates	240	194	104	116
Benton	187	390 232	150	63
Bollinger	227	232 275	45	24
Boone	1,165	1,394	48	21
Buchanan	1,969	2,502	229 533	20 27
Butler	1,570	1,748	178	11
Caldwell	87	96	9	10
Callaway	402	451	49	12
Camden	271	285	14	5
Cape Girardeau	834	966	132	16
Carroll	233	320	87	37
Carter	155	253	98	63
Cass	473	659	186	39
Cedar	176	216	40	23
Chariton Christian	187	146	-41	-22
	317	349	32	10
Clark	123	225	102	83
Clinton	979	1,187	208	21
Cole	164	182	18	11
Cooper	426	600	174	41
Crawford	197	198		1
	425	599	5 174	41
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TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

Johnson         368         443         75           Knox         48         61         13           Laclede         549         571         22           Lafayette         344         390         46           Lawrence         415         518         103           Lewis         159         266         107           Lincoln         219         247         28           Linn         249         272         23           Livingston         222         291         69           Macon         126         129         3           Madison         258         362         104           Maries         109         112         3           McDonald         345         399         54           Mercer         49         37         -12           Miller         291         314         23           Moniteau         111         143         32           Monroe         121         92         -29           Morgan         166         279         13           New Madrid         1,862         1,751         -11           Newton <th>Percent Change</th> <th>Absolute Change</th> <th>Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984</th> <th>Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979</th> <th>State and County</th>	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	State and County
Dallas         185         232         47           Daviess         108         147         39           De Kalb         59         110         51           Dent         389         515         126           Douglas         178         306         128           Dunklin         2,124         2,370         246           Franklin         917         1,242         325           Gasconade         98         100         2           Gentry         65         148         83           Greene         3,647         3,565         -82           Grundy         126         195         69           Harrison         127         179         52           Henry         328         407         79           Hickory         124         189         65           Holt         94         98         4           Howell         531         801         270           Howell         531         801         270           Iron         266         334         68           Jackson         22,050         19,016         -3,034           Ja	6 3	26	100	74	Dade
Daviess.         108         147         39           De Kalb.         59         110         51           Dent         389         515         126           Douglas.         178         306         128           Dunklin         2,124         2,370         246           Franklin         917         1,242         325           Gasconade         98         100         2           Gentry.         65         148         83           Greene         3,647         3,565         -82           Grundy         126         195         69           Harrison         127         179         52           Henry.         328         407         79           Hickory.         124         189         65           Holt         94         98         4           Howell         531         801         270           Iron         266         334         68           Jackson         222,050         19,016         -3,034           Jasper         1,612         1,817         205           Jefferson         1,587         1,905         313					Dallas
De Kalb         59         110         51           Dent         389         515         126           Douglas         173         306         128           Dunklin         2,124         2,370         246           Franklin         917         1,242         325           Gasconade         98         100         2           Gentry         65         148         83           Greene         3,647         3,565         -82           Grundy         126         195         69           Harrison         127         179         52           Henry         328         407         79           Hickory         124         189         65           Holt         94         98         4           Howard         250         172         77           Howell         531         801         270           Iron         266         334         68           Jackson         22,050         19,016         -3,034           Jackson         22,050         19,016         -3,034           Jackson         368         443         75				7 1 2	
Dent         389         515         126           Douglas         178         306         128           Dunklin         2,124         2,370         246           Franklin         917         1,242         325           Gasconade         98         100         2           Gentry         65         148         83           Greene         3,647         3,565         -82           Grundy         126         195         69           Harrison         127         179         52           Henry         328         407         79           Helickory         124         189         65           Holt         94         98         4           Howard         250         172         -78           Howell         531         801         270           Iron         266         334         68           Jackson         22,050         19,016         -3,034           Jasper         1,612         1,817         205           Jefferson         1,587         1,905         313           Johnson         368         443         75					
Douglas         178         306         128           Dunklin         2,124         2,370         246           Franklin         917         1,242         325           Gasconade         98         100         2           Gentry         65         148         83           Greene         3,647         3,565         -82           Grundy         126         195         69           Harrison         127         179         52           Henry         328         407         79           Hickory         124         189         65           Howel         94         98         4           Howard         250         172         -78           Howell         531         801         270           Iron         266         334         68           Jackson         22,050         19,016         -3,034           Jasper         1,612         1,817         205           Jefferson         1,587         1,905         313           Johnson         368         443         75           Knox         48         61         13					
Dunklin         2,124         2,370         246           Gasconaklin         917         1,242         325           Gasconade         98         100         2           Gentry         65         148         83           Greene         3,647         3,565         -82           Grundy         126         195         69           Harrison         127         179         52           Henry         328         407         79           Hickory         124         189         65           Howell         94         98         4           Howard         250         172         -78           Howell         531         801         270           Iron         266         334         68           Jackson         22,050         19,016         -3,034           Jasper         1,612         1,817         205           Jackson         22,050         19,016         -3,034           Knox         48         61         13           Jackson         368         443         75           Knox         48         61         13	- •				Douglas
Franklin         917         1,242         325           Gasconade         93         100         2           Gentry         65         148         83           Greene         3,647         3,565         -82           Grundy         126         195         69           Harrison         127         179         52           Henry         328         407         79           Hickory         124         189         65           Holt         94         98         4           Howard         250         172         -78           Howell         531         801         270           Iron         266         334         68           Jackson         22,050         19,016         -3,034           Jasper         1,612         1,817         205           Jefferson         1,587         1,905         313           Johnson         368         443         75           Knox         48         61         13           Laclede         549         571         22           Lafayette         344         390         46			2 7 7		
Gasconade         98         100         2           Gentry         65         148         83           Greene         3,647         3,565         -82           Grundy         126         195         69           Harrison         127         179         52           Henry         328         407         79           Hickory         124         189         65           Holt         94         98         4           Howard         250         172         -78           Howell         531         801         270           Iron         266         334         68           Jackson         22,050         19,016         -3,034           Jasper         1,612         1,817         205           Jefferson         1,587         1,905         313           Johnson         368         443         75           Knox         48         61         13           Laclede         549         571         22           Lafayette         344         390         46           Lawrence         415         518         103 <t< td=""><td>_</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	_				
Gentry         65         148         83           Greene         3,647         3,565         -82           Grundy         126         195         69           Harrison         127         179         52           Henry         328         407         79           Hickory         124         189         65           Holt         94         98         4           Howell         531         801         270           Howell         531         801         270           Iron         266         334         68           Jackson         22,050         19,016         -3,034           Jasper         1,612         1,817         205           Jefferson         1,587         1,905         313           Johnson         368         443         75           Knox         48         61         13           Lafeyete         344         390         46           Lawrence         415         518         10           Lewis         159         266         107           Lincoln         219         247         28           L					
Greene         3,647         3,565         -82           Grundy         126         195         69           Harrison         127         179         52           Henry         328         407         79           Hickory         124         189         65           Holt         94         98         4           Howell         531         801         270           Iron         266         334         68           Jackson         22,050         19,016         -3,034           Jasper         1,612         1,817         205           Jefferson         1,587         1,905         310           Johnson         368         443         75           Knox         48         61         13           Laclede         549         571         22           Lafayette         344         390         46           Lawrence         415         518         103           Lewis         159         266         107           Lincoln         219         247         28           Livingston         222         291         69				• •	
Grundy         126         195         69           Harrison         127         179         52           Henry         328         407         79           Hickory         124         189         65           Holt         94         98         4           Howard         250         172         -78           Howell         531         801         270           Iron         266         334         68           Jackson         22,050         19,016         -3,034           Jasper         1,612         1,817         205           Jefferson         1,587         1,905         313           Johnson         368         443         75           Knox         48         61         13           Laclede         549         571         22           Lafayette         344         390         46           Lawrence         415         518         103           Lewis         159         266         107           Lincoln         219         247         28           Linin         249         272         23           Lev	·				
Harrison         127         179         52           Henry         328         407         79           Hickory         124         189         65           Holt         94         98         4           Howard         250         172         -78           Howell         531         801         270           Iron         266         334         68           Jackson         22,050         19,016         -3,034           Jasper         1,612         1,817         205           Jefferson         1,587         1,905         313           Johnson         368         443         75           Lafayette         344         390         46					
Henry       328       407       79         Hickory       124       189       65         Holt       94       98       4         Howard       250       172       -78         Howell       531       801       27         Iron       266       334       68         Jackson       22,050       19,016       -3,034         Jasper       1,612       1,817       205         Jefferson       1,587       1,905       313         Johnson       368       443       75         Knox       48       61       13         Laclede       549       571       22         Lafayette       344       390       46         Lawrence       415       518       103         Lewis       159       266       107         Linn       219       247       28         Livingston       222       291       69         Macon       126       129       3         Maries       109       112       3         Marion       258       362       104         Mercer       49       37	_				
Hickory       124       189       65         Holt       94       98       4         Howard       250       172       -78         Howell       531       801       270         Iron       266       334       68         Jackson       22,050       19,016       -3,034         Jasper       1,612       1,817       205         Jefferson       1,587       1,905       313         Johnson       368       443       75         Knox       48       61       13         Laclede       549       571       22         Lafayette       344       390       46         Lawrence       415       518       103         Lewis       159       266       107         Linn       219       247       28         Livingston       222       291       69         Macon       126       129       3         Madison       258       362       104         Maries       109       112       3         McDonald       345       399       54         McDonald       345       399 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>					
Holt         94         98         4           Howard         250         172         -78           Howell         531         801         270           Iron         266         334         68           Jackson         22,050         19,016         -3,034           Jasper         1,612         1,817         205           Jefferson         1,587         1,905         313           Johnson         368         443         75           Knox         48         61         13           Laclede         549         571         22           Lafayette         344         390         46           Lawis         159         266         107           Lincoln         219         247         28           Lewis         159         266         107           Livingston         229         272         23           Livingston         222         291         69           Macon         126         129         3           Marion         258         362         104           McDonald         345         399         54 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>					
Howard         250         172         -78           Howell         531         801         270           Iron         266         334         68           Jackson         22,050         19,016         -3,034           Jasper         1,612         1,817         205           Jefferson         1,587         1,905         313           Johnson         368         443         75           Knox         48         61         13           Laclede         549         571         22           Lafayette         344         390         46           Lawrence         415         518         103           Lewis         159         266         107           Lincoln         219         247         28           Lincoln         219         247         28           Livingston         222         291         69           Macon         126         129         3           Maries         109         112         3           McDonald         345         399         54           McDonald         345         399         54	-				
Howell         531         801         270           Iron         266         334         68           Jasper         1,612         1,817         205           Jefferson         1,587         1,905         313           Johnson         368         443         75           Knox         48         61         13           Laclede         549         571         22           Lafayette         344         390         46           Lawrence         415         518         103           Lewis         159         266         107           Lincoln         219         247         28           Livingston         222         291         69           Macon         126         129         3           Maries         109         112         3           McDonald         345         399         54           McDonald         345         399         54           Mcreer         49         37         -12           Miller         291         314         23           Moniteau         111         143         32           Montg	<u>-</u>	-			
Iron       266       334       68         Jackson       22,050       19,016       -3,034         Jasper       1,612       1,817       205         Jefferson       1,587       1,905       315         Johnson       368       443       75         Knox       48       61       13         Laclede       549       571       22         Lafayette       344       390       46         Lawrence       415       518       103         Lewis       159       266       107         Lincoln       219       247       28         Livingston       229       272       23         Livingston       222       291       69         Macon       126       129       3         Maries       109       112       3         McDonald       345       399       54         McDonald       345       399       54         McDonald       345       399       54         Miller       291       314       23         Moniteau       111       143       32         Montgomery       198		. •			
Jackson       22,050       19,016       -3,034         Jasper       1,612       1,817       205         Jefferson       1,587       1,905       313         Johnson       368       443       75         Knox       48       61       13         Laclede       549       571       22         Lafayette       344       390       46         Lawrence       415       518       103         Lewis       159       266       107         Lincoln       219       247       28         Livingston       229       272       23         Livingston       222       291       69         Macon       126       129       3         Madison       258       362       104         Maries       109       112       3         Marion       560       821       261         McDonald       345       399       54         Mercer       49       37       -12         Miller       291       314       23         Monteau       111       143       32         Monteau       121					
Jasper       1,612       1,817       205         Jefferson       1,587       1,905       313         Johnson       368       443       75         Knox       48       61       13         Laclede       549       571       22         Lafayette       344       390       46         Lawrence       415       518       103         Lewis       159       266       107         Lincoln       219       247       28         Livingston       229       272       23         Livingston       222       291       69         Macon       126       129       3         Maries       109       112       3         Maries       109       112       3         McDonald       345       399       54         McDonald       345       399       54         Miller       291       314       23         Morrer       49       37       -12         Miller       291       314       23         Monteau       111       143       32         Monteau       111       143 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>					
Jefferson       1,587       1,905       313         Johnson       368       443       75         Knox       48       61       13         Laclede       549       571       22         Lafayette       344       390       46         Lawrence       415       518       103         Lewis       159       266       107         Lincoln       219       247       28         Livingston       222       291       69         Macon       126       129       3         Maries       109       112       3         Maries       109       112       3         McDonald       345       399       54         Mercer       49       37       -12         Miller       291       314       23         Moriteau       111       143       32         Monteau       111       143       32         Montgan       166       279       113         New Madrid       1,862       1,751       -111         Newton       503       637       134         Nodaway       182       220			19,016		
Johnson       368       443       75         Knox       48       61       13         Laclede       549       571       22         Lafayette       344       390       46         Lawrence       415       518       103         Lewis       159       266       107         Lincoln       219       247       28         Linn       249       272       23         Livingston       222       291       69         Macon       126       129       3         Maries       109       112       3         Maries       109       112       3         McDonald       345       399       54         McDonald       345       399       54         Mercer       49       37       -12         Miller       291       314       23         Moniteau       111       143       32         Monteau       111       143       32         Montgan       166       279       113         New Madrid       1,862       1,751       -111         Newton       503       637	-				
Knox       48       61       13         Laclede       549       571       22         Lafayette       344       390       46         Lawrence       415       518       103         Lewis       159       266       107         Lincoln       219       247       28         Linn       249       272       23         Livingston       222       291       69         Macon       126       129       3         Maries       109       112       3         Marion       560       821       261         McDonald       345       399       54         Mercer       49       37       -12         Miller       291       314       23         Moniteau       111       143       32         Monroe       121       92       -29         Montgomery       198       192       -6         Morgan       166       279       113         New Madrid       1,862       1,751       -111         Newton       503       637       134         Nodaway       182       220		313			
Laclede       549       571       22         Lafayette       344       390       46         Lawrence       415       518       103         Lewis       159       266       107         Lincoln       219       247       28         Linn       249       272       23         Livingston       222       291       69         Macon       126       129       3         Madison       258       362       104         Maries       109       112       3         McDonald       345       399       54         McDonald       345       399       54         Mercer       49       37       -12         Miller       291       314       23         Moniteau       111       143       32         Monroe       121       92       -29         Montgomery       198       192       -6         Morgan       166       279       113         New Madrid       1,862       1,751       -111         Newton       503       637       134         Nodaway       182       220					
Lafayette       344       390       46         Lawrence       415       518       103         Lewis       159       266       107         Lincoln       219       247       28         Linn       249       272       23         Livingston       222       291       69         Macon       126       129       3         Madison       258       362       104         Maries       109       112       3         Marion       560       821       261         McDonald       345       399       54         Mercer       49       37       -12         Miller       291       314       23         Mississisppi       1,441       1,345       -96         Moniteau       111       143       32         Montgomery       198       192       -29         Morgan       166       279       113         New Madrid       1,862       1,751       -111         Newton       503       637       134         Nodaway       182       220       38		13	61	48	
Lawrence       415       518       103         Lewis       159       266       107         Lincoln       219       247       28         Linn       249       272       23         Livingston       222       291       69         Macon       126       129       3         Madison       258       362       104         Maries       109       112       3         Marion       560       821       261         McDonald       345       399       54         Mercer       49       37       -12         Miller       291       314       23         Moniteau       111       143       32         Montgam       121       92       -29         Montgomery       198       192       -6         Morgan       166       279       113         New Madrid       1,862       1,751       -111         Newton       503       637       134         Nodaway       182       220       38	2	. 22	571	549	Laclede
Lewis       159       266       107         Lincoln       219       247       28         Linn       249       272       23         Livingston       222       291       69         Macon       126       129       3         Madison       258       362       104         Maries       109       112       3         Marion       560       821       261         McDonald       345       399       54         Mercer       49       37       -12         Miller       291       314       23         Moniteau       111       143       32         Monroe       121       92       -29         Montgomery       198       192       -6         Morgan       166       279       113         New Madrid       1,862       1,751       -111         Newton       503       637       134         Nodaway       182       220       38	6 1	46	390	344	Lafayette
Lincoln       219       247       28         Linn       249       272       23         Livingston       222       291       69         Macon       126       129       3         Madison       258       362       104         Maries       109       112       3         Marion       560       821       261         McDonald       345       399       54         Mercer       49       37       -12         Miller       291       314       23         Mississisppi       1,441       1,345       -96         Moniteau       111       143       32         Monroe       121       92       -29         Montgomery       198       192       -6         Morgan       166       279       113         New Madrid       1,862       1,751       -111         Newton       503       637       134         Nodaway       182       220       38	3 2	103	518	415	
Linn       249       272       23         Livingston       222       291       69         Macon       126       129       3         Madison       258       362       104         Maries       109       112       3         Marion       560       821       261         McDonald       345       399       54         Mercer       49       37       -12         Miller       291       314       23         Mississisppi       1,441       1,345       -96         Moniteau       111       143       32         Monroe       121       92       -29         Montgomery       198       192       -6         Morgan       166       279       113         New Madrid       1,862       1,751       -111         Newton       503       637       134         Nodaway       182       220       38	7 $\epsilon$	107	266	159	Lewis
Livingston       222       291       69         Macon       126       129       3         Madison       258       362       104         Maries       109       112       3         Marion       560       821       261         McDonald       345       399       54         Mercer       49       37       -12         Miller       291       314       23         Mississippi       1,441       1,345       -96         Moniteau       111       143       32         Monroe       121       92       -29         Montgomery       198       192       -6         Morgan       166       279       113         New Madrid       1,862       1,751       -111         Newton       503       637       134         Nodaway       182       220       38	8 1	28	247	219	Lincoln
Macon       126       129       3         Madison       258       362       104         Maries       109       112       3         Marion       560       821       261         McDonald       345       399       54         Mercer       49       37       -12         Miller       291       314       23         Mississippi       1,441       1,345       -96         Moniteau       111       143       32         Monroe       121       92       -29         Montgomery       198       192       -6         Morgan       166       279       113         New Madrid       1,862       1,751       -111         Newton       503       637       134         Nodaway       182       220       38		23	272	249	Linn
Madison       258       362       104         Maries       109       112       3         Marion       560       821       261         McDonald       345       399       54         Mercer       49       37       -12         Miller       291       314       23         Mississippi       1,441       1,345       -96         Moniteau       111       143       32         Monroe       121       92       -29         Montgomery       198       192       -6         Morgan       166       279       113         New Madrid       1,862       1,751       -111         Newton       503       637       134         Nodaway       182       220       38	9 3	69	291	222	Livingston
Maries       109       112       3         Marion       560       821       261         McDonald       345       399       54         Mercer       49       37       -12         Miller       291       314       23         Mississippi       1,441       1,345       -96         Moniteau       111       143       32         Monroe       121       92       -29         Montgomery       198       192       -6         Morgan       166       279       113         New Madrid       1,862       1,751       -111         Newton       503       637       134         Nodaway       182       220       38	3	3	129	126	Macon
Maries       109       112       3         Marion       560       821       261         McDonald       345       399       54         Mercer       49       37       -12         Miller       291       314       23         Mississippi       1,441       1,345       -96         Moniteau       111       143       32         Monroe       121       92       -29         Montgomery       198       192       -6         Morgan       166       279       113         New Madrid       1,862       1,751       -111         Newton       503       637       134         Nodaway       182       220       38	4 4	104	362	258	Madison
Marion       560       821       261         McDonald       345       399       54         Mercer       49       37       -12         Miller       291       314       23         Mississippi       1,441       1,345       -96         Moniteau       111       143       32         Monroe       121       92       -29         Montgomery       198       192       -6         Morgan       166       279       113         New Madrid       1,862       1,751       -111         Newton       503       637       134         Nodaway       182       220       38	=	3	112	109	Maries
McDonald       345       399       54         Mercer       49       37       -12         Miller       291       314       23         Mississippi       1,441       1,345       -96         Moniteau       111       143       32         Monroe       121       92       -29         Montgomery       198       192       -6         Morgan       166       279       113         New Madrid       1,862       1,751       -111         Newton       503       637       134         Nodaway       182       220       38	-	-		560	
Mercer     49     37     -12       Miller     291     314     23       Mississippi     1,441     1,345     -96       Moniteau     111     143     32       Monroe     121     92     -29       Montgomery     198     192     -6       Morgan     166     279     113       New Madrid     1,862     1,751     -111       Newton     503     637     134       Nodaway     182     220     38	-		399		McDonald
Miller     291     314     23       Mississippi     1,441     1,345     -96       Moniteau     111     143     32       Monroe     121     92     -29       Montgomery     198     192     -6       Morgan     166     279     113       New Madrid     1,862     1,751     -111       Newton     503     637     134       Nodaway     182     220     38		-12			
Mississippi     1,441     1,345     -96       Moniteau     111     143     32       Monroe     121     92     -29       Montgomery     198     192     -6       Morgan     166     279     113       New Madrid     1,862     1,751     -111       Newton     503     637     134       Nodaway     182     220     38					
Moniteau       111       143       32         Monroe       121       92       -29         Montgomery       198       192       -6         Morgan       166       279       113         New Madrid       1,862       1,751       -111         Newton       503       637       134         Nodaway       182       220       38	-		2 - 5		
Monroe       121       92       -29         Montgomery       198       192       -6         Morgan       166       279       113         New Madrid       1,862       1,751       -111         Newton       503       637       134         Nodaway       182       220       38	***	• "		•	
Montgomery       198       192       -6         Morgan       166       279       113         New Madrid       1,862       1,751       -111         Newton       503       637       134         Nodaway       182       220       38					
Morgan       166       279       113         New Madrid       1,862       1,751       -111         Newton       503       637       134         Nodaway       182       220       38					
New Madrid		-			
Newton         503         637         134           Nodaway         182         220         38					New Modrid
Nodaway	_				
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Urodon uus osa os	-			182 225	
11		34			
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<u></u>		65 225	222		



TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Perry	170	263	09	
Pettis	788	203 776	93	55
Phelps	523		-12	-2
Pike	348	561	38	7
Platte	348	497	149	43
Polk		420	72	21
Pulaski	246	287	41	17
Putnam	540	655	115	21
Ralls	42	64	22	52
Randolph	73	158	65	89
Ray	402	603	201	59
Reynolds	256	390	134	52
Rinley	148	216	68	46
Ripley	485	753	268	55
Saline	390	484	94	24
Schuyler	67	103	36	54
Scotland	23	93	70	304
Scott	1,616	1,939	323	20
Shannon	199	176	-23	-12
Shelby	_89	116	27	30
St. Charles	1,207	1,239	32	3
St. Clair	216	308	$9\overline{2}$	43
St. François	1,022	1,527	505	49
St. Louir	12,827	12,643	-184	<b>–</b> 1
St. Louis City	47,345	39,106	-8.239	$-17^{-1}$
Ste. Genevieve	176	237	61	35
Stoddard	760	973	213	28
Stone	161	254	93	58
Sullivan	125	89	-36	-29
Taney	296	273	-23	-8
Texas	389	457	68	17
Vernon	391	432	41	10
Warren	182	220	38	21
Washington	764	$1,\overline{1}\overline{7}\overline{7}$	413	54
w ayne	317	463	146	46
Webster	234	222	-12	-5
Worth	50	62	12	24
Wright	322	441	119	37
Total	132,732	130,718	-2,014	<u>-</u> 1
Montana:			_,011	-
Beaverhead	107	120	13	12
Big Horn	256	397	141	55
Blaine	291	283	8	-3
Broadwater	30	24	6	-20
Carbon	75	101	26	35
Carter	7	4	-3	-43
Cascade	1,517	1,527	10	î
Chouteau	25	34	- 9	$3\overline{6}$
Custer	137	207	70	51
Daniels	13	i	- iž	-92
		-		- 52



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TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Dawson	89	87	-2	
Deer Lodge	265	276	11	- 4
Fallon	32	15	-17	-5
Fergus	95	91	$-\overset{1}{4}$	
Flathead	607	983	376	6
Gallatin	225	250	25	1
Garfield	5	4	_1 _1	$-\hat{2}$
Glacier	580	603	23	
Golden Valley	4	7	3	7
Granite	42	69	27	6
Hill	423	486	63	1
Jefferson	60	63	3	1
Judith Basin	21	5	- 16	-7
Lake	323	572	249	7
Lewis And Clark	662	690	28	•
Liberty	8	6	_2	-2
Lincoln	403	401	$-\bar{2}$	_
Madison	29	40	11	3
McCone	0	5	5	U
Meagher	22	22	ő	
Mineral	50	68	18	3
Missoula	1,236	1,215	-21	_
Musselshell	73	56	-17	-2
Park	148	195	47	- 2
Petroleum	5	2	_3	-6
Phillips	42	55		3
Pondera	165	128	-37	-2
Powder River	7	18	11	15
Powell	102	135	33	3
Prairie	3	7	4	13
Ravalli	276	320	44	10
Richland	113	148	35	3
Roosevelt	309	379	79	2
Rosebud	298	279	-19	_
Sanders	154	130	-24	
Sheridan	29	42	13	- 1 4
Silver Bow	840	880	40	4
Stillwater	50 50	44	-6	1
Sweet Grass	18	27	-0 9	-15
Teton	66	41	9 25	—3
Toole	74	41 56	-25 -18	-3 -2
	10	56 2	-18 -8	_
Treasu e	229	154	$-8 \\ -75$	-8
Wheetland				-3
Wheatland	26	14	-12	-4
Wibaua	18	21	3	1
Yellowstone	1,692	1,420	-272	-1
Yellowstone National Park	10 200	10.000	-10	-10
Total	12,396	13,209	813	



TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Nebraska:				
Adams	289	440	150	=-
Antelope	33	442 56	153	53
Arthur	0		23	70
Banner	9	0 6	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ -3 \end{array}$	
Blaine	11	10	•	-33
Boone	39	43	$-\frac{1}{4}$	-9
Box Butte	130	144	14	10
Boyd	28	12	-16	-57
Brown	19	25	-10	-37
Buffalo	274	433	159	
Burt	95	110	155	58 16
Butler	26	60	34	16 131
Cass	152	183	34 31	20
Cedar	57	46	-11	-19
Chase	50	38	-11 -12	-19 $-24$
Cherry	53	49	-12 -4	-24 -8
Cheyenne	79	61	-18	-23
Clay	109	108	-18 -1	-23 $-1$
Colfax	47	125	78	166
Cuming	28	61	33	118
Custer	119	145	26	22
Dakota	72	258	186	258
Dawes	111	164	53	48
Dawson	261	271	10	4
Deuel	48	36	-1ž	$-25^{-2}$
Dixon	63	50	-13	$-21 \\ -21$
Dodge	257	470	213	83
Douglas	13,192	13,363	171	1
Dundy	10	46	36	360
Fillmore	53	63	10	19
Franklin	42	33	_9	-21
Frontier	14	16	$\overset{\circ}{2}$	14
Furnas	40	$\overline{21}$	$-1\overline{9}$	-48
Gage	310	$4\overline{76}$	166	54
Garden	14	24	10	71
Garfield	34	$\overline{16}$	-18	-53
Gosper	20	12	-8	-40
Grant	. 4	15	11	275
Greeley	32	19	$-1\overline{3}$	-41
Hall	549	953	404	$\tilde{74}$
Hamilton	78	108	30	38
Harlan	53	52	-1	-2
Hayes	2	3	ī	50
Hitchcock	41	38	$-\bar{3}$	-7
Holt	92	140	48	52
Hooker	10	12	$\tilde{2}$	20
Howard	67	81	$1\overline{4}$	21
Jefferson	79	126	$\bar{47}$	59
Johnson				





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TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Kearney	22	40	10	00
Keith	126	40 123	18 -3	82 2
Keya Paha	120	123	-3	-2
Kimball	52	59	7	13
Knox	76	163	87	174
Lancaster	2,799	3,285	486	17
Lincoln	492	711	219	45
Logan	10	12	2	20
Loup	-ğ	10	ī	11
Madison	244	358	$11\overline{4}$	$\overline{47}$
McPherson	7	4	-3	-43
Merrick	84	136	52	62
Morrill	94	121	27	29
Nance	18	` 23	5	<b>2</b> 8
Nemaha	96	96	0	0
Nuckolls	45	79	34	76
Otoe	143	200	57	40
Pawnee	22	17	-5	-23
Perkins	22	12	-10	-45
Phelps	86	68	-18	-21
Pierce	33	57	24	73
Platte	114	227	113	99
Polk	19	27	_8	42
Red Willow	56	126	70	125
Richardson	143	142	-1	-1
Rock	15	16	1	7
Saline	48	78 795	30	63
Sarpy Saunders	683 127	735	52	8
Scotts Bluff	969	$\frac{204}{1.317}$	77 348	61 36
Seward	103	1,317	13	13
Sheridan	80	103	23	29
Sherman	23	31	8	35
Sioux	13	3	-10	-77
Stanton	13	35	22	169
Thayer	43	47	4	9
Thomas	2	3	î	50
Thurston	540	757	$21\overline{7}$	40
Valley	34	32	-2	-6
Washington	100	102	2	2
Wayne	34	47	13	38
Webster	48	70	22	46
Wheeler	4	8	4	100
York	124	143	19	15
Total	25,155	29,005	3,850	15
Nevada:				
Carson City	94	13 <b>9</b>	95	101
Churchill	105	90	-15	-14
Clark	5,697	6,657	960	17





TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

Esmeralda 4 10 6 Eureka 2 2 0 H:mboldt 97 107 10 Lander 35 49 14 Lincoln 32 25 -7 Lyon 85 109 24 Mineral 75 69 -6 Nye 10 76 66 Pershing 17 19 2 Storey 7 4 -3 Washoe 460 930 470 White Pine 89 84 -5 Total 6,962 8,578 1,616  New Hampshire: Rel's on	68 -11 150 0 10 40 -22 28 -8 660 12 -43 102 -6 23
Ello 125 111 -14 - Esmeralda 4 10 6 Eureka 2 2 2 0 H:mboldt 97 107 10 Lander 35 49 14 Lincoln 32 25 -7 - Lyon 85 109 24 Mineral 75 69 -6 Nye 10 76 66 Pershing 17 19 2 Storey 7 4 -3 Washoe 460 930 470 White Pine 89 84 -5 Total 6,962 8,578 1,616 New Hampshire:	-11 150 0 10 40 -22 28 -8 660 12 -43 102 -6
Esmeralda 4 10 6 Eureka 2 2 0 H:mboldt 97 107 10 Lander 35 49 14 Lincoln 32 25 -7 Lyon 85 109 24 Mineral 75 69 -6 Nye 10 76 66 Pershing 17 19 2 Storey 7 4 -3 Washoe 460 930 470 White Pine 89 84 -5 Total 6,962 8,578 1,616  New Hampshire: Rel'store	150 10 40 -22 28 -8 660 12 -43 102 -6
Eureka       2       2       0         H::mboldt       97       107       10         Lander       35       49       14         Lincoln       32       25       -7         Lyon       85       109       24         Mineral       75       69       -6         Nye       10       76       66         Pershing       17       19       2         Storey       7       4       -3         Washoe       460       930       470         White Pine       89       84       -5         Total       6,962       8,578       1,616         New Hampshire:         Relberon       70       70       70	0 10 40 -22 28 -8 660 12 -43 102 -6
H:mboldt 97 107 10 Lander 35 49 14 Lincoln 32 25 -7 Lyon 85 109 24 Mineral 75 69 -6 Nye 10 76 66 Pershing 17 19 2 Storey 7 4 -3 Washoe 460 930 470 White Pine 89 84 -5 Total 6,962 8,578 1,616  New Hampshire: Rel'store	10 40 -22 28 -8 660 12 -43 102 -6
Lander 35 49 14 Lincoln 32 25 -7 Lyon 85 109 24 Mineral 75 69 -6 Nye 10 76 66 Pershing 17 19 2 Storey 7 4 -3 Washoe 460 930 470 White Pine 89 84 -5 Total 6,962 8,578 1,616  New Hampshire: Rel'store	40 -22 28 -8 660 12 -43 102 -6
Lincoln 32 25 -7 -1 Lyon 85 109 24 Mineral 75 69 -6 Nye 10 76 66 Pershing 17 19 2 Storey 7 4 -3 Washoe 460 930 470 White Pine 89 84 -5 Total 6,962 8,578 1,616  New Hampshire: Rel'store	-22 28 -8 660 12 -43 102 -6
Lyon     85     109     24       Mineral     75     69     -6       Nye     10     76     66       Pershing     17     19     2       Storey     7     4     -3       Washoe     460     930     470       White Pine     89     84     -5       Total     6,962     8,578     1,616       New Hampshire:       Relbrion	28 -8 660 12 -43 102 -6
Mineral     75     69     -6       Nye     10     76     66       Pershing     17     19     2       Storey     7     4     -3       Washoe     460     930     470       White Pine     89     84     -5       Total     6,962     8,578     1,616       New Hampshire:       Relbrion	-8 660 12 -43 102 -6
Nye       10       76       66         Pershing       17       19       2         Storey       7       4       -3         Washoe       460       930       470         White Pine       89       84       -5         Total       6,962       8,578       1,616         New Hampshire:         Relbrion       701       712	660 12 -43 102 -6
Pershing       17       19       2         Storey       7       4       -3         Washoe       460       930       470         White Pine       89       84       -5         Total       6,962       8,578       1,616         New Hampshire:         Relbrion       701       702	12 -43 102 -6
Storey       7       4       -3       -         Washoe       460       930       470         White Pine       89       84       -5         Total       6,962       8,578       1,616         New Hampshire:         Rel'graph       501       514	-43 102 -6
Washee	$\frac{102}{-6}$
White Fine	-6
New Hampshire:	23
Religion	
Religion	
Berriap 781 788 7	1
Ca roll	14
Cheshire 1.012 1.154 142	14
Coos 771 744 97	_4
Grafton 929 760 169	18
111118D010Ugn	15
Merrimack 1 186 1 122 52	-4
	31
Strafford 1,471 1,576 105 Sullivan 551 779 228	7
Total	41
Total	-9
New Jersey:	
Atlantic	52
Dergen 6.202 4.141 2.061	33
Durington 9 213 7 321 1 202	21
Camden	-9
	11
Fig. 19er	-6
Gloucoster Ford	15
	-6
Hunterdon	17
Morrow	47
Middlesey	21
Monmouth	33
Morris 0.000	30
Ocean 10.602 7.778 _ 2.824	
Passaic	
Salem	- 1
Somerset	_
Sussex	
Union	





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TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Warren Total	1,717 319,258	1,591 256,585	$-126 \\ -62,673$	$-7 \\ -20$
New Mexico: Bernalillo Catron Chaves Colfax Curry De Baca Dona Ana Eddy Grant Guadalupe Harding Hidalgo Lea Lincoln Los Alamos Luna McKinley Mora Otero Quay Rio Arriba Roosevelt San Juan San Miguel Sandoval Santa Fe Sierra Socorro Taos Torrance Union Valencia	10,425 23 1,297 389 1,87 40 2,272 1,050 610 232 12 191 1,332 232 15 395 3,295 218 766 285 1,268 508 2,306 1,411 1,048 1,791 183 469 906 217 98 1,362	9,026 37 1,293 348 1,289 46 2,631 897 731 220 3 210 951 99 13 561 3,455 178 52 201 1,005 602 2,337 1,169 993 1,169 211 484 650 207 74 778	$\begin{array}{c} -1,399\\ 9\\ -4\\ -41\\ -98\\ 6\\ 359\\ -153\\ 121\\ -12\\ -9\\ 19\\ -381\\ -133\\ -2\\ 166\\ 160\\ -40\\ -714\\ -84\\ -263\\ 94\\ 4\\ -263\\ 94\\ 15\\ -255\\ -622\\ 28\\ 15\\ -256\\ -10\\ -24\\ -584\\$	$\begin{array}{c} -13\\ 32\\ -0\\ -11\\ -7\\ 15\\ 16\\ -15\\ 20\\ -5\\ -75\\ 10\\ -29\\ -57\\ -13\\ 42\\ 5\\ -18\\ -93\\ -29\\ -21\\ 19\\ 1\\ -17\\ -5\\ 35\\ -28\\ -24\\ -24\\ -24\\ -24\\ -24\\ -24\\ -24\\ -24$
Total	36,038	31,920	-4,118	-11
New York: Albany Allegany Broome Cattaraugus Cayuga Chautauqua Cnemung Chenango Clinton Columbia Cortland	6,754 1,642 3,855 1,924 1,865 4,590 2,572 481 1,871 952 1,264	4,775 2,057 3,633 2,418 2,285 4,546 3,554 885 1,654 1,026 1,429	$   \begin{array}{r}     -1,979 \\     415 \\     -222 \\     494 \\     420 \\     -44 \\     982 \\     404 \\     -217 \\     74 \\     165   \end{array} $	- 29 25 -6 26 23 -1 38 84 -12 8

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TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

			•	
State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Delaware	010			
Dutchess	812	948	136	17
Erie.	3,644	3,300	-344	-9
Essex	33,369	37,834	4,465	13
Franklin	1,049	1,075	26	2
Fulton	1,473	1,477	4	0
Genesee	1,024	1,010	-14	-1
Greene	847	904	57	7
Hamilton	675	838	163	24
Herkimer	88	85	-3	-3
Jefferson	1,017	1,275	<b>25</b> 8	25
Lewis	1,982	<b>2,90</b> 6	924	47
Livingston	395	516	121	31
Livingston	900	<b>79</b> 3	-107	-12
Madison Monroe	1,061	1,109	48	5
Montgomowy	21,860	23 <b>,2</b> 53	1,393	6
Montgomery	926	1,054	128	14
Nassau	18,000	12,009	<b>- 5,</b> 991	-33
New York	531,846	497,278	-34,568	-6
Niagara	<b>5,74</b> 3	7,918	2,175	38
Oneida	6,913	<b>7,9</b> 83	1,070	15
Onondaga	12,790	12,250	540	-4
Ontario	1,282	1,243	-39	$-\hat{3}$
Orange	8 <b>,295</b>	7,730	<b> 565</b>	-7
Orleans	987	1.158	. 171	17
Oswego	2,748	3,418	670	$\overline{24}$
Otsego	920	912	-8	<u>-1</u>
Putnam	565	227	-338	-60
Rensselaer	3,327	2,977	-350	-11
Rockland	4,382	3,535	-1.447	-29
Saratoga	1,870	1,735	<del>-</del> 135	<b>-2</b> 0
Schenectady	3,124	3,509	285	12
Schoharie	484	570	86	18
Schuyler	237	3วิโ	144	61
Seneca	334	415	81	24
St. Lawrence	3,382	4.000	618	18
Steuben	2,335	2,067	632	27
Suffolk	27,667	25,401	-2.266	-8
Sullivan	1,620	1.156	-2,200 -464	-29
Tioga	775	981	206	$-29 \\ 27$
Tompkins	1,499	1.489	-10	-1
Ulster	3,876	2,928	_13 _948	$-1 \\ -24$
Warren	1.008	894	- 348 - 114	24 11
Washington	1,187	1.065	114 122	
Wayne	1,525	1,583	122 58	-10
Westchester	24,632	19,153		4
W yoming	331	369	<b>-5,479</b>	-22
Yates	288	421	38	11
Total	773,464	734,294	133	46
	. 10,404	104,474	-39,170	5





TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
North Carolina:				
Alamance	1,262	990	-272	-22
Alexander	198	118	-212	-22 -40
Alleghany	142	92	-50	$-40 \\ -35$
Anson	535	643	108	- 33 20
Ashe	280	216	<b>-64</b>	-23
Avery	91	91	0	$-20 \\ 0$
Beaufort	1,111	827	-284	-26
Bertie	805	679	-126	$-20 \\ -16$
Bladen	1,397	1,077	-320	-23
Brunswick	685	747	62	. 9
Buncombe	1.944	1.596	-348	- 18
Burke	687	655	-32	-5
Cabarrus	1,286	893	-393	-31
Caldwell	516	623	107	21
Camden	173	99	-74	-43
Carteret	$\bar{7}41$	395	-346	-47
Caswell	585	487	-98	-17
Catawba	1,093	975	-118	<b>–</b> 11
Chatham	353	341	-12	$-\overline{3}$
Cherokee	219	178	-41	-19
Chowan	356	253	$-10\overline{3}$	$-\bar{29}$
Clay	52	56	4	-8
Cleveland	2,295	1,942	-353	-15
Columbus	1,385	1,731	346	25
Craven	2,044	1,354	-690	-34
Cumberland	8,925	6,952	-1,973	-22
Currituck	155	102	-53	-34
Dare	126	94	-32	-25
Davidson	1,393	1,192	-201	14
Davie	254	178	-76	-30
Duplin	1,353	994	-359	- 27
Durham	5,607	3,123	-2,484	- 44
Edgecombe	2,731	2,645	-86	-3
Forsyth	7,296	5,186	-2,110	-29
Franklin	762	728	-34	<u> </u>
Gaston	3,346	3,152	-194	-6
Gates	207	224	17	8
Graham	45	99	1.4	120
Granville	586	670	84	14
Greene	737	565	- 172	-23
Guilford	8,172	5,169	-3,003	-37
Halifax	4,094	3,250	- 544	21
Harnett	1,726	1,532	194	-11
Haywood	533	541	.8	2
Henderson	620	570	-50	8
Hertford	618	757	139	22
Hoke	625	861	236	38
Hyde	146	169	23	16
Iredell	1,162	1,092	-70	-6





TABLE F-1--Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Jackson				
Johnston	234	254	20	9
Jones	1,170	1,233	63	5
Lee	485	330	-155	-32
Lenoir	582	694	112	19
Lincoin	2,023	1,654	-369	18
Macon	440	563	123	28
Madison	55 293	58 946	.3	5
Martin	293 581	246	-47	-16
M∩Dowell	406	760	179	31
Mecklenburg	12,831	326	-80	-20
Mitchell	175	$8,760 \\ 124$	-4,071	-32
Montgomery	383	334	-51	-29
Moore	883	528	-49	-13
Nash	2,296	1.723	355 573	40
New Hanover	2,825	2.491	- 373 - 334	$-25 \\ -12$
Northampton	1,498	1.285	$-334 \\ -213$	-12 -14
Onslow	1,232	1,009	$-213 \\ -223$	14 18
Orange	772	545	$-223 \\ -227$	$-18 \\ -29$
Pamlico	254	206	-221 -48	-19
Pasquotank	725	924	199	$-19 \\ 27$
Per.der	689	648	-41	-6
Perquimans	221	290	69	$\frac{-0}{31}$
Person	781	645	-136	-17
Pitt	3,474	3,071	-403	-12
Polk	120	88	-32	$-\overline{27}$
Randolph	385	416	31	- <u>;</u>
Richmond	929	774	-155	-17
Robeson	5,611	4,716	-895	-16
Rockingham	1,470	1,328	-142	-10
Rowan	1,149	1,068	81	-7
Rutherford	883	942	<b>5</b> 9	7
Sampson	1,292	1,233	-5:1	-5
Scotland Stanly	1,833	1,692	141	-8
Stokes	573	374	-199	-35
Surry	343	274	69	-20
Swain	459	523	64	14
Transylvania	208	282	74	36
Tyrrell	292	231	-61	-21
Union	165	182	17	10
Vanco	1,420	1,160	-260	-18
W. ke	1,542 6 164	1,381	-161	-10
W. ren	6,164 866	3,988 607	-2,176	-35
Washington	542	697 629	-169	-20
Watauga	280	217	87 63	16
Wayne	3,175	3,096	$-63 \\ -79$	-23
Wilkes	362	3,030 483	- 19 121	$-2 \\ 33$
Wilson	1.920	2,251	331	33 17
Yadkin	252	195	-57	-23
		100	01	23





TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Yancey	139,118	143 113,967	22 -25,151	18 —18
Iorth Dakota:				
Adams	24	20	- 4	-17
Barnes	137	126	-11	-8
Benson	622	435	-187	-30
Billings	6	2	-4	-67
Bottineau	87	120	33	38
Bowman	30	25	-5	-17
Burke	39	<b>2</b> 8	-11	-28
Burleigh	540	502	-38	-7
Cass	984	740	-244	-25
Cavalier	81	37	_44	-54
Dickey	63	55	-8	-18
Divide	26	14	-12	-46
Dunn	73	56	-17	-25
Eddy	61	46	-15	-25
Emmons	19	24	-15 5	26
Foster	68	58 58	-10	-18
Golden Valley		17		
	16		1	(
Grand Forks	594	392	-202	-34
Grant	33	19	-14	-42
Griggs	28	29	1	4
Hettinger	24	33	.9	38
Kidder	57	22	-35	-61
la Moure	42	38	4	-10
l.ogan	18	15	-3	-1'
McHenry	99	63	-36	-36
McIntosh	35	19	-16	-4
McKensie	120	166	46	38
McLean	219	181	-38	-1'
Mercer	64	41	23	-36
Morton	255	307	52	20
Mevotrail	204	210	6	_
Nelson	42	22	-20	-48
Oliver	8	15	-ř	88
Pembina	202	92	-110	-54
Pierce	73	49	-24	-3
Ramsey	140	141	1	-00
Ransom	83	44	-39	-4 <sup>2</sup>
Renville	25	8	$-33 \\ -17$	-68
Richland	141	93	-17 -48	-36
	7.57		-48 $-273$	$-34 \\ -17$
Rolette	1,580	1,307		_
Sargent	49	48	-1	_;
Sheridan	34	14	-20	-59
Sioux	267	292	25	
Slope	3	0	-3	100
114. 7	118	204	86	73
Stark	23	16	_7	-30

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TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

		<del></del>		
State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Stutsman				
Stutsman	309	233	-76	-25
Towner	63	43	-20	-32
Traill	48	49		
Walsh	184	_	1	. 2
Ward	791	143	-41	-22
Wells		607	<b>– 184</b>	-23
Williams	55	42	-13	-24
Total	281	249	-32	-11
Total	9,187	7,551	-1.635	-18
Ohio:			•	
Adams	1,279	2,065	786	61
Allen	3,172	5,146	1,974	62
Ashland	518	1,032	514	99
Ashtabula	2,538	4.568	2.030	
Athens	1,763	2,448	-,	80
Auglaize	400	•	685	39
Belmont		1,040	640	160
Brown	1,692	3,738	2,046	121
Butler	729	1,440	711	98
Camall	7,305	8,678	1,373	19
Carroll	416	988	572	138
Champaign	634	1.945	411	65
Clark	5,513	6,874	1,361	25
Clermont	2,434	4,291		=-
Clinton	676		1,857	76
Columbiana		895	219	32
Coshocton	2,352	4,891	2,539	108
Crawford	562	886	324	58
Curchage	1,031	1,857	826	80
Cuyahoga	71,285	77,595	6,310	9
Darke	705	1,475	770	109
Defiance	516	1,176	660	128
Delaware	602	845	243	
Erie	1.554	2,189	-	40
Fairfield	1,161	2,159	635	41
Fayette	*		998	86
Franklin	639	1,267	628	98
Fulton	36,455	38,363	1,908	5
Callia	407	663	256	63
Gallia	853	1,774	921	108
Geauga	392	470	78	20
Greene	2,361	3,079	718	30
Guernsey	706	1,812	1,106	
Hamilton	31,145	37,729		157
Hancock	704		6,584	21
Ḥardin		902	198	28
Harrison	440	1,228	788	179
Henry	293	754	461	157
Henry	259	444	185	71
Highland	726	1,356	630	87
Hocking	714	1,311	597	84
Holmes	156	282	126	81
Huron	600	1,574	974	
Jackson	1,566	1,906		162
	1,000	1,500	340	22



TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Jefferson	2,838	4,228	1,390	49
Knox	809	1,186	377	47
Lake	1.812	2,538	72£	40
Lawrence	2,772	4,804	2,032	73
Licking	2,544	3,804	1,260	50
Logan	686	1,366	680	99
Lorain	6,269	11,551	5,282	84
Lucas	19,569	24,269	4,700	24
Madison	683	943	260	38
Mahoning	11,699	15,634	3,935	34
Marion	2,054	2,904	850	41
Medina	507	1,360	853	168
Meigs	773	1,493	720	93
Mercer	406	796	390	96
Miami	1,404	2,322	918	65
Monroe	241	626	385	160
Montgomery	23,574	25,899	2,325	10
Morgan	436	733	297	68
Morrow	496	1,021	525	106
Muskingum	2,184	3,283	1,099	50
Noble	177	355	178	101
Ottawa	582	664	82	14
Paulding	267	580	313	117
Perry	985	1.591	606	62
Pickaway	801	1,615	814	102
Pike	1.011	1,870	859	85
Portage	2,520	3,990	1,470	58
Preble	611	1,372	761	125
Putnam	324	565	241	74
Richland	3,300	4,269	969	29
Ross	2,097	2,634	537	26
Sandusky	950	1,567	617	65
Scioto	4,965	6,254	1,289	26
Seneca	800	1,846	1,046	131
Shelby	703	1,731	1,040	146
	9.034	13,593	4,559	50
Stark	17,761	21,549	3,788	21
Summit Trumbull	6,044	9,158	3,114	52
Tuscarawas	1,694	2,586	892	5
Union	510	714	204	4(
Van Wert	300	525	225	$\overline{7}$
Vinton	397	574	177	4
Warren	1.724	2,254	530	3
	1,310	2,227	917	70
Washington Wayne	1,092	1.786	694	64
Williams	328	718	390	119
	1,042	1,747	705	68
Wood Wyandot	335	294	41	— 15
** * C11112101	000	234	41	-14

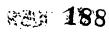




TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Oklahoma:	<del>-</del>			
Adair	1 199	770	040	00
Alfalfa	1,132	772	-360	-32
Atoka	58	24	-34	-59
Beaver	502	510	. 8	2
Beckham	9	40	31	344
Rlaina	297	291	6	-2
Blaine	240	231	-9	-4
Bryan	582	557	-25	-4
Caddo	1,127	816	-311	<b>-28</b>
Canadian	414	258	-156	-38
Charakas	1,263	1,094	-169	-13
Cherokee	988	834	-154	-16
Choctaw	827	698	-129	-16
Clausian d	26	20	-6	-23
Cleveland	718	467	-251	-35
Company Company	253	179	-74	-29
Comanche	2,231	2,517	286	13
Cotton	145	141	-4	-3
Craig	172	161	-11	-6
Creek	1,173	1,244	71	6
Custer	323	418	95	29
Delaware	769	630	-139	-18
Dewey	81	_8	-73	-90
Ellis	28	29	1	4
Garfield	676	643	-33	-5
Garvin	392	527	135	34
Grady	547	526	-21	-4
Grant	26	22	-4	-15
Greer	203	140	-63	-31
Harmon	134	135	1	1
Harper	9	0	-9	-100
Haskell	381	271	-110	-29
Hughes	<b>3</b> 38	300	-38	-11
Jackson	982	751	-231	-24
Jefferson	90	19	-71	-79
Johnston	313	295	-18	-6
Kay	423	474	51	12
Kingfisher	82	60	-22	-27
Kiowa	321	360	39	12
Latimer	324	274	-50	-15
Le Flore	1,272	1,330	58	5
Lincoln	392	428	36	9
Logan	332	395	63	19
Love	126	39	-87	-69
Major	22	45	23	105
Marshall	250	133	-117	-47
Mayes	556	530	-26	_ <del>5</del>
McClain	226	148	-78	-35
McCurtain	1,827	1,591	-236	-13
McIntosh	516	345	-171	-33

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TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Murray Muskogee Noble Nowata Okfuskee Oklahoma Okmulgee Osage Ottawa Pawnee Payne Pittsburg Pontotoc. Pottawatomie Pushmataha Roger Mills Rogers Seminole Sequoyah Stephens Texas Tillman Tulsa Wagoner Washington Washita Woods Woodward Total	202 2,256 161 146 431 14,767 1,480 577 660 211 354 997 496 1,104 341 60 395 1,036 981 361 93 495 9,360 844 252 100 79 66 62,423	266 2,147 196 179 296 12,380 1,332 628 608 276 348 789 403 1,207 299 90 473 971 952 528 141 347 9,601 813 406 112 38 91	64 -109 35 33 -135 -2,387 -148 51 -52 65 -6 -208 -93 103 -42 30 78 -65 -29 167 48 -148 -241 -31 154 12 -41	32 -5 22 23 -31 -16 -10 9 -8 31 -2 -21 -19 9 -12 50 -6 -3 46 52 -30 -31 -19 -31 -19 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10
Oregon: Baker Benton Clackamas Clatsop Columbia Coos Crook Curry Deschutes Douglas Gilliam Grant Harney Hood River Jackson Jefferson Josephine Klamath Lake	423 1,087 4,173 755 959 2,557 351 436 1,270 3,108 97 217 170 216 4,593 279 2,622 1,669 175	57,637  215 568 1,678 405 533 1,214 189 260 823 1,804 66 115 115 185 2,272 235 1,474 858 104	-4,786  -208 -519 -2,495 -350 -426 -1,343 -162 -176 -447 -1,304 -31 -102 -55 -31 -2,321 -44 -1,148 -811 -71	-8 -49 -48 -60 -46 -44 -53 -46 -40 -35 -42 -32 -47 -32 -11 -16 -44 -49 -41



TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Chango
Lane Lincoln Linn	9,927 900 3,469	6,715 681 2,115	-3,212 $-219$ $-1,354$	-32 -24 -39
Malheur Marion	1,033 5,961	415 4,110	-618 $-1,851$	$-60 \\ -31$
Morrow Multnomah Polk	$\begin{array}{c} 150 \\ 21,004 \\ 1,072 \end{array}$	0 12,667 584	-150 $-8,337$	-100 $-40$
Sherman Tillamook	562	0 311	$-488 \\ 0 \\ -251$	-46 -45
Umatilla Union Wallowa	1,351 554	1,139 366	$-212 \\ -188$	$-16 \\ -34$
Wasco Washington	136 448 3,747	85 370 2,296	$-51 \\ -78 \\ -1,451$	$     \begin{array}{r}       -38 \\       -17 \\       -39     \end{array} $
Wheeler Yamhill	$\begin{matrix} & 0 \\ 1,472 \end{matrix}$	0 971	-1,451 0 $-501$	-34
Total Pennsylvania:	76,943	45,938	-31,005	-40
AdamsAlleghenyArmstrong	815 51,730	551 47,403	-264 $-4,327$	$-32 \\ -8$
Beaver Bedford	1,706 4,095 1,024	2,361 6,943 1,233	655 2,848 209	38 70 20
BerksBlairBradford	6,054 3,527	5,735 4,293	$-319 \\ 766$	$\begin{array}{c} -5 \\ 22 \end{array}$
Bucks	2,482 8,306 2,541	2,097 5,414 3.068	-385 -2,892 527	$^{-16}_{-35}$
Cambria Cameron	3,068 166	5,337 205	2,269 39	74 23
Carbon	693 1,398 6,430	819 1,270	126 128	$   \begin{array}{c}     18 \\     -9 \\     \hline     25   \end{array} $
ClarionClearfield	804 1,872	4,829 1,122 2,209	1,601 318 337	-25 40 18
Clinton Columbia	1,107 1,237	1,463 1,086	356 151	.2 .2
Crawford Cumberland Dauphin	2,275 1,041 8,193	3,115 962 6,958	840 79 1,235	$\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ -8 \\ -15 \end{array}$
Delaware Elk	15,415 597	11,703 721	-3,712 124	15 24 21
ErieFayetteForest	9,443 8,385	$10,688 \\ 9,457$	1,245 1,072	13 13
Franklin Fulton	104 1,298 324	142 1,623 264	38 325 —60	37 25 19
Greene	1,477	1,959	-182	33

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TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

	<del></del>			
State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Abcolute Change	Percent Change
Huntingdon	1,240	976	-264	
Indiana	1,603	2,019	416	26
Jefferson	659	624	-35	<b>-5</b>
Juniata	323	232	-41	-13
Lackawanna	5,688	5,757	69	ĩ
Lancaster	5,761	5,984	223	4
Lawrence	3,118	3,913	795	25
Lebanon	1,365	1,260	-105	-8
Lehigh	4,633	4,582	-51	-1
LuzerneLycoming	8,566	8,391	-175	-2
McKean	3,376	909	-2,467	-73
Mercer	1,618	1,685	67	4
Mifflin	2,815	4,196	1,381	49
Monroe.	1,364	1,224	-140	-10
Montgomery	1,119	1,079	-40	-4
Montour	6,866 225	5,478	<b>- 1,3</b> 88	- 20
Northampton	4.467	207	-1 500	8
Northumberland	1,872	3,959	<b>-5</b> 98	-11
Perry	615	1,945 694	73	4
Philadelphia	176,490		79	13
Pike	170,430	147,673 171	-28,817	16
Potter	645	626	-25 -19	-13
Schuylkill	2,670	2,482	-19 $-188$	3 7
Snyder	388	461	-100 73	19
Somerset	1.813	2.295	482	27
Sullivan	59	78	19	32
Susquehanna	894	799	-95	-11
Tioga	1,104	976	-128	-11 -12
Union	334	467	133	40
Venango	1,773	2,064	291	16
Warren	878	1,014	136	15
Washington	5,449	6,617	1,168	21
Wayne	698	629	-69	$-10^{-10}$
Westmoreland	8,083	9,457	1,374	17
Wyoming	804	847	43	5
York	4,942	4,717	-225	-5
Total	412,120	381,567	-30,553	-7
ode Island:				
Bristol	775	496	070	0.0
Kent	3,899	2,949	279 950	-36
Newport	2,308	1,530	- 950 - 778	24 34
Providence	25,418	22,745	-2,673	-34 -11
Washington	2,047	1,777	-2,013 $-270$	-11 -13
Total	34,447	29,497	-4,950	-13 -14
uth Carolina:		,	2,000	-14
Abbeville	501			•
Aiken	761	611	-150	-20
100	2,956	2,145	811	-2i
100	•			





TAPLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Allow Jolo				
Allendale	1,181	1,100	-81	-7
Anderson	1,882	2,110	228	12
Bamberg	1,528	1,051	-477	-31
Barnwell	1,419	1,089	-330	-23
Beaufort	2,588	1,845	-743	<b>– 29</b>
Berkeley	2,406	1,904	-502	-21
Calhoun	804	480	-324	-40
Charleston	11,222	8,704	-2,518	-22
Cherokee	983	1,124	141	14
Chester	885	1,030	145	16
Chesterfield	1,327	1,225	-102	-8
Clarendon	2,038	1,680	-358	-18
Colleton	1,888	1,722	-166	_9
Darlington	3,677	2,549	-1,128	-31
Dillon	2,029	1,716	-313	-15
Dorchester	1,566	1,540	-26	-2
Edgefield	731	636	- 95	-13
Fairfield	1,054	960	-94	_10 _9
Florence	5,081	4.338	-743	-15
Georgetown	2,337	1,556	-781	-33
Greenville	4,855	4,641	-214	-33 -4
Greenwood	1,333	1,324	-214	-4 -1
Hampton	1,547	1,067	-480	$-1 \\ -31$
Horry	3,732			$-31 \\ -27$
Jasper	1,219	2,743 809	-989	
Kershaw			-410	-34
Lancaster	1,111	889	-222	-20
	953	1,176	223	23
Laurens	1,168	1,259	91	8
Lee	1,501	1,195	-306	-20
Lexington	1,600	1,484	-116	-7
Marion	1,719	1,908	189	11
Marlboro	577	1,313	736	128
McCormick	2,125	329	-1,796	-85
Newberry	857	800	57	-7
Oconee	370	359	-11	-3
Orangeburg	5,777	5,218	<b> 559</b>	-10
Pickens	684	694	10	1.
Richland	7,977	7,288	689	-9
Saluda	573	266	-307	-54
Spartanburg	3,344	3,874	530	16
Sumter	4,661	3,989	-672	-14
Union	537	900	363	68
Williamsburg	2,691	2,634	-57	-2
York	1,944	2,132	188	10
Total	103,198	89,406	-13,792	$-\tilde{1}\tilde{3}$
South Dakota:			•	
Aurora	വ	0	00	00
	29	9	-20	-69
Beadle	287	173	-114	-40
Bennett	227	188	-39	-17
	(*)	O-E.		





TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Bon Homme	83	37	-46	-55
Brookings	151	160	-40 9	
Brown	523	372	-151	6 - 29
Brule	82	58	-131 $-24$	- 29 - 29
Buffalo	172	183	11	- 25 6
Butte	188	123	-65	-35
Campbell	4	3	-1	-25
Charles Mix	365	256	-109	-30
Clark	24	14	-10	-42
C.ay	151	156	Š	3
Codington	267	195	-72	-27
Corson	340	325	$-15^{-15}$	_4
Custer	71	66	-5	$-\overline{7}$
Davison	329	259	-70	-21
Day	95	96	ĺ	1
Deuel	25	17	-8	$-3\overline{2}$
Dewey	368	452	84	23
Douglas	30	23	-7	-23
Edmunds	41	12	-29	-71
Fall River	186	175	-11	-6
Faulk	16	5	-11	-69
Grant	69	49	-20	-29
Gregory	124	118	-6	-5
Haakon	24	13	-11	-46
Hamlin	31	21	-10	-32
Hand	19	. 3	-16	-84
Hanson Harding	21	10	-11	-52
Hughes	4	3	-1	-25
Hughes Hutchinson	310	205	-105	-34
Hyde	43	25	-18	-42
Jackson	33	.7	-26	-79
Jerauld	190	17	-173	-91
Jones	17	13	-4	-24
Kingsbury	22	9	-13	-59
Lake	52	24	-28	-54
Lawrence	109	109	.0	0
Lincoln	298	283	-15	-5
yman	121 134	99	-22	-18
Marshall	70	112	-22	-16
McCook	70 78	37	-33	<b>-47</b>
AcPherson	· ·	43	-35	-45
Meade	. 27 232	6	$-21_{55}$	-78
Mellette	202 206	177	-55	-24
Miner	206 25	159	-47	-23
Minnehaha	1,609	11 1,196	-14	-56
loody	78	1,196	-413	-26
			-34	-44
ennington	2.1127			
PenningtonPerkins	$\substack{2,027\\43}$	1,838 28	$^{-189}_{-15}$	$^{-9}_{-35}$



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TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Roberts	336	274		10
Sanborn			-62	-18
Shannon	35	17	-18	-51
Spink	1,981	1,284	-697	-35
Stanlov	91	66	-25	-27
Stanley Sully	65	10	-55	-85
Toda	10	4	-6	-60
Todd	1,033	836	-197	-19
Tripp	212	209	-3	-1
Turner	71	31	-40	-56
Union	. 118	100	- 18	-15
Walworth	151	144	-7	-5
Yankton	282	176	-106	-38
Ziebach	236	177	-59	-25
Total	14,721	11,350	-3,371	-23
Tennessee:				
Anderson	1,385	1,198	-187	-14
Bedford	379	413		
Benton	209	203	34	9
Bledsoe	198	162	$-6 \\ -36$	-3
Blount	1.116	993		-18
Bradley	709		-123	-11
Campbell	1,040	539	-170	-24
Cannon		1,132	92	9
Carroll	75 504	115	40	53
Carter		403	- 101	-20
Cheatham	836	742	-94	-11
Chester	231	235	4	2
Claiborne	239	186	-53	-22
Clay	638	560	<b>-78</b>	-12
Clay	213	147	-66	-31
Cocke	864	1,032	168	19
Coffee	380	422	42	11
Crockett Cumberland	448	343	-105	-23
	500	457	-43	_9
Davidson	11,778	11,819	41	0
De Kalb	178	163	-15	-8
Decatur	109	91	-18	-17
Dickson	361	434	73	20
Dyer	796	794	-2	-0
Fayette	1,654	1,322	-332	-20
Fentress	260	352	92	35
Franklin	533	486	<b>-47</b>	-9
Gibson	1,231	925	-306	-25
Giles	382	415	33	9
Grainger	311	260	-51	-16
Greene	674	707	33	5
Grundy	312	462	150	48
Hamblen	788	867	79	10
Hamilton	7,218	6,786	-432	$-\tilde{6}$
Hancock	364	328	-36	-10

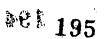




TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Hardeman	1,428	1,156	-272	
Hardin	425	317	-108	-25
Hawkins	542	548	6	1
Haywood	1.202	1,022	180	$-15^{-1}$
Henderson	3 <b>03</b>	221	-82	-27
Henry	369	409	40	īi
Hickman	244	210	-34	-14
Houston	164	153	-11	-7
Humphreys	242	250	8	3
Jackson	129		-5	-4
Jefferson	466	474	8	2
Johnson	339	377	38	11
Knox	6,915	5,998	-917	-13
Lake	458	296	-162	-35
Lauderdale	1,030	925	-105	-10
Lawrence	315	371	56	18
Lewis	119	135	16	13
Lincoln	369	292	-77	-21
Loudon	333	324	_9	-3
Macon	144	166	22	15
Madison	2,446	2,059	-387	-16
Marion	541	535	-6	-1
Marshall	268	239	-29	-11
Maury	873	1,012	139	16
McMinn McNairy	410	562	152	37
Meigs	361 122	385	24	7
Monroe	542	81	-41	-34
Montgomery	1,150	471	-71	-13
Moore	1,150	901	-249	-22
Morgan	536	$\begin{array}{c} 36 \\ 461 \end{array}$	18	100
Obion	524		-75	14
Overton	254 254	477 222	<b>-47</b>	-9
erry	88 88	77 77	-32	-13
Pickett	93	50	$-11 \\ -43$	- 13 46
Polk	206	144	$-43 \\ -62$	$-40 \\ -30$
Putnam	350	362	- 02 12	
Rhea	552	576	24	3 4
Roane	884	765	-119	-13
Robertson	714	582	-113	-13
Rutherford	979	820	-152 $-159$	-16
Scott	903	731	172	-10
equatchie	234	202	$-172 \\ -32$	- 19 14
Sevier	472	537	-32 65	14 14
Shelby	39,932	35,451	-4.481	-11
Smith	134	150	16	12
Stewart	121	94	-27	-22
Sullivan	1.811	1.429	-382	$-\frac{32}{21}$
Sumner	943	853	-382 90	-10





193 TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefite Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Pos. Cha.
Trousdale	76	70		
Unicoi		70	-6	
Union	254	239	-15	** *
Van D	336	312	-24	•'
Van Buren	45	54	9	20
Warren	340	323	-17	
Washington	1,070	1,140	70	
Wayne	165	105	-60	-3
Weakley	334	309	-25	_'
White	185	<b>19</b> 8	13	
Williamson	918	650	-268	$-2^{\circ}$
Wilson	642	616	-26	
Total	114,608	.04,677	$-9,9\bar{3}1$	_
exas:				
Anderson	515	480	-35	_'
Andrews	38	36	-2	
Angelina	661	957	296	4
Aransas	141	215	230 74	
Archer	12	15	3	5
Armstrong	0	10	ა 1	2
Atascosa	693	578	_	•
Austin	203		-115	$-\frac{1}{2}$
Bailey		264	61	30
Bandera	85	107	22	2
Bastrop	32	25	-7	-2
Raylor	358	454	96	2
Baylor	31	_23	-8	-2
Bee	717	700	-17	-:
Bell	1,618	2,471	853	5
Bexar	27,535	25,577	-1,958	'
Blanco	10	8	-2	-20
Borden	2	0	-2	-10
Bosque	72	66	-6	
Bowie	2,184	2,142	-42	5
Brazoria	758	763	5	
Brazos	821	774	-47	_
Brewster	98	68	-30	-3
Briscoe	36	26	-10	-28
Brooks	338	351	13	
Brown	181	420	239	132
Burleson	353	314	<b>-39</b>	-132
Burnet	169	167	$-35 \\ -2$	— 1. — 1
Caldwell	492	481	_	
Calhoun	388	312	$^{-11}_{-76}$	-200
Callahan	34			
Cameron	7.571	53	19	56
		8,450	879	12
	171	220	49	29
Camp			10	900
Carson	5	21	16	
Carson	593	$72\overline{0}$	16 127	
Carson	_	_		320 21 105





194 TABLE F-1—Cont. Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Cherokee	486	586	100	2
Childress	52	86	34	6
Clay	33	38	5	18
Cochran	80	69	-11	-14
Coke	5	22	17	340
Coleman	167	147	-20	-12
Collin	656	8 <b>2</b> 8	172	20
Collingsworth	56	36	-20	-36
Colorado	360	325	<b>– 35</b>	-10
Comal	196	316	120	6
Comanche	101	63	<b>-38</b>	-38
Concho	18	19	_1	(
Cooke	143	164	21	18
Coryell	199	363	164	8
Crane	51 18	45	-6	-1
Crockett	28	12	-6	-3
Crosby	78	45 147	17	6
Culberson	25	31	69 9	8
Dallam	38	20	.–18	3
Dallas	20,136	21,157	1,021	-4
Dawson	355	313	-42	-1
De Witt	422	374	-48	-1. -1
Deaf Smith	424	358	-66	-1
Delta	135	58	$-30 \\ -77$	- 1· - 5′
Denton	458	490	32	-0,
Dickens	55	75	20	30
Dimmit	588	491	-97	-10
Donley	28	53	25	8
Duval	480	491	11	
Eastland	109	<b>7</b> 8	-31	-28
Ector	679	1,218	539	79
Edwards	50	0	0	(
El Paso	8,022	9,393	1,371	1'
Ellis Erath	894	698	196	-2i
Falls	46	84	38	8
Pannin	417	430	13	
Payette	371 156	298	-73	-20
Tisher	86	160 54	4	90
loyd	161		-32	37
Foard	41	198 25	$^{37}_{-16}$	23
Fort Bend	1,120	976	-16 $-144$	$-39 \\ -13$
Franklin	8	23	$\begin{array}{c} -144 \\ 15 \end{array}$	- 188 188
Freestone	203	217	14	100
Frio	671	744	$\frac{14}{73}$	11
Gaines	126	102	-24	-19
Galveston	2,389	2,888	499	-15 21
Jarza	101	122	21	21
Gillespie	72	69	-3	-4
Gillespie			Ū	

195 TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1-79	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Glasscock	11	14	3	27
Goliad	95	96	ï	-i
Gonzales	414	455	41	10
Gray	îîî	123	12	10
Grayson	615	787	172	28
Gregg	1,507	1,672	165	11
Grimes	411	451	40	
Guadalupe	475	547	40 72	10
Hale	533	663	130	15
Hall	99	98		24
Hamilton	33		-1	$-\frac{1}{2}$
Hansford	• • •	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \\ 7 \end{array}$	-2	-6
Hardeman	20	•	-13	-65
Hardin	100	74	-26	-26
Uarria	586	711	125	21
Harris	29,577	46,189	16,612	56
Harrison	1,784	1,555	-229	-13
Hartley	5	2	-3	-60
Haskell	138	83	55	-40
Hays	438	607	169	39
Hemphill	6	7	1	17
Henderson	485	569	84	17
Hidalgo	11,330	12,779	1,449	13
Hill	360	422	62	17
Hockley	279	280	1	0
Hood	49	79	30	61
Hopkins	257	160	-97	-38
Houston	610	637	27	4
Howard	489	587	98	20
Hudspeth	18	73	55	306
Hunt	$7\bar{1}8$	845	127	18
Hutchinson	74	55	-19	-26
Irion	10	2	_13 _8	$-20 \\ -80$
Jack	11	24	13	118
Jackson	371	315	-56	-15
Jasper	681	765	50 84	-13
Jeff Davis	31	6	-25	-81
Jefferson	3.840	5,130		
Jim Hogg	118	,	1,290	34
Jim Wells	1,171	105	$-13_{c_{5}}$	-11
Johnson		1,106	-65	-6
Jones	478	524	46	10
	277	240	-37	-13
Karnes	400	389	-11	-3
Kaufman	621	594	27	-4
Kendall	66	27	-39	<b> 59</b>
Kenedy	4	3	-1	-25
Kent	_ 1	8	7	700
	299	344	45	15
Kerr		044	70	10
Kimble	46	26	-20	-43
Kerr Kimble King Kinney				

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TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AF™ Benefits

Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Kleberg	993	1,042	49	5
Knox	133	102	-31	-23
La Salle	276	266	-10	-23
Lamar	1,163	940	-223	-19
Lamb	313	310	-223	-13 -1
Lampasas	95	163	68	72
Lavaca	171	206	35	20
Lee	123	82	-41	-33
Leon	194	131	$-6\bar{3}$	-32
Liberty	. 683	906	223	33
Limestone	454	307	-147	-32
Lipscomb	5	5	0	0
Live Oak	90	107	17	19
Llano	27	20	-7	-26
Lubbock	1,715	2,394	679	40
Lynn	132	167	35	27
Madison	192	192	0	0
Marion Martin	331	365	34	10
Mason	63	101	38	60
Matagorda	9 494	550	-2	-22
Maverick	945	559	65	13
McCulloch	132	1,306 97	$\begin{array}{r} 361 \\ -35 \end{array}$	38 27
McLennan	2.993	3,108	-35 115	-21 4
McMullen	2,000	1	_8	-89
Medina	414	431	_0 17	- 03 4
Menard	16	31	15	94
Midland	879	768	-111	-13
Milam	481	465	-16	-3
Mills	15	5	-10	-67
Mitchell	107	97	-10	9
Montague	78	64	-14	-18
Montgomery	808	807	-1	- <b>0</b>
Moore	82	85	3	4
Morris	402	350	-52	13
Motley	_15	_14	-1	<b>_7</b>
Nacogdoches	514	710	196	38
Navarro	589	581	-8	-1
Newton	311	408	97	31
Nolan Nueces	179	208	29	16
Ochiltree	$\substack{6,815\\22}$	6,132	-683	$-10_{-10}$
Oldham	22 5	$\begin{array}{c} 32 \\ 2 \end{array}$	10	45
Orange	867	1,113	$-3 \\ 246$	-60
Palo Pinto	166	282	116	28 70
Panola	306	348	42	70 14
Parker	165	234	69	42
Parmer	54	107	53	98
Pecos	129	147	18	14
Polk	486	508	$\tilde{2}\tilde{2}$	5



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TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Potter	766	1,001	235	31
Presidio	54	82	28	52
Rains	35	23	-12	-34
Randall	39	64	25	-54 64
Reagan	16	28	12	75
Real	5 <b>5</b>	38	-17	-51
Red River	433	358	$-7\dot{5}$	-17
Reeves	242	266	24	10
Refugio	231	220	$-\bar{1}\bar{1}$	$-\tilde{5}$
Roberts	3	0	-3	-100
Robertson	731	718	-13	-2
Rockwall	88	19	-69	-78
Runnels	103	114	11	11
Rusk	709	748	39	6
Sabine	167	166	-1	-1
San Augustine	263	292	29	· 11
San Jacinto	350	356	6	2
San Patricio	1,411	1,610	199	14
San Saba	59	54	-5	-8
Schleicher	13	18	5	38
Scurry	185	119	-66	-36
Shackelford	31	16	-15	48
Shelby	582	605	23	4
Sherman	8	0	8	-100
Smith	1,819	2,061	242	13
Somervell	20	20	0	0
Starr	917	1,145	228	25
Stephens	71	68	-3	-4
Sterling	0	6	6	_ :
Stonewall	13	.2	-11	-85
Sutton	14	12	-2	-14
Swisher	106	167	61	58
Carrant	7,875	7,696	-179	-2
CaylorCerrell	767	572	195	-25
Parry	8	4	-4	-50
CerryChrockmorton	384	362	-22	-6
Pitus	22	13	_9	-41
Tom Green	155	359	204	132
Cravis	890	745	<b>- 145</b>	16
Prinity	4,290	5,347	1,057	25
lyler	284 218	269	-15	-5
Jpshur	525	241 449	23	11
Jpton	323 29	28	-76	-14
Jvalde	682	28 539	-1	-3
/al Verde	791	539 990	143	-21
Van Zandt	267	229	199 —38	25
Victoria	$\frac{267}{1,152}$		~~	-14
Walker	649	1,071	$-81_{62}$	<b>-7</b>
Waller	047	712	63	10



TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 B. state and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Ward	96	73		-24
Washington	489	391	$-23 \\ -98$	$-24 \\ -20$
Webb	2,935	3,421	- 36 486	-20 17
Wharton	657	644	-13	$-2^{17}$
Wheeler	54	51	-13 -3	$-2 \\ -6$
Wichita	1,068	1,099	-3 31	-6
Wilbarger	178	85	-93	-52
Willacy	676	701	25	- 52 4
Williamson	705	635	-70	$-10^{-1}$
Wilson	341	186	-155	-45
Winkler	51	50	<u>-1</u>	$-2^{-10}$
Wise	121	142	21	$\frac{-2}{17}$
Wood	198	211	13	7
Yoakum	63	62	_ <u>i</u>	$-\dot{2}$
Young	72	90	18	25
Zapata	198	226	28	14
Zavala	744	613	-131	$-\overline{18}$
Total	212,205	239,143	26,938	13
Utah:				
Beaver	70	45	-25	-36
Box Elder	429	364	-65	$-30 \\ -15$
Cache	388	418	30	- 13 8
Carbon	472	442	-30	-6
Daggett	10	1	_9	-90
Davis	1,397	1,541	144	10
Duchesne	181	182	1	ĩ
Emery	124	132	8	6
Garfield	28	18	-10	-36
Grand	150	218	68	45
Iron	165	264	99	60
Juab Kane	90	67	-23	-26
Millard	21	31	10	48
Morgan	123	96	-27	-22
Piute	21	19	-2	-10
Rich	23	14	-9	-39
Salt Lake	19 1 19	13	7	117
San Juan	13,113 1,351	11,534	-1,579	-12
Sanpete	232	584 146	-767	-57
Sevier	307	146 249	-86	-37
Summit	74	249 52	-58	-19
Tooele	408	490	-22	-30
Uintah	178	284	82 106	20
Utah	3.293	3,124	$106 \\ -169$	60
Wasatch	125	78	$-109 \\ -47$	-5
Washington	305	319	-47 14	$-38 \\ 5$
Wayne	23	3	$-20^{14}$	$-87^{5}$
Weber	3,445	3,772	- 20 327	-01 9
Total	26,552	24,500	-2,052	_8
		,	_,~~_	— 0





TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Vermont:				
Addison	coo	010	100	
Bennington	623	813	190	30
Caledonia	868	1,035	167	19
Chittenden	816	902	86	11
Feed	2,907	2,474	-433	-15
Essex	159	249	90	57
Franklin	1,473	1,396	<b>-77</b>	-5
Grand Isle	. 91	110	19	21
Lamoille	562	385	-177	-31
Orange	508	646	138	27
Orleans	546	806	260	48
Rutland	1,328	1,685	357	27
Washington	1,212	1,368	156	13
Windham	900	941	41	5
Windsor	1,237	1,330	93	8
Total	13,230	14,140	910	7
Virginia:				·
Accomack	1,195	890	-305	-26
Albemarle	672	473	-199	-30
Alland	2,851	1,962	-889	-31
Alleghany	111	161	50	45
Amelia	148	123	-25	-17
Amherst	273	285	12	4
Appomattox	220	224	4	2
Arlington	1,373	1,311	-62	-5
Augusta	437	517	80	18
Bath	18	63	45	250
Bedford	392	426	34	9
Bland	40	37	-3	-8
Botetourt	290	140	-150	-52
Bristol	300	329	29	. 10
Brunswick	442	402	-40	-9
Buchanan	778	695	-83	-11
Buckingham	354	367	13	4
Buena Vista	114	146	32	28
Campbell	645	701	56	-9
Caroline	478	457	-21	_4
Carroll	248	251	$\bar{3}$	í
Charles City	352	226	-126	-36
Charlotte	386	399	13	3
Charlottesville	1,107	1,058	<b>-49</b>	-4
Chesapeake	3,076	3,089	13	0
Chesterfield	897	1,052	155	17
Clarke	101	94	_7	-7
Clifton Forge	45	113	68	151
Colonial Heights	125	102	-23	-181
Covington	164	194	$-23 \\ 30$	18
	107	104	OU	1.7
Craig	16	20	4	25





TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

			•	
State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Cumberland	285	292	7	2
Danville	1.172	1,337	165	14
Dickenson	381	402	21	6
Dinwiddie	549	485	$-6\hat{4}$	$-12^{\circ}$
Emporia	208	179	-29	$-12 \\ -14$
Essex	137	107	-30	-22
Fairfax	4,316	4,048	-268	-6
Falls Church	20	4	-16	$-80^{\circ}$
Fauquier	341	364	23	7
Floyd	91	78	-13	-14
Fluvanna	<b>24</b> 6	253	7	3
Franklin	457	360	-97	-21
Franklin	482	379	-103	-21
Frederick	217	232	15	7
Fredericksburg	394	398	4	1
Galax	114	144	30	<b>2</b> 6
Gles	206	163	-43	-21
Gloucester	264	255	<b>-9</b>	-3
Goochland	<b>23</b> 3	172	61	-26
Grayson	161	152	-9	-6
Greene	126	102	-24	-19
Greensville	530	435	-95	-18
Haiifax	977	919	-58	-6
Hampton	4,123	2,845	-1,278	-31
Hanover	453	336	-117	-26
Harrisonburg Henrico	179	312	133	74
Henry	1,067	1,379	312	29
Highland	478	569	91	19
Honewell	15	26	11	73
Hopewell Isle Of Wight	580	815	235	41
James City	631	547	-84	-13
King And Queen	429	379	-50	-12
King George	173	169	-4	-2
King William	$\frac{208}{212}$	206	-2	-1
Lancaster	320	180	-32	$-15_{-15}$
Lee	7.7.7	297	-23	$-\frac{7}{2}$
Lexington	636 85	650	14	2
Loudoun	471	54 380	-31	-36
Louisa	412	444	-91	-19
Lunenburg	165	214	32	8
Lynchburg	1,426	1,528	49 102	$\frac{30}{7}$
Madison	172	115	- 57	7
Manassas	205	215		$-33_{5}$
Manassas Park	195	140	$^{10}_{-55}$	-28
Martinsville	467	393	– 55 – 74	$-28 \\ -16$
Mathews	119	114	$-74 \\ -5$	-16
Mecklenburg	241	370	-5 129	-4 54
Middlesex	74	92	18	24 24
Montgomery	700	745	45	6
0-2	100	140	40	O

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TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Nelson	294	228		
New Kent	103		-66	-22
Newport News	5,728	93	10	-10
Norfolk		5,411	-317	-6
Northampton	14,998	12,573	-2,425	-16
Northumberland	835	676	-159	-19
Norton	196	223	27	14
Nottoway	102	163	61	60
Orange	398	343	-55	-14
Page	328	258	-70	-21
Patrick	258 196	216	-42	-16
Petersburg	126	186	60	48
Pittsylvania	2,914	2,604	-310	-11
Portsmouth	1,086	1,126	_40	4
Powhatan	6,180	5,666	-514	-8
Prince Edward	161 492	64	-97	-60
Prince George		534	42	.9
Prince William	224	263	39	17
Pulaski	1,618	1,581	-37	_2
Radford	416	632	216	52
Rappahannock	86	82	-4	-5
Richmond County	80	57	-23	- 29
Richmond	145	140	_5	-3
Roanoke County	14,428	12,835	-1,593	-11
Roanoke	606 4,637	495	-111	-18
Rockbridge	195	3,848	-789	-17
Rockingham	403	229 333	34	17
Russell	508	521	-70	-17
Scott	316	384	13	3
Shenandoah	226	241	58	22
Smyth	424	518	15 94	7
Southampton	699	610	-89	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \\ -13 \end{array}$
Spotsylvania	510	306	- 09 - 204	
Stafford	312	266	$-204 \\ -46$	$^{-40}_{-15}$
Staunton	236	487	251	
Suffolk	2,087	2.050	-37	$^{106}_{-2}$
Surry	256	198	-58	-23
Sussex	517	500	$-36 \\ -17$	$-23 \\ -3$
Tazewell	801	1,074	$\frac{-17}{273}$	-3
Virginia Beach	3.037	2,402	-635	-21
Warren	218	301	- 633 83	
Washington	472	416	- 56	$^{38}_{-12}$
Waynesboro	264	227	-30 - 37	-12 $-14$
Westmoreland	490	449	-31 -41	$-14 \\ -8$
Williamsburg	70	51	$-41 \\ -19$	$-8 \\ -27$
Winchester	391	314	- 13 77	$-27 \\ -20$
Wise	650	1,093	443	-20 68
Wythe	340	448	108	32
York	381	293	<b>–88</b>	-23
Total	114,429	105,513	-8,916	$-23 \\ -8$
	,	,	0,010	-0

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TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

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·				
State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Washington:				
	907	440		
Adams	387	443	56	14
Asotin	634	705	71	11
Benton	876	1,639	763	87
Chellan	1,102	1,165	63	6
Clallam	1,342	1,696	354	26
Clark	4,047	6,553	2,506	62
Coulita	101	121	20	20
Cowlitz	2,289	3,055	766	33
Douglas	339	388	49	14
Ferry Franklin	109	189	80	73
Garfield	894	1,220	326	36
<u> </u>	16	31	15	94
Grant	1,224	1,385	161	13
Grays Harbor	1,905	2,334	429	23
Island	450	434	-16	-4
Jefferson	433	364	69	-16
King	23,061	24,091	1,030	4
Kitsap	2,442	2,540	98	4
Kittitas	488	454	-34	-7
Klickitat Lewis	343	593	250	73
Lincoln	1,331	1,869	538	40
Mason	113 767	139	26	23
Okanogan	902	871	104	14
Pacific	351	1,183	281	31
Pend Oreille	425	530 444	179 19	51
Pierce	14,849	15,776	927	4 6
San Juan	14,04 <i>9</i> 46		921	9
Skagit	1,666	50 1,944	278	17
Skamania	136	216	-1-	
Snohomish	6,707	7,584	80 877	59 13
Spokane	8,166	9,290	1,124	13
Stevens	584	944	360	62
Thurston	2,602	3,137	535	21
Wahkiakum	84	70	-14	-17
Walla Walla	1,128	1,136	-14	-1; 1
Whatcom	2,119	2,855	736	35
Whitman	198	191	-7	_4
Yakima	6,600	7,826	1.226	19
Total	91,256	105,455	14,199	16
West Virginia:				
Barbour	562	760	198	35
Berkeley	1,073	996	<b>–77</b>	-7
Boone	1,121	1,263	142	13
Braxton	505	476	-29	$-\tilde{6}$
Brooke	745	698	-47	-6
Cabell	2,936	2,794	-142	-5
Calhoun	305	281	-24	-8

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TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Clay	495	000		
Doddridge		886	391	79
Fayette	204	235	31	15
Gilmer	2,966	2,769	-197	<b>-7</b>
Grant	195	222	27	14
Granheige	340	215	-125	-37
Greenbrier	526	878	352	67
Hampshire	570	419	-151	-26
Hancock	946	1,170	224	24
Hardy	263	200	-63	24
Harrison	2,084	2,316	232	11
Jackson	341	682	341	100
Jefferson	885	662	-223	-25
Kanawha	4,223	5,730	1,507	36
Lewis	650	544	-106	-16
Lincoln	1,076	1,658	582	54
Logan	1,679	2,243	564	34
Marion	1,767	1,819	52	3
Marshall	1,010	1,161	151	15
Mason	420	1,030	610	145
McDowell	4.142	4,444	302	7
Mercer	2,486	2,871	385	15
Mineral	897	689	-208	-23
Mingo	2,730	3,028	298	-23 11
Monongalia	721	1,008	287	40
Monroe	140	272	132	94
Morgan	156	171	152	10
Nicholas	882	1.013	131	15
Ohio	1,709	1,375	-334	_
Pendleton	221	131	- 554 90	20 41
Pleasants	143	191	90 48	
Pocahontas	200	149		34
Preston	911	974	-51	-26
Putnam	519	702	63	7
Raleigh	2,691		183	35
Randolph	742	2,674	-17	-1
Ritchie	213	709	-33	-4
Roane	409	254	41	19
Summers		520	111	27
Taylor	732	687	-45	-6
Tucker	546	662	116	21
Tyler	161	108	-53	-33
Upshur	209	323	114	55
Wayne	594	647	53	.9
Webster	1,150	1,629	479	42
Wetzel	736	771	35	_5
Wirt	489	857	368	75
Wood	74	`206	132	178
** OUU	1,863	2,155	292	16
Wyoming				
Wyoming	1,772	1,851	79	4
Wyoming Total	1,772 56,125	1,851 63,178	79 7,053	4 13



TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Wisconsin:				
Adams	352	619	267	76
Ashland	518	749	231	45
Barron	1,131	1,458	327	29
Bayfield	436	764	328	75
Brown	4.393	4.939	546	12
Buffalo	318	424	106	33
Burnett	610	684	74	12
Calumet	407	444	37	9
Chippewa	1,701	2,112	411	24
Clark	682	1,020	338	50
Columbia	1,069	1,138	69	6
Crawford	431	578	147	34
Dane	5,778	5,901	123	2
Dodge	1,160	1,391	231	20
Door	263	484	221	84
Douglas	2,153	2,744	591	27
Dunn	851	1,068	217	25
Eau Claire	2,405	3,123	718	30
Florence	141	168	27	19
Fond du Lac	1,749	2,221	472	27
Forest	440	593	153	35
Grant	727	1,253	526	72
Green	634 336	764 479	130	21
Green LakeIowa	304	495	143	43
Iron	183	227	191 44	63 24
Jackson	579	1.009	430	74
Jefferson	918	1,604	686	75
Juneau	575	949	374	65
Kenosha	4,037	5,607	1.570	39
Kewaunee	207	376	169	82
La Crosse	1,966	3,045	1,079	55
Lafayette	257	403	146	57
Langlade	799	1,084	285	36
Lincoln	500	977	477	95
Manitowoc	1,397	2,113	716	51
Marathon	2,147	3,008	861	40
Marinette	1,246	1,511	265	21
Marquette	291	425	134	46
Menominee	610	881	271	44
Milwaukee	53,794	68,863	15,069	28
Monroe	827	1,312	485	59
Oconto	655	1,027	372	57
Oneida	849	986	137	16
Outagamie	2,363	3,407	1,044	44
Ozaukee	608 179	598 219	-10	-2
Pepin Pierce	489	661	40 179	22
Polk	489 983	1,308	172 325	35
I UIA	300	1,000	323	33



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TABLE F-1—Cont.

Absolute and Percent Change In Numbers of Children Receiving AFDC Benefits
Between 1979 and 1984 By State and County

State and County	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1979	Children Receiving AFDC Payments in 1984	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Portage	1 140			
Price	1,142	1,371	229	20
Racine	334	463	129	39
Richland	7,054	8,410	1,356	19
Rock	52'i	748	221	42
Rusk	4,581	6,263	1,682	37
Sauk	419	842	423	101
Sawyer	1,286	1,392	106	8
Shawano	612 760	992	380	62
Sheboygan	1,592	1,228	468	62
St. Croix	702	2,397	805	51
Taylor	323	850 454	148	21
Trempealeau	684	842	131	41
Vernon	429	796	158 367	23
Vilas	413	665	252	86
Walworth	1.088	1.568	480	61
Washburn	441	611	170	44 39
Washington	1,290	1.664	374	29
Waukesha	2,582	3,188	606	29 23
Waupaca	879	1,186	307	25 35
Waushara	443	679	236	53
Winnebago	3,159	3,395	236	<i>3</i> 3 7
Wood	1,603	2,013	410	26
Total	137,791	179,230	41,439	30
Wyoming:	·		,100	50
Albany	222			
Albany	236	249	13	6
Big HornCampbell	120	144	24	20
Carbon	86	197	111	129
Converse	192	385	193	101
Crook	112	154	42	38
Fremont	51	23	-28	<b> 55</b>
Goshen	361	496	135	37
Hot Springs	193	274	81	42
Johnson	38	43	_5	13
Laramie	20	44	24	120
Lincoln	1,174	1,305	131	11
Natrona	$\begin{array}{c} 76 \\ 733 \end{array}$	81	5	7
Niobrara	133 38	1,170	437	60
Park	36 197	36	-2	-5
Platte	79	181	-16	-8
Sheridan	168	75	-4	-5
Sublette	100 5	252	84	50
Sweetwater	250	18	13	260
Teton	250 23	508 29	258	163
Uinta	23 83	29 146	6	26
Washakie	87		63	76
Weston	53	95 81	8	-9
Total	4,375		28	53
		5,986	1,611	1,086
		~		





### TABLE F-2 1984 AFDC High Participation Counties

CALIFORNIA:	COLORADO:	ILLINOIS-Cont.
Alameda	Adams	
Alpine	Alamosa	Henderson
Amador	Bent	Henry Jackson
Butte	Chaffee	Jefferson
Calaveras	Crowley	Kane
Colusa	Delta	Kankakee
Contra Costa	Denver	Knox
Del Norte	Fremont	La Salle
El Dorado	Mesa	Lake
Fresno	Pueblo	Lee
Glenn	Rio Blanco	Logan
Humboldt	CONNECTICUT:	Macon
Imperial	Fairfield	Macoupin
Inyo	Hartford	Madison
Kern	New Haven	Marion
Kings Lake	Tolland	Marshall
Lassen	Windham	Mason
Los Angeles		Massac
Madera	DELAWARE:	McLean
Mariposa	New Castle	Menard
Mendocino	DIGRIDION OF	Montgomery
Merced	DISTRICT OF	Morgan Peoria
Modoc	COLUMBIA:	Peoria
Monterey	Washington	Perry
Napa	GEORGIA:	Pope Polesta
Napa Nevada	Fulton	Pulaski
Orange	Twiggs	Randolph
Placer	Upson	Rock Island
Plumas	•	Sangamon St. Clair
Riverside	HAWAJI:	Stephenson
Sacramento	Hawaii	Tazewell
San Benite	Honolulu	Union
San Bernardino	Kauai	Vermilion
San Diego	Maui	White
San Francisco	IDAHO:	Whiteside
San Joaquin	Benewah	Will!
Santa Barbara	Shoshone	Williamson
Santa Clara	Shoshone	Winnebago
Santa Cruz	ILLINOIS:	Woodford
Shasta	Adams	
Siskiyou	Alexander	INDIANA:
Solano	Bond	Floyd
Sonoma	Cass	Howard
Stanislaus Sutter	Champaign Christian	Lake
		Marion
Tehama Trinity	Coles	St. Joseph
Tulare	Cook	IOWA:
Tulare	De Kalb	Appanoose
Ventura	Effingham	Black Hawk
Yolo	Franklin	Boone
Yuba	Fulton	Bremer
2 424	Grundy	Cerro Gordo
	Hardin	Clay
	0.1.0	





### TABLE F-2—Cont. 1984 AFDC High Participation Counties

IOWA—Cont. Clinton Dallas Des Moines Dubuque Floyd Henry Jasper Jefferson Lee Linn
Louisa Marshall
Mills Muscatine Page Polk
Pottawattamie Scott Union Wapello Warren Webster Woodbury
KANSAS: Atchison Butler Cherokee Cowley

KANSAS:
Atchison
Butler
Cherokee
Cowley
Crawford
Ford
Franklin
Harvey
Labette
Miami
Montgomery
Reno
Saline
Sedgwick
Shawnee
Wyandotte
KENTUCKY:

Campbell
Jefferson
Kenton
McCracken

LOUISIANA:
St. John The Baptist

MAINE: Androscoggin Cumberland Franklin MAINE—Cont. Kennebec Penobscot York

MARYLAND:
Allegany
Baltimore City
Cecil
Charles
Dorchester
Prince George's
Queen Anne's
Somerset

MASSACHUSETTS:
Berkshire
Bristol
Essex
Franklin
Hampden
Plymouth
Suffolk
Worcester

MICHIGAN: Alcona Alger Allegan Alpena Antrim Arenac Baraga Barry Bay Benzie Berrien Branch Calhoun Cass Charlevoix Cheboygan Chippewa Clare Clinton Crawford Delta Dickinson Eaton Emmet Genesee Gladwin Gogebic Grand Traverse Gratiot

Hillsdale

MICHIGAN-Cont.

Houghton Huron Ingham Ionia Iosco Ircn Isabella Jackson Kalamazoo Kalkaska Kent Keweenaw Lake Lapeer Lenawee Livingston Luce Mackinac Macomb Manistee Marquette Mason Mecosta Menominee Midland Missaukee Monroe Montcalm Montmorency Muskegon Newaygo Oakland Oceana Ogemaw Ontonagon Osceola Osco/a Otrego O.tawa Ro-common Sagnaw Sanilac Schoolcran Shiawassee St. Clair St. Joseph Tuscola<sup>\*</sup> Van Buren Washtenaw Wayne Wexford





## TABLE F-2—Cont. 1984 AFDC High Participation Counties

MINNESOTA:	NEDDAGKA	01110
Anoka	NEBRASKA—Cont.	OHIO—Cont.
Beltrami	Scotts Bluff	Ashtabula
Blue Earth	Thurston	Athens
Carlton	NIEW ATO A	Auglaize
Cass	NEVADA:	Belmont
Chisago	Esmeralda	Brown
Clay	NEW HAMPSHIRE:	Butler
Clearwater	Strafford	Carroll
Dakota	Stranord	Champaign
Hennepin	NEW JERSEY:	Clark
Isanti	Atlantic	Clermont
Itasca	Burlington	Clinton
Kandiyohi	Camden	Columbiana
Koochiching	Cape May	Crawford
Lake	Cumberland	Cuyahoga
Mille Lacs	Essex	Darke
Olmsted	Gloucester	Defiance
Pine	Hudson	Delaware
Pine Polk	Mercer	Erie
	Middlesex	Fairfield
Ramsey		Fayette
Sherburne	Monmouth	Franklin
St. Louis	Ocean	Gallia
Washington	Passaic	Greene
Wright	Salem	Guernsey
MISSISSIPPI:	Somerset	Hamilton
	Union	Hancock
Claiborne	Warren	Hardin
MISSOURI:	NEW YORK:	
Boone		Harrison
Buchanan	Allegany	Henry
Cole	Chautauqua	Highland
Dunklin	Chemung	Hocking
	Cortland	Ḥuṛon
Jackson	Erie	Jackson
Marion	Monroe	Jefferson
Mississippi	New York	Lake
Pemiscot	Niagara	Lawrence
Ralls	Oneida	Licking
Scott	Onondaga	Logan
St. Francois	Orange	Lorain
St. Louis	Orleans	Lucas
St. Louis City	Oswego	Madison
Stoddard	Schenectady	Mahoning
Washington	Suffolk	Marion
BACONIM A NI A	Westchester	Medina
MONȚANA:		Meigs
Park n	NORTH CAROLINA:	Mercer
Silver Bow	Scotland	Miami
NIEDD ACIZA.	NODELL DATIONA	Monroe
NEBRASKA:	NORTH DAKOTA:	Montgomery
Adams	Rolette	Morgan
Douglas	ОНІО:	Morrow
Hall	:	Muskingum
Lancaster	Adams	Noble
Lincoln	Allen	Ottawa
	Ashland	Ouawa



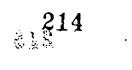
# TABLE F-2—Cont. 1984 AFDC High Participation Counties

OHIO—Cont.	PENNSYLVANIA	WASHINGTON—Cont.
Paulding	Cont.	Pierce Pierce
Perry	Philadelphia	Skagit
Pickaway	Venango	Skamania
Pike	Washington	Snohomish
Portage	Westmoreland	Spokane
Preble	Wyoming	Thurston
Richland	York	Whatcom
Ross		Yakima
Sandusky	RHODE ISLAND:	Takilla
Scioto	Kent	WEST VIRGINIA:
Seneca	Providence	Boone
Shelby	Washington	Fayette
Stark	COLUMN CA DOLLARA	Hancock
Summit	SOUTH CAROLINA: Allendale	Kanawha
Trumbull		Lincoln
Tuscarawas	Newberry Union	Marshall
Union	Omon	Mason
Van Wert	UTAH:	McDowell
Vinton	Carbon	Mercer
Warren	Weber	<u>M</u> ingo
Washington		Taylor
Williams Wood	VERMONT:	Wetzel
wood	Bennington	Wirt
OREGON:	Chittenden	WISCONSIN:
Gilliam	Franklin	Adams
Lane	Rutland	Ashland
Multnomah	Windsor	Barron
	VIRGINIA:	Bayfield
PENNSYLVANIA:	Buena Vista	Brown
Allegheny	Charlottesville	Burnett
Armstrong	Fredericksburg	Calumet
Beaver	Harrisonburg	Chippewa
Blair	Hopewell	Columbia
Butler	Newport News	Dane
Cambria	Northumberland	Dodge
Cameron	Petersburg	Door
Chester	Richmond City	Douglas
Clarion	Staunton	Dunn
Clearfield	Williamsburg	Eau Claire
Clinton Crawford	=	Florence
Dauphin	WASHINGTON:	Fond du Lac
Delaware	Asotin	Forest
Elk	Chelan	Green
Erie	Clallam	Green Lake
Fayette	Clark	Iron
Greene	Columbia	Jackson
Lackawanna	Cowlitz	Jefferson
Lawrence	Grays Harbor	Juneau
Lehigh	King	Kenosha
Luzerne	Klickitat	Kewaunee
McKean	Lewis Mason	La Crosse
Mercer	Mason Posifie	Langlade
Northampton	Pacific Pend Oreille	Lincoln
	i enu Oreme	Manitowoc



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## TABLE F-2—Cont. 1984 AFDC High Participation Counties



# TABLE F-3 1984 AFDC Low Participation Counties

ALABAMA:	4 777 4 3 77	
Bibb	ARKANSAS—Cont.	IDAHO-Cont.
Blount	White	Franklin
Cherokee	Yell	Fremont
Chilton	CALIFORNIA	Gooding
Clay	CALIFORNIA:	Jefferson
Cleburne	Sierra	Jerome
Covington	COLORADO:	Latah
Cullman	Baca	Lemhi
Dale	Boulder	Lincoln
De Kalb	Cheyenne	Madison
Lamar	Custer	Minidoka
Lawrence	Douglas	Oneida
Marion	Eagle	Owyhee
Marshall	Grand	Teton
Winston	Hinsdale	Twin Falls
4 DIGOST 4	Kit Carson	Washington
ARIZONA:	Ouray	
Yuma	Par!	INDIANA:
ARKANSAS:	Pit kin	Adams
Baxter	Summit	Daviess
Benton	Yuma	Dubois
Boone		Greene
Carroll	FLORIDA:	Lagrange Marshall
Cleburne	Clay	Owen
Crawford	Hillsborough	Pulaski
Faulkner	GEORGIA:	Putnam
Franklin	Banks	Rush
Fulton	Brantley	Spencer
Garland	Chattahoochee	Steuben
Grant	Cherokee	Dicabell
Greene	Dawson	IOWA:
Hempstead	Forsyth	Audubon
Howard	Gwinnett	Ida
Izard	Habershan.	Lyon
Johnson	Jeff Davis	Mitchell
Logan	Murray	Plymouth
Lonoke	Pickens	Shelby
Madison	Towns	Sioux
Marion	Union	TZ A NTCI A CI
Montgomery	White	KANSAS:
Newton	Whitfield	Barber
Perry		Cheyenne Coffey
Pike	IDAHO:	
Polk	$\mathbf{A}$ dams	Comanche
Pope	Bear Lake	Decatur Dickinson
Randolph	Bingham	Edwards
Saline `	Blaine	Edwards Ellis
Scott	Bonneville	Ellsworth
Searcy	Butte	Gove
Sebastian	Caribou	Graham
Sevier	Cassia	Greeley
Sharp	Clark	Harper
Stone	Custer	Haskell
Washington	Elmore	Hodgemen
		Tiougeman

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## TABLE F-3—Cont. 1984 AFDC Low Participation Counties

KANSAS—Cont.	MISSOURI—Cont.	NEBRASKA-Cont.
Jewell	Osage	Gosper
Kiowa	Putnam	Greeley
Lincoln	Sullivan	Harlan
Marion	Webster	Hayes
Marshall	3.6037m 4.37.4	Hitchcock
Meade	MONTANA:	Holt
Nemaha	Broadwater	Hooker
Ness	Carter	Johnson
Norton	Chouteau Daniels	Kearney
Osborne	Fallon	Keya Paha
Pratt		Knox
Rawlins	Fergus Garfield	Logan
Republic Russell	Golden Valley	McPherson
Scott	Judith Basin	Nance
Sheridan	Liberty	Pawnee Perkins
Smith	Madison	Pierce
Stanton	McCone	Polk
Trego	Meagher	Rock
Washington	Musselshell	Saline
W defining con	Petroleum	Sherman
KENTUCKY:	Phillips	Sioux
Casey	Powder River	Stanton
Clinton	Prairie	Thayer
TANITICI ANTA	Sheridan	Thomas
LOUISIANA:	Stillwater	Valley
Cameron Vernon	Sweet Grass	Wayne
vernon	' <u>Teton</u>	Wheeler
MINNESOTA:	Toole	
Chippewa	Treasure	NEVADA:
Lac qui Parle	Wheatland	Churchill
Marshall	Wibaux	Douglas
Norman	Yellowstone National Park	Elko Eureka
Pipestone	rar*	Humboldt
Red Lake	NEBRASKA:	Lander
Renville	Antelope	Lander Lincoln
Rock	Arthur	Nye
<u>S</u> tevens	Banner	Pershing
Traverse	Blaine	Storey
Yellow Medicine	Boone	Bioley
MISSISSIPPI:	Boyd	NEW MEXICO:
Attala	Brown	Catron
Rankin	Butler	Harding
Smith	Cedar	Lincoln
Simon	Chase	Los Alamos
MISSOURI:	Cherry	Otero
Atchison	Cheyenne	Union
Gasconade	Cuming	Valencia
Knox	Custer	NORTH CAROLINA:
Macon	Dixon	Alexander
Mercer	Franklin Frontier	Alleghany
Monroe	Furnas	Ashe
Nodaway	rurnas Garfield	Avery
	Garrielu	<b></b> 5



# TABLE F-3—Cont. 1984 AFDC Low Participation Counties

NORTH CAROLINA-	NORTH DAKOTA-	SOUTH DAKOTA-
Cont.	Cont.	Cont.
Carteret	Towner	= -
Cherokee	Walsh	Haakon
Chowan	Wells	Hamlin
Clay	Vielis	Hand
Currituck	OHIO:	Hanson
Davie	Holmes	Harding
Jackson		Hutchinson
Macon	OKLAHOMA:	Hyde
Madison	Alfalfa	Jackson
Mitchell	Beaver	Jerauld
Moore	Canadian	Jones
Onslow	Cimarron	Kingsbury
Polk	Cleveland	Lincoln
Randolph	Dewey	Lyman
Stokes	Ellis	Marshall
Surry	Grant	McCook
Water	Harper	McPherson
Watauga Wilkes	Jefferson	Meade
	Kingfisher	Miner
Yadkin Yana	Love	Moody
Yancey	Major	Perkins
NORTH DAKOTA:	Marshall	Potter
Adams	Payne	Sanborn
Barnes	Woods	Spink
Billings	Woods Woodward	Stanley
	woodward	Sully
Bowman Burke	OREGON:	Turner
	Malheur	Union
Cavalier	Morrow	
Dickey	Sherman	TENNESSEE:
Divide	Wheeler	Bledsoe
Dunn	AA ITEGIGI	Bradley
Emmons	PENNSYLVANIA:	Cannon
Golden Valley	Lycoming	Carter
Grand Forks		Claiborne
Grant	SOUTH CAROLINA:	Coffee
Hettinger	Oconee	Cumberland
Kidde:	Saluda	De Kalb
La Moure		Decatur
Logan	SOUTH DAKOTA:	Fentress
McHenry	Aurora	Grainger
McIntosh	Beadle	Greene
Mercer	Bon Homme	Hawkins
Nelson	Brookings	Henderson
Oliver	Brule	Jackson
Pebina	Campbell	Lawrence
Pierce	Charles Mix	Lewis
Ransom	Clark	Lincoln
Renville	Custer	
Richland	Day	Monroe
Sheridan	Deuel	Moore
Slope	Douglas	Overton
Stark	Edmunds	Pickett
Steele	Faulk	Polk
	Grant	Putnam
	Grant	



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# TABLE F-3—Cont. 1984 AFDC Low Participation Counties

TENNESSEE—Cont.	TEXAS—Cont.	TEXAS—Cont.
Stewart	Glasscock	Presidio
Sullivan	Gray	Rains
Van Buren	Guadalupe	
Warren	Hale	Randall
Wayne	Hall	Reagan
White	Hamilton	Real
Wille		Reeves
TEXAS:	Hansford	Roberts
Anderson	Hardeman	Rockwall
Andrews	Hartley	Runnels
Archer	<u> H</u> askell	San Saba
Armstrong	Ḥemphill	Schleicher
Atascosa	<b>Ḥock</b> ley	Scurry
Bailey	Hood	Shackelford
Bandera	Hopkins	Sherman
Blanco	Hudspeth	Somervell
Borden	Hutchinson	Starr
Bosque	Irion	<b>S</b> tephens
Brazoria	Jack_	Sterling
Brewster	Jeff Davis	Stonewall
Briscoe	Kendall	Sutton
	Kenedy	Swisher
Burnet	Kent	Taylor
Callahan	Kimble	Terrell
Carson	King	Terry
Castro	Kinney	Throckmorton
Clay	Knox	Upton
Cochran	Lamb	Uvalde
Collingsworth	Lampasas	Val Verde
Comanche	Lee •	Van Zandt
Concho	Leon	Ward
Cooke	Linestone	Webb
Coryell	Lipscomb	Wheeler
Cottle	Live Oak	Wichita
Crane	Llano	Wilbarger
Crosby	Lubbock	Wilson
Culberson	Lynn	Winkler
Dallam	Mason	Wise
Dawson	Maverick	Wood
Deaf Smith	McCulloch	Yoakum
Delta	McMullen	Young
Denton	Medina	
Dickens	Menard	UTAH:
Donley	Mills	Beaver
Eastland	Mitchell	Cache
Edwards	Montague	Daggett
El Paso	Moore	Garfield
Erath	Motley	Juab
Fisher	Nolan	Kane
Floyd	Ochiltree	Millard
Foard	Oldham	Morgan
Fort Bend	Parker	Rich
Franklin	Parmer ,	Sanpete
Gaines	Pecos	Summit
Gillespie	Potter	Wasatch
•	Totter .	***************************************



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# TABLE F-3—Cont. 1984 AFDC Low Participation Counties

UTAH--Cont. WASHINGTON: VIRGINIA-Cont. Lexington Madison Mecklenburg Middlesex Washington Wayne San Juan WEST VIRGINIA: Pendleton Tucker VIRGINIA: Bland Page Powhatan Rockingham Carroil Craig WYOMING: Essex
Falls Church
Floyd
Frederick
Giles Crook Lincoln Scott Spotsylvania Virginia Beach Washington Platte Sublette

TABLE F-4

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty
Rates By State and County

#### TABLE F-4-Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

			- Teates by State and County		
State and County	Percent of Childrea In	Percent of Children Receiving	State and County	Percent of Children In	Percent of Children Receiving
	Poverty	AFDC		Poverty	AFDC
Alabama:			Marshall	17	32
Autauga	20	54	Mobile	$\overline{24}$	54
Baldwin	20	27	Monroe	$\overline{34}$	38
Barbour	36	47	Montgom-	• •	0.
Bibb	. 26	31	ery	27	44
Blount	19	20	Morgan	16	38
Bullock	. 46	47	Perry	57	51
Butler	36	44	Pickens	33	72
Calhoun	. 20	45	Pike	34	49
Chambers .		60	Randolph	28	30
Cherokee		18	Russell	31	29
Chilton	. 22	27	Shelby	14	36
Choctaw	. 34	59	St. Clair	19	35
Clarke		51	Sumter	43	66
Clay	. 24	16	Talladega	25	60
Cleburne	. 19	24	Talla-	20	00
Coffee	. 17	38	poosa	21	54
Colbert		35	Tuscaloo-		0-3
Conecuh		51	sa	23	56
Coosa	. 31	39	Walker	19	45
Covington .	. 23	37	Washing-	10	40
Crenshaw	. 36	41	ton	26	30
Cullman	. 18	15	Wilcox	55	72
Dale	. 20	20	Winston	20	17
Dallas	. 41	56	W 1/15W11	20	1
<u>D</u> e Kaio		23	Alaska:		
Elmore	. 24	39	Alaska	12	64
Escambia		43			-
Etowah		35	Arizona:		
Fayette	. 18	27	Apache	43	33
Franklin		35	Cochise	19	20
Geneva		49	Coconino	22	30
Greene	. 57	60	Gila	19	29
<u> H</u> ale	. 48	46	Graham	20	28
Henry		62	Greenlee	10	35
Houston		48	Maricopa	13	28
Jackson	. 16	28	Mohave	14	12
Jefferson	. 20	62	Navajo	33	20
Lamar	. 21	29	Pima	15	30
Lauder-			Pinal	23	32
_ dale	. 17	32	Santa		
Lawrence		40	Cruz	24	14
Lee		41	Yavapai	15	12
Limestone.		38	Yuma	21	$\bar{1}\bar{2}$
Lowndes		63			
Macon			A		
	. 40	74	Arkansas:		
Madison	. 17	38	Arkansas: Arkansas	26	40
Madison Marengo Marion	. 17 . 42			26 25	40 93

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TABLE F-4—Cont.

TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

State and County	Percent of Children In	Percent of Children Receiving	State and County	Percent of Children In	Percent of Children Receiving
	Poverty	AFDC		Poverty	AFDC
Benton	13	30	Monroe	44	50
Boone	21	17	Montgom-	77	50
Bradley	30	38	ery	25	23
Calhoun	30	42	Nevada	27	52
Carroll	20	16	Newton	32	21
Chicot	48	62	Ouachita	$\tilde{2}\bar{7}$	58
Clark	19	37	Perry	15	38
Clay	25	32	Phillips	52	65
Cleburne	23	16	Pike	19	29
Cleveland	17	45	Poinsett	26	$\overline{47}$
Columbia	31	45	Polk	29	27
Conway	17	46	Pope	$\overline{17}$	28
Craighead	17	33	Prairie	26	36
Crawford	18	24	Pulaski	$\bar{1}\bar{7}$	61
Critten-			Randolph	20	20
den	41	45	Saline	10	33
Cross	28	43	Scott	25	32
Dallas	19	75	Searcy	31	20
Desha	32	59	Sebastian	16	26
<u>Drew</u>	17	49	Sevier	17	21
Faulkner	12	19	Sharp	32	26
Franklin	17	17	St.		
Fulton	25	19	Francis	42	46
Garland	18	38	Stone	36	26
Grant	16	20	Union	25	58
Greene	20	25	Van		
Hemp-	0.5	00	Buren	20	30
stead	25	33	Washing-		
Hot	10	90	ton	15	29
Spring	19	29	White	18	27
Howard	15	29	Woodruff	40	42
Independ-	15	29	Yell	23	31
ence Izard	22	20	California:		
Jackson	26	45	Alameda	14	130
Jefferson	28	44	Alpine	18	57
Johnson	20	24	Amador	10	60
Lafayette	41	40	Butte	15	93
Lawrence	$\frac{31}{24}$	32	Calaveras	13	94
Lee	54	56	Colusa	12	56
Lincoln	32	52	Contra	1.	00
Little	02	02	Costa	10	126
River	22	40	Del Norte	16	87
Logan	25	23	El Dorado	9	79
Lonoke	21	30	Fresno	20	87
Madison	22	21	Glenn	$\overline{17}$	48
Marion	32	14	Humboldt	Ī5	97
Miller	$\tilde{23}$	43	Imperial	20	64
Mississip-			Inyo	11	64
pi	34	43	Kern	17	68
-					

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TABLE F-4—Cont.

TABLE F-4—Cont.

					•
	Percent of	Percent		Percent	Percent
State and County	Children In Poverty	Children Receiving AFDC	State and County	Children In Poverty	Children Receiving AFDC
Kings	19		Tahama	16	75
Kings Lake	18	105	Tehama Trinity	14	89
Lassen	11	102	Tulare	23	87
Los		102	Tuolumne	16	58
Angeles	18	98	Ventura	10	89
Madera	$\overline{21}$	74	Yolo	14	100
Marin	8	63	Yuba	$\overline{20}$	92
Mariposa	15	60			-
Mendo-			Colorado:		
cino	14	116	Adams	9	79
Merced	20	86	Alamosa	22	43
Modoc	17	67	Arapahoe	5	32
Mono	12	58	Archuleta	21	29
Monterey	15	80	Baca	25	23
Napa	. 9	92	Bent	13	86
Nevada	10	79	Boulder	7	49
Orange	9	66	Chaffee	_8	74
Placer	10	96	Cheyenne	24	(
Plumas	12	74	Clear		-
Riverside	15	90	Creek	4	29
Sacramen-			Conejos	36	39
_ to	15	136	Costilla	42	3′
San .	10		Crowley	21	8:
Benito	16	56	Custer	21	2' 6
San			Delta	15 20	9
Bernar-	14	72	Denver Dolores	20 26	3
dino San Diego	14	85	Dolores Douglas	4	1
San Diego	14	69	Eagle	9	2
Francis-			El Paso	13	3
CO	19	128	Elbert	5	3
San	10	120	Fremont	12	7
Joaquin	18	117	Garfield	7	3
San Luis			Gilpin	8	Ĭ
Obispo	13	67	Grand	6	2
San		•	Gunnison	8	1
Mateo	7	106	Hinsdale	14	20
Santa			Huerfano	30	5
Barbara	11	89	Jackson	8	4
_			Jefferson	4	4
Santa	_	132	Kirwa	16	29
Santa Clara	9	102			
	9	102	Kit		
Clara Santa Cruz	13	88	Carson	24	
Clara Santa Cruz Shasta	13 13	88 114	Carson La Plata	$\overline{14}$	5
Clara Santa Cruz Shasta Sierra	13 13 13	88 114 75	Carson La Plata Lake	14 3	5 12
Clara Santa Cruz Shasta Sierra Siskiyou	13 13 13 15	88 114 75 71	Carson La Plata Lake Larimer	$\overline{14}$	5 12
Clara Santa Cruz Shasta Sierra Siskiyou Solano	13 13 13 15 12	88 114 75 71 96	Carson La Plata Lake Larimer Las	14 3 9	55 125 50
Clara Santa Cruz Shasta Sierra Siskiyou Solano Sonoma	13 13 13 15 12	88 114 75 71 96 117	Carson La Plata Lake Larimer Las Animas	14 3 9 27	55 128 50
Clara Santa Cruz Shasta Sierra Siskiyou Solano	13 13 13 15 12	88 114 75 71 96	Carson La Plata Lake Larimer Las	14 3 9	11 55 128 50 66 34 38



TABLE F-4—Cont.

TABLE F-4—Cont.

			——————————————————————————————————————			
State and County	Percent of Children In	Percent of Children Receiving	State and County	Percent of Children In	Percent of Children Receiving	
	Poverty	AFDC		Poverty	AFDC	
Mesa	9	49	District of			
Mineral	8	35	Columbia:			
Moffat	6	34	Washing-			
Montezu-			ton	26	164	
ma	17	24	Florida:			
Montrose	10	33		21	4.4	
Morgan	15	52	Alachua	21	44	
Otero	<b>2</b> 8	70	Baker		29	
Ouray	14	<b>2</b> 8	Bay	21	28	
Park	12	9	Bradford	23	43	
Phillips	13	12	Brevard	13	46	
Pitkin	11	9	Broward	13	30	
Prowers	23	62	Calhoun	29	31	
Pueblo	17	90	Charlotte		31	
Rio		50	Citrus	21	36	
Blanco	5	25	Clay	13	22	
Rio	9	20	Collier	21	24	
Grande	22	61	Columbia	22	37	
		37	Dade	19	37	
Routt	4		De Soto	26	27	
Saguache	35	37	Dixie	30	28	
San Juan	12	45	Duval	22	52	
San			Escambia	$\overline{24}$	44	
Miguel	16	17	Flagler	$\bar{2}\bar{7}$	50	
Sedgwick	10	41	Franklin	36	40	
Summit	5	2	Gadsden	43	44	
Teller	14	21	Gilchrist		19	
Washing-			Glades	24	31	
ton	17	19	Gulf	26	53	
Weld	15	57	Hamilton	32	39	
Yuma	21	17	Hardee	35	23	
			Hendry	28	23 39	
Connecticut:			Hernando	20	37	
Fairfield	11	102	Highlands	29	35	
Hartford	12	115	Hillsbor-	23	99	
Litchfield	6	70		17	48	
Middlesex	8	76	ough		48 27	
New	J	• • •	Holmes	31	21	
Haven	13	103	Indian	1.0	40	
New	10	100	River	16	43	
London	11	79	Jackson	26	36	
Tolland	5	88	Jefferson		35	
Windham	_	82	Lafayette	24	12	
windnam	11	82	<u>L</u> ake	20	31	
Delaware:			Lee		32	
Kent	17	299	<u>L</u> eon		44	
New	11	299	Levy		32	
	1.4	9.0	Liberty	26	40	
Castle	14	26	Madison	37	47	
Sussex	18	62	Manatee	15	37	
			Marion	23	43	
			_			





TABLE F-4—Cont.

#### TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

<u>_</u>			14460 23 25	acc and co	uncy
State and	Percent of	Percent	Chata and	Percent of	Percent
County	Children	Children	State and County	Children	Children
<b>y</b>	In Poverty	Receiving AFDC	County	In	Receiving
	roverty	AFDC		Poverty	AFDC
Martin	16	28	O 3	90	00
Monroe	16	31	Camden	29	33
Nassau	13	52	Candler	38	33
Okaloosa	14	33	Carroll Catoosa	18 13	37
Okeecho-		00	Charlton	26	31 45
_ bee	17	39	Chatham	25 25	45 55
Orange	18	44	Chatta-	20	33
Osceola	14	42	hoochee	12	21
Palm		- T	Chattooga	22	32
Beach	14	39	Cherokee	12	21
Pasco	16	35	Clarke	20	30
Pinellas	14	44	Clay	53	38
Polk	$\bar{17}$	30	Clayton	10	28
Putnam	29	45	Clinch	34	37
Santa			Cobb	7	ši
Rosa	20	25	Coffee	28	36
Sarasota	13	$\frac{1}{25}$	Colquitt	$\overline{24}$	56
Seminole	11	45	Columbia	13	33
St. Johns	20	34	Cook	24	27
St. Lucie	26	53	Coweta	22	44
Sumter	26	47	Crawford	22	53
Suwannee	28	17	Crisp	38	58
Taylor	29	33	Dade	19	24
Union	16	46	Dawson	23	17
Volusia	19	40	De Kalb	12	34
Wakulla	20	39	Decatur	31	38
Walton	29	33	Dodge	33	38
Washing-			Dooly	40	54
ton	29	34	Dougherty	27	60
α			Douglas	9	37
Georgia:	0.5	00	Early	42	51
Appling	35	29	Echols	30	37
Atkinson	38	28	Ef-		
Bacon	25	45	fingham	20	44
Baker Baldwin	30	45	Elbert	24	49
Banks	19 12	50	Emanuel	32	43
Barrow	19	19	Evans	34	48
Bartow	19	27 36	Fannin	25	18
Ben Hill	30	30 31	Fayette	.5	22
Berrien	22	35	Floyd	15	55
Bibb	26	50	Forsyth Franklin	12	16
Bleckley	23	50 50		20	28
Brantley	22	24	Fulton	29	64
Brooks	42	41	Gilmer	22 24	20
Bryan	23	41	Glascock	24 21	28
Bulloch	25 25	38	Glynn Gordon	14	39
Burke	35	54	Grady	32	30 33
Butts	21	52	Greene	32 35	33 26
Calhoun	$\overline{34}$	41	Gwinnett	5 5	20 21
	~-	-14	G # 11111666	J	21

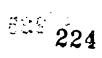


TABLE F-4—Cont.

TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

	ate and Co	unty	Rates by State and County		unty
State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC
				<u>-</u>	
Haber-			Polk	18	42
sham	15	12	Pulaski	31	42
Hall	12	32	Putnam	24	46
Hancock	48	56	Quitman	49	37
Haralson	17	34	Rabun	18	20
Harris	20	38	Randolph	39	35
Hart Heard	19 20	24 34	Richmond	23	53
Henry	20 12	54 59	Rockdale	9	42
Houston	15	40	Schley	29	51
Irwin	33	35	Screven	41	35
Jackson	14	35	Seminole	28	53
Jasper	$\frac{1}{22}$	42	Spalding Stephens	23 16	34
Jeff Davis	$\overline{21}$	30	Stewart	45	28 58
Jefferson	39	49	Sumter	29	60
Jenkins	41	41	Talbot	23 27	45
Johnson	35	32	Taliaferro	45	40
jones	19	43	Tattnall	32	41
Lamar	23	49	Taylor	39	61
Lanier	36	37	Telfair	33	40
Laurens	24	26	Terrell	40	39
Lee	19	46	Thomas	26	48
Liberty	26	33	Tift	29	26
Lincoln	26	35	Toombs	32	35
Long	32	53	Towns	27	16
Lowndes	24	36	Treutlen	36	43
Lumpkin	18	32	Troup	21	41
Macon Madison	· 43	51 25	Turner	43	30
Marion	36	45	Twiggs	21	78
McDuffie	23	43	Union	30	13
McIntosh	40	46	Upson	15	72
Meriwether.		47	Walker	13	31
Miller	33	41	Walton	21 27	28 40
Mitchell	39	$4\overline{5}$	Ware Warren	34	40 43
Monroe	21	43	Warren Washing-	04	40
Montgom-			ton	31	49
ery	31	48	Wayne	22	51
Morgan	29	<b>3</b> 3	Webster	37	41
Murray	18	10	Wheeler	38	40
Muscogee	24	44	White	15	îĭ
Newton	18	39	Whitfield	14	25
Oconee	10	35	Wilcox	37	40
Ogleth-	00	70	Wilkes	23	55
orpe	22 12	53	Wilkinson	21	64
Paulding Peach	34	39 43	Worth	29	47
Pickens	34 20	43 21	Hawaii:		
Pierce	26 26	29	Hawaii	15	119
Pike	19	31	Honolulu	13	1119
		01	manage and a second sec	10	111

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TABLE F-4-Cont.

TABLE F-4—Cont.

State and County	Rates By State and County			
Kauai	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC			
Maui     11     111     ton     26       Idaho:     Illinois:       Ada     9     52     Adams     13       Adams     18     22     Alexander     36       Bannock     10     42     Bond     14       Bear Lake     11     15     Boone     7       Benewah     8     56     Brown     15       Bingham     17     23     Bureau     9				
Idaho:     Illinois:       Ada     9     52     Adams     13       Adams     18     22     Alexander     36       Bannock     10     42     Bond     14       Bear Lake     11     15     Boone     7       Benewah     8     56     Brown     15       Bingham     17     23     Bureau     9				
Ada	28			
Adams       18       22       Alexander       36         Bannock       10       42       Bond       14         Bear Lake       11       15       Boone       7         Benewah       8       56       Brown       15         Bingham       17       23       Bureau       9				
Bannock       10       42       Bond	61			
Bear Lake       11       15       Boone	81			
Benewah         8         56         Brown         15           Bingham         17         23         Bureau         9	35			
Bingham 17 23 Bureau 9	<b>4</b> 4			
<b>7</b> 1	21			
Blaine 12 19 Colhour 10	24			
	19			
Boise	35			
Bonner 19 40 Cass 10	52			
Bonne- Cham-				
ville 9 32 paign 10	87			
Boundary 19 16 Christian 11	49			
Butte 17 15 Clark 10	34			
Camas 11 43 Clay 15	31			
Canyon 19 35 Clinton 11	21			
Caribou 15 16 Coles 11	37			
Cassia 18 20 Cook 20	119			
Clark 15 22 Crawford 9	50			
Clearwa- Cumber-	90			
ter 10 46 land 13	23			
Custer 23 7 De Kalb 7				
Elmore 15 15 De Witt 11	44 25			
Franklin 15 8 Douglas 12				
France 15	31			
2 - Duluge )	44			
	21			
Gooding 22 19 Edwards 12 Idaho 17 26 Ef-	29			
T_PP 10	-00			
	39			
Veeterei 14	43			
. T . 1	60			
	66			
¥ , 10011 ,,,,,,,, 10	60			
T 1 1 00 - 10	51			
M-J: 10	40			
Orang,	41			
No- David	46			
O:13.	40			
0 1 00	48			
Deviette 00				
70	44			
C) ) = 10 = 10 = 10 = 10 = 10 = 10 = 10 =	· 46			
m-t 11	43			
Teton 20 7 Jackson 17	73			
Twin Jasper 10	28			
Falls 14 20 Jefferson 16				
Valley 9 28 Jersey 8	75 28			

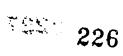






TABLE F-4—Cont.

#### TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County 1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

	ate and Co	uncy			
State and	Percent of Children	Percent of Children	State and	Percent of Children	Percent of Children
County	In	Receiving	County	In	Receiving
	Poverty	AFDC		Poverty	AFDC
Jo Daviess	8	14	Stephen-		
Johnson	21	50	son	8	38
Kane	8	81 96	Tazewell	7	61
Kankakee Kendall	18 5	23	Union	17	59
Knox	10	52 52	Vermilion Wabash	14 14	66 41
La Salle	18	48	Warren	16	45
Lake	6	87	Washing-	10	40
Lawrence	14	53	ton	9	29
Lee	7	35	Wayne	16	49
Living-			White	13	69
_ ston	9	34	Whiteside	8	50
Logan	.9	41	Will	8	82
Macon	14	66	William-		
Macoupin	11	62	son	13	51
Madison Marion	13 14	101 61	Winneba-	10	
Marshall	7	17	go Woodford	10	77
Mason	13	47	woodiora	5	39
Massac	19	65	Indiana:		
McDon-		00	Adams	14	10
ough	14	34	Allen	11	65
McHenry	5	32	Dartholo-		
McLean	8	61	mew	10	59
Menard	. 8	46	Benton	10	29
Mercer	11	35	Blackford	12	23
Monroe	5	48	Boone	.8	28
Montgom-	12	40	Brown	13	35
ery Morgan	12	48 60	Carroll Cass	8 9	29 35
Morgan Moultrie	9	23	Clark	10	73
Ogle	8	34	Clay	13	20
Peoria	13	84	Clinton	12	25
Perry	10	65	Crawford	$\frac{1}{2}$	28
Piatt	. 7	55	Daviess	$\overline{21}$	$\overline{17}$
Pike	18	55	De Kalb	7	29
Pope	17	78	Dearborn	9	45
Pulaski	40	85	Decatur	13	21
Putnam	6	17	Delaware	14	63
Randolph	9	52	Dubois	7	25
Richland Rock	10	38	Elkhart	10	43
l sland	10	79	Fayette	14	22
Saline	10 19	52	Floyd Fountain	11 8	64 17
Sangamon	11	76	Franklin	10	17
Schuyler	13	21	Fulton	11	19
Scott	14	24	Gibson	13	33
Shelby	13	35	Grant	13	45
St. Clair	26	112	Greene	13	14
Stark	9	23	Hamilton	4	40

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TABLE F-4—Cont.

#### TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

			Rates By State and County			
State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	
TT 1	_					
Hancock	7	30	Switzer-			
Harrison	9	18	land	14	30	
Hendricks	4	3 <u>1</u>	Tippeca-			
Henry	12	47	noe	9	39	
Howard Hunting-	9	43	Tipton	5	39	
ton	8	14	Union	12	30	
Jackson	9	52	Vander-			
Jasper	9	18	burgh	14	76	
Jay	14	27	Vermil-	10	٠.	
Jefferson	15	29	lion	12	31	
Jennings	14	25	Vigo Wabash	13 9	46	
Johnson	-6	38	Warren	12	27	
Knox	16	50	Warrick	8	15	
Kosciusko	10	19	Washing-	0	33	
La Porte	11	<b>5</b> 8	ton	18	16	
Lagrange	<b>2</b> 3	6	Wayne	15	65	
Lake	15	94	Wells	6	32	
Lawrence	10	25	White	7	31	
Madison	12	48	Whitley	Ġ	13	
Marion	15	80	_	ŭ	10	
Marshall	10	26	Iowa:			
Martin	14	31	Adair	21	22	
Miami	10	24	Adams	17	29	
Monroe Montgom-	11	41	Allama-			
ery	6	27	kee	19	30	
Morgan	10	48	Appan-	00		
Newton	10	24 24	00se	22	74	
Noble	10	15	Audubon Benton	20	25	
Ohio	8	28	Black	14	33	
Orange	16	16	Hawk	11	111	
Owen	14	19	Boone	9	72	
Parke	14	28	Bremer	7	56	
Perry	11	27	Buchanan	14	42	
Pike	10	34	Buena			
Porter	5	41	Vista	9	59	
Posey	10	39	Butler	10	56	
Pulaski	14	10	Calhoun	12	47	
Putnam	10	18	Carroll	10	28	
Randolph	13	25	Cass	13	38	
Ripley Rush	11	22	Cedar	12	37	
Scott	13 17	16	Cerro		_	
Shelby	9	40 30	Gordo	10	78	
Spencer	11	30 24	Cherokee	12	40	
St. Joseph	12	70	Chicka-	10	00	
Starke	15	27	saw Clarke	12 22	30	
Steuben	10	16	Clay	9	28 55	
Sullivan	12	33	Clayton	16	55 29	
			O-43 1011	10	23	

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TABLE F-4—Cont.

TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

Kates By St	ate and Co	Rates By State and County			
State and County	Percent of Children In	Percent of Children Receiving	State and County	Percent of Children In	Percent of Children Receiving
	Poverty	AFDC		Poverty	AFDC
<b>.</b>					
Clinton	9	73	O'Brien	9	42
Crawford Dallas	12 8	40	Osceola	12	31
Darias Davis	30	69 24	Page	10	79
Decatur	22 22	41	Palo Alto	14	43
Delaware	17	35	Plymouth Pocahon-	14	22
Des		00	tas	15	38
Moines	9	88	Polk	10	113
Dickinson	10	52	Pottawat-	10	110
Dubuque	9	68	tamie	12	103
Emmet	16	37	Poweshiek	$\overline{13}$	32
Fayette	11	49	Ringgold	31	30
Floyd	. 9	72	Sac	14	30
Franklin	15	37	Scott	9	106
Fremont	22	28	Shelby	16	18
Greene	17	38	Sioux	12	18
Grundy	7	44	Story	8	41
Guthrie Hamilton	17	48	Tama	11	59
Hancock	11	54	Taylor	24	35
Hardin	8 12	51 47	Union	13	58
Harrison	18	47 50	Van		
Henry	9	56 67	Buren	23	31
Howard	18	21	Wapello	12	94
Humboldt	10	45	Warren	6	. 64
Ida	17	21	Washing-		
Iowa	10	35	ton	18	27
Jackson	16	30	Wayne	21	41
Jasper	īĭ	67	Webster	11	96
Jefferson	$\bar{1}\bar{2}$	84	Winneba-	7	50
Johnson	$\overline{7}$	48	go Winne-	. 7	59
Jones	11	$\tilde{47}$	shiek	17	13
Keokuk	14	38	Woodbury	14	85
Kossuth	14	29	Worth	10	59
Lee	11	86	Wright	12	58
Linn	7	107	_		00
Louisa	15	60	Kansas:		
Lucas	20	52	Allen	12	47
Lyon	15	13	Anderson	16	21
Madison	12	46	Atchison	12	54
Mahaska	15	56	Barber	14	15
Marion	11	<u>54</u>	Barton	9	36
Marshall	. 9	87	Bourbon	15	49
Mills	10	62	Brown	16	46
Mitchell	13	26	Butler	7	71
Monona Monroe	18 19	45	Chase	14	32
Montgom-	19	38	Chautau-	1.5	40
orv	11	75	qua Charakaa	15	46
ery Muscatine	10	82	Cherokee	17 17	60
Muscaliie	10	02	Cheyenne	17	14

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TABLE F-4—Cont.

TABLE F-4—Cont.

			rates by Sta	ite and Co	unty
State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC
				Toverty	AFDC
Clark	7	52	McPher-		
Clay	14	44	son	9	28
Cloud	15	36	Meade	10	24
Coffey	14	32	Miami	7	$\overline{65}$
Comanche	9	32	Mitchell	10	33
Cowley	.9	69	Montgom-		
Crawford Decatur	15	63	ery	13	66
Dickinson	16	. 15	Morris	17	30
	15 15	48	Morton	12	46
Doniphan Douglas	10	63 61	Nemaha Neosho	21	13
Edwards	10	47	Ness	10 8	59 23
Elk	17	30	Norton	17	23 18
Ellis	9	30 37	Osage	10	46
Ellsworth	11	36	Osborne	$\tilde{20}$	31
Finney	11	47	Ottawa	īi	34
<u>F</u> ord	9	$\overline{74}$	Pawnee	7	47
Franklin	11	49	Phillips	8	43
Geary	$\bar{23}$	61	Pottawa-		
Gove	21	5	_ tomie	12	45
Graham	17	15	Pratt	9	49
Grant	11	51	Rawlins	17	17
Gray	9	28	Reno	10	48
Greeley	14	36	Republic	14	25
Green-			Rice	10	49
wood	12	61	Riley	14	28
<u>H</u> amilton	12	30	Rooks Rush	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 12 \end{array}$	20
Harper	17	24	Russell	13	28 38
Harvey	8	70	Saline	, s	38 78
Ḥaskell	14	23	Scott	11	19
Hodge-			Sedgwick	12	80
man	22	14	Seward	12	56
Jackson	10	54	Shawnee	- <del>-</del> <u>-                                </u>	101
Jefferson	8	41	Sheridan	19	5
Jewell	22	12	Sherman	12	68
Johnson	4	65	Smith	18	16
Kearny	17	23	Stafford	13	23
Kingman	10	38	Stanton	18	18
Kiowa Labette	14 13	17	Stevens	7	50
Lane	8	75 21	<u>S</u> umner	8	53
Leaven-	0	31	$\underline{\mathbf{T}}$ homus	9	29
worth	9	66	Trego	10	26
Lincoln	18	14	Wabaun-	_	
Linn	17	30	see	.9	32
Logan	11	20 20	Wallace	15	4
Lyon	8	52 52	Washing-	ດດ	1 =
Marion	13	23	ton Wichita	22 19	15
Marshall	16	28	Wilson	19 17	39
		-0	W 118011	11	41

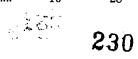


TABLE F-4—Cont.

#### TABLE F-4—Cont.

Rates By State and County		Rates By State and County			
State and	Percent of	Percent of	State and	Percent	Percent of
County	Children In Poverty	Children Receiving AFDC	County	Children In Poverty	Children Receiving AFDC
Woodson	11	19	Grayson	25	35
Wyan- dotte	19	106	Green Greenup	28 15	23 50
			Hancock	15	32
Kentucky: Adair	33	35	Hardin	17	32
Allen	20	28	Harlan	31	49
Anderson	11	48	Harrison Hart	23 32	44 42
Ballard	14	52	Hender-	02	42
Barren	21	36	son	13	69
Bath	32	38	Henry	$\overline{22}$	39
Bell Boone	39 8	49 57	Hickman	21	66
Bourbon	24	45	Hopkins	17	39
Boyd	$\tilde{17}$	49	Jackson	44	35
Boyle	18	42	Jefferson	16	88
Bracken	18	39	Jessamine Johnson	17 27	46
Breathitt	41	49	Kenton	13	45 74
Breckin-	24		Knott	36	47
ridge	26	46	Knox	44	45
Bullitt Butler	11 21	$\begin{array}{c} 44 \\ 37 \end{array}$	Larue	26	27
Caldwell	13	52	Laurel	25	41
Calloway	16	26	Lawrence	35	38
Campbell	13	$\overline{78}$	Lee	41	48
Carlisle	20	41	Leslie	39	47
Carroll	23	54	Letcher	34 39	36 30
Carter	32	32	Lewis Lincoln	33	30 40
Casey	43 28	29	Living-	00	40
Christian Clark	20	49 52	ston	14	38
Clay	49	46	Logan	16	67
Clinton	50	27	Lyon	13	33
Critten-			Madison	26	41
den	21	25	Magoffin	41	47
Cumber-	0.5	40	Marion	26	47
land Daviess	35	42 61	Marshall Martin	10 31	30 38
Edmonson	14 25	30	Mason	23	34
Elliott	37	30	McCracken		74
Estill	34	44	McCreary	46	35
Fayette	17	$7\overline{0}$	McLean	15	45
Fleming	26	31	Meade	15	28
Floyd	28	36	Menifee	29	37
Franklin	12	63	Mercer	20	31
Fulton Gallatin	35 18	70	Metcalfe	32	20
Ganatin Garrard	24	39 27	Monroe Montgom-	31	41
Grant	14	39	ery	27	41
Graves	15	48	Morgan	42	32
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TABLE F-4—Cont.

TABLE F-4—Cont.

Ctato and	Percent of	Percent		Percent of	Percent	
State and County	Children	Children	State and County	Children	Children	
•	In Poverty	Receiving AFDC	Country	In Poverty	Receiving AFDC	
				- Overty	—AFDC	
Muhlen-			Cameron	16	6	
berg	17	51	Catahoula	34	35	
Nelson	19	42	Claiborne	$3\overline{4}$	44	
Nicholas	24	27	Concordia	35	44	
Ohio	18	40	De Soto	27	45	
Oldham	7 28	39	East			
Owen Owsley	28 58	37	Baton	10		
Pendleton	21	44 34	Rouge	18	51	
Perry	27	39	East Carroll	52	cc	
Pike	23	31	East	92	66	
Powell	30	51	Feli-			
Pulaski	26	36	_ ciana	29	58	
Robertson	30	23	Evange-		00	
Rockcas-			line	31	56	
_ tle	38	36	Franklin	36	54	
Rowan	25	46	<u>C</u> int	24	31	
Russell	40	34	Iberia	20	41	
Scott	15	54	Įberville	29	58	
Shelby	15	50	Jackson	22	67	
Simpson Spencer	18 23	67	Jefferson Jefferson	12	52	
Taylor	23 22	34 31	Davis	22	90	
Todd	23	46	La Salle	22	30 28	
Trigg	$\overline{16}$	50	Lafayette	14	50	
Trimble	îĭ	42	Lafourche	15	27	
Union	11	$\overline{52}$	Lincoln	$\overline{21}$	5 <u>2</u>	
Warren	16	41	Living-		_	
Washing-			ston	15	24	
ton	28	35	Madison	54	54	
Wayne	39	36	More-	40		
Webster	20	39	house	40	50	
Whitley Wolfe	32	43	Natchi- toches	90	9.4	
Woodford	38 13	57 49	Orleans	30 38	34 69	
	10	43	Ouachita	27	40	
Louisiana:			Plaque-		40	
Acadia	26	36	mines	16	39	
Allen	24	43	Pointe		-	
Ascension	19	46	Coupee	31	53	
Assump-	0.4	۰.	Rapides	22	41	
tion	24	35	Red River	33	44	
Avoyelles Beaure-	35	35	Richland	42	38	
gard	19	31	Sabine	26	29	
Bienville	29	35	St. Bernard	11	99	
Bossier	15	25	St.	11	33	
Caddo	21	46	Charles	17	56	
Calcasieu	15	46	St. Helena	37	52	
Caldwell	27	35	St. James	21	N/A	
				_	- **	





TABLE F-4—Cont.

TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

			Rates by State and County			
State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	State and County	Percent of Children In	Percent of Children Receiving	
		AFDC		Poverty	AFDC	
St. John			Washing			
The			Washing-	90	co	
Baptist	17	96	ton York	26 12	60	
St.	1.	30	1 OFK	12	93	
Landry	32	52	Maryland:			
St. Martin	24	38	Allegany	15	50	
St. Mary	20	44	Anne	10	00	
St. Mary	20	44	Arundel	8	77	
Tamma-			Baltimore	6	61	
ny	14	33	Baltimore	Ū	01	
Tangipa-		00	City	32	134	
noa	32	51	Calvert	12	85	
Tensas	51	55	Caroline	14	78	
Terre-	01	00	Carroll	5	56	
bonne	18	30	Cecil	9	73	
Union	24	30 30	Charles	10	74	
Vermilion	19	30 27	Dorches-	10	14	
Vernon	21	22	ter	18	78	
Washing-	21	22	Frederick	7	43	
	29	477	Garrett	17	42	
ton		47	Harford	9	76	
Webster	25	36	Howard	4	37	
West			hent	14	59	
Baton	91	co	i√iontgom-	14	55	
Rouge	21	60	ery	5	73	
West	34	00	Prince	5	10	
Carroll West	34	29	George's	8	92	
Feli-			Queen	O	32	
	41	20	Anne's	11	65	
ciana	41	39	Somerset	19	58	
Winn	31	41	St. Mary's	12	63	
Maine:			Talbot	13	52	
Andros-			Washing-	10	02	
coggin	16	87	ton	13	33	
Aroostook	19	64	Wicomico	15	74	
Cumber-	10	0-1	Worcester	16	37	
land	13	105	01000001	10	0,	
Franklin	13	83	Massachu-			
Hancock	17	64	setts:			
Kennebec	14	80	Barnsta-			
Knox	17	80 81	ble	13	105	
Lincoln	21		Berkshire	12	112	
Oxford	16	50 85	Bristol	14	118	
Penobscot	10		Dukes	11	76	
	14	85	Essex	13	137	
Piscata-	10	cc	Franklin	12	91	
quis Sagadahac	18	66	Hampden	18	126	
Sagadahoc	14	66 78	Hamp-		_	
Somerset	19	78	shire	10	78	
Waldo	24	63	Middlesex	9	94	

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TABLE F-4—Cont.

## TABLE F-4--Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

				occ and ou	unty
State and County	Percent of Children In	Percent of Children	State and County	Percent of Children	Percent of Children
	Poverty	Receiving AFDC	,	In Poverty	Receiving
					AFDC'
Nantuck-			Kalama-		
_ et	5	140	zoo	12	123
Norfolk	7	102	Kalkaska	17	90
Plymouth	10	128	Kent	īi	114
Suffolk	29	150	Keweenaw	$\bar{1}\bar{4}$	114
Worcester	12	117	Lake	32	86
Michigan:			Lapeer	8	98
Alcona	21	62	Leelanau	8	64
Alger	14	100	Lenawee	10	102
Allegan	10	105	Living-	_	
Alpena	îĭ	106	ston	.5	96
Antrim	11	86	Luce Mackinac	14	89
Arenac	18	87	Macomb	17 C	87
Baraga	11	120	Manistee	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 12 \end{array}$	121
Barry	10	98	Marquette	10	83
Вау	11	105	Mason	14	94 0
Benzie	15	84	Mecosta	16	83
Berrien	19	109	Menomi-	10	00
Branch	14	76	nee	9	105
Calhoun	14	135	Midland	9	115
Cass	13	93	Missaukee	16	79
Charle-		_	Monroe	-8	97
voix	12	71	Montcalm	13	82
Cheboy-	10	<b>5</b> 0	Montmor-		
gan Chippewa	18	70	ency	23	67
Clare	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 21 \end{array}$	91	Muskegon	18	115
Clinton	6	91 99	Newaygo	17	88
Crawford	15	107	Oakland	. ?	111
Delta	13	76	Oceana	15	97
Dickinson	8	92	Ogemaw	20	86
Eaton	6	90	Ontona-	15	01
Emmet	11	75	gon Osceola	15 17	91 79
Genesee	$\overline{14}$	126	Oscoda	19	76
Gladwin	19	86	Otsego	11	52
Gogebic	14	106	Ottawa	6	71
Grand			Presque	U	11
Tra-	_		Isle	17	45
verse	8	89	Roscom-		2.0
Gratiot	13	84	mon	13	119
Hillsdale	12	84	Saginaw	16	123
Houghton	14	117	Sanilac	13	89
Huron	14	49	School-		
Ingham	13	139	craft	17	80
Ionia Iosco	10 14	$\begin{array}{c} 113 \\ 77 \end{array}$	Shiawas-	_	
Iron	15	87	see	.9	102
Isabella	14	96	St. Clair	12	118
Jackson	12	111	St. Joseph	13	90
J		111	Tuscola	10	97

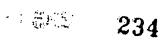


TABLE F-4—Cont.

TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

	ate and Co	unty	Rates By State an		and County	
State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	
Van						
Buren	18	120	Lac qui	10	10	
Wash-	10	120	Parle Lake	18 4	13 120	
tenaw	9	119	Lake Of	4	120	
Wayne	20	136	The			
Wexford	15	85	Woods	20	25	
			Le Sueur	10	40	
Minnesota:			Lincoln	29	22	
Aitkin	21	39	Lyon	13	n/a	
Anoka	5	117	Mahno-			
Becker	18	43	men	30	29	
Beltrami	20	78	Marshall	18	18	
Benton	12	35	Martin	10	34	
Big Stone	16	29	McLeod	. 8	42	
Blue			Meeker	15	29	
Earth	10	68	Mille Lacs	11	72	
Brown	11	37	Morrison	23	27	
Carlton	9	88	Mower	12	48	
Carver	6	55	Murray	22	n/a	
Cass	23	61	Nicollet	10	38	
Chippewa	16	29	Nobles	15	33	
Chisago	7	80	Norman	19	15	
Clay	8	66	Olmsted Otter Tail	5	86	
Clearwa-			Penning-	17	22	
ter	23	62	ton	12	41	
Cook	12	54	Pine	16	56	
Cotton-			Pipestone	24	15	
wood	15	28	Polk	13	54	
Crow			Pope	20	22	
Wing	19	37	Ramsey	10	128	
Dakota	4	103	Red Lake	21	10	
Dodge	10	38	Redwood	18	19	
Douglas	15	32	Renville	15	21	
Fairbault	14	n/a	Rice	-8	58	
Fillmore	19	16	Rock	19	13	
Freeborn	10	45	Roseau	$\overline{17}$	22	
Goodhue	8	50	Scott	5	$\bar{7}\bar{2}$	
Grant	16	21	Sherburne	8	66	
Hennepin	. 8	138	Sibley	14	18	
Houston	13	28	St. Louis	9	120	
Hubbard	22	47	Stearns	11	36	
Isanti	7	59	Steele	8	35	
Itasca	12	89	Stevens	18	16	
Jackson	18	22	Swift	19	34	
Kanabec	18	40	Todd	23	21	
Kandiyohi	10	49	Traverse	22	18	
Kittson	13	28	Wabasha	11	34	
Koochich-	10	<b>7</b> 1	Wadena	19	33	
ing	13	71	Waseca	8	52	

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TABLE F-4—Cont.

TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

Takes by 51	ate and Co	ounty	Rates By St	ate and Co	unty
State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC
Washing-			T		
ton Waton-	5	84	Lafayette Lamar Lauder-	19 18	51 43
wan	13	n/a	_ dale	28	57
Wilkin	12	32	Lawrence	22	48
Winona	9	69	Leake	37	37
Wright	7	71	Lee	19	36
Yellow			Leflore	45	57
Medi-			Lincoln	$\frac{30}{27}$	45
cine	20	18	Lowndes	30	52
36			Madison	38	
Mississippi:			Marion	31	63
Adams	36	62	Marshall	40	38
Alcorn	20	26	Monroe	40 27	58
Amite	34	31	Montgom-	21	40
Attala	38	35	_	0.0	
Benton	31	51	ery Noshoho	36	74
Bolivar	52	59	Neshoba	27	44
Calhoun	$2\overline{7}$	46	Newton	27	35
Carroll	35	47	Noxubee	54	53
Chicka-	00	41	Oktibbeha	31	62
saw	24	49	Panola	43	46
Choctaw		43	Pearl		
Claiborne	32	47	River	26	38
Clarks	40	61	Perry	27	58
Clarke	24	49	Pike	36	53
Clay	31	61	Pontotoc	21	34
Coahoma	51	59	Prentiss	$\overline{16}$	28
Copiah	35	56	Quitman	54	41
Covington	35	50	Rankin	14	17
De Soto	20	34	Scott	33	30
$\mathbf{F}$ orrest	26	47	Sharkey	52	
Franklin	37	41	Simpson		71
George	19	35	Smith	23	36
Greene	26	. 29	Stone	26	30
Grenada	29	62	Stone	25	42
Hancock	24	39	Sunflower	51	50
Harrison	22	45	Tallahat-		
Hinds	25		chie	55	57
Holmes	59	77	Tate	31	66
Hum-	อฮ	80	Tippah	25	44
phreys	EC.		Tisho-		
	56	57	_ mingo	12	23
Issaquena	45	61	Tunica	63	58
Itawamba	15	16	Union	22	31
Jackson	15	27	Walthall	35	$\tilde{66}$
Jasper	33	45	Warren	24	69
Jefferson	51	67	Washing-		00
Jefferson			ton	42	59
_ Davis	34	62	Wayne	34	52
Jones	21	50	Webster	21	63
Kemper	45	29	Wilkinson	45	
		000	** ************************************	40	59

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TABLE F-4—Cont.

TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

		·uiicy	nates by St	ate and Co	unty
State and	Percent	Percent	State and	Percent of	Percent of
County	Children In	Children	County	Children	Children
	Poverty	Receiving AFDC	County	In	Receiving
				Poverty	AFDC
Winston	31	54	Hickory	0	
Yalobusha	30	44	Holt	35 17	24
Yazoo	47	59	Howard	17 15	32
N.C.			Howell	23	68 29
Missouri:			Iron	23 21	29 39
Adair	14	34	Jackson	14	95
Andrew	. 9	1	Jasper	16	42
Atchison	15	23	Jefferson	7	45
Audrain	15	31	Johnson	$1\dot{2}$	33
Barry	15	38	Knox	30	11
Barton	17	18	Laclede	20	38
Bates	18	32	Lafayette	12	34
Benton	19	33	Lawrence	$\overline{15}$	34
Bollinger	23	34	Lewis	14	37
Boone	. 8	63	Lincoln	$\bar{1}\bar{2}$	27
Buchanan	14	60	Linn	15	45
Butler	28	52	Living-		10
Caldwell	15	25	ston	17	31
Callaway	.9	47	Macon	13	23
Camden	17	33	Madison	22	$\frac{-3}{42}$
Cape Girar-			Maries	17	31
deau			Marion	13	53
Carroll	11	52	McDonald	25	31
Carter	19	38	Mercer	20	$2\overline{3}$
Cass	31	30	Miller	14	38
Cedar	9	33	Mississip-		
Chariton	18 17	33	_pi	35	83
Christian		41	Moniteau	16	21
Clark	13 16	37	Monroe	20	23
Clay	6	31	$\mathbf{Montgom}$ -		
Clinton	8	43	_ery	15	40
Cole	6	42 50	Morgan	20	24
Cooper	11	30 44	New		
Crawford	20	39	Madrid	34	72
Dade	16	26	Newton	15	28
Dallas	21	27 27	Nodaway	18	18
Daviess	$\overline{23}$	19	Oregon	34	23
De Kalb	18	15	Osage	11	16
Dent	22	44	Ozark Pemiscot	28	26
Douglas	25	21	Power	46	75
Dunklin	$\overline{28}$	70	Perry Pettis	12	28
Franklin	10	41	Pholps	13	62
Gascon-			Phelps Pike	12	51
ade	13	23	Platte	22	31
Gentry	17	19	Polk	5	48
Greene	14	55	Pulaski	18	28
Grundy	$\overline{20}$	21	Putnam	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 21 \end{array}$	29
Harrison	20	27	Ralls	8	12
Henry	14	44	Randolph	16	37
-					38
			シャブ うろう	,	

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TABLE F-4—Cont.

TABLE F-4—Cont.

Rates By State and County		Rates By State and County			
State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC
Ray	9	44	Deer		
Reynolds	26	26	Lodge	12	62
Ripley	37	38	Fallon	22	12
Saline	12	48	<u>F</u> ergus	21	12
Schuyler	22	23	Flathead	10	40
Scotland	23	7	Gallatin	10	23
Scott	20	63	Garfield	31	3
Shannon	28	31	Glacier	29	54
Shelby	19	24	Golden	00	c
St.			Valley	22	6
Charles	5	51	Granite	21	25 47
St. Clair	24	40	Hill	17	47 47
St.			Jefferson	6	41
Fran-			Judith	27	10
cois	17	50	Basin		10 24
St. Louis	6	82	Lake Lewis	22	24
St. Louis			And		
City	33	121	Clark	9	58
Ste.			Liberty	18	7
Gene-			Lincoln	11	6 <b>i</b>
vieve	13	28	Madison	15	13
Stoddard	17	54	McCone		ő
Stone	25	17	Meagher	18	19
Sullivan	23	30	Mineral		29
Taney	19	36	Missoula		58
Texas	24	27	Mussel-		-
Vernon	14	52	shell	. 20	28
Warren	12	0	Park		54
Washing-			Petroleum.		5
ton		54	Phillips	. 19	13
Wayne	29	36	Pondera	. 15	52
Webster	19	19	Powder		
Worth	. 27	24	River	. 12	7
Wright		26	Powell	. 14	37
3.7			Prairie		1
Montana:			Ravalli	. 16	24
Beaver-	* 0	0.5	Richland	. 12	25
head		35	Roosevelt		39
Big Horn		26	Rosebud		38
Blaine	. 29	42	Sanders		57
Broad-	10	1.0	Sheridan	. 16	13
water		16 28	Silver	4	
Carbon	. ==		Bow		71
Carter		4	Stillwater	. 14	22
Cascade		51	Sweet	. 10	11
Chouteau			Grass		11 25
Custer		_	Teton		23 21
Daniels	. 18		Toole		13
Dawson	. 6	38	Treasure	. 20	19





TABLE F-4—Cont.

TABLE F-4—Cont.

		unty ————	Rates By St	ate and Co	unty
State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC
Valley	17	40	Hayes	26	
Wheat-			Hitchcock	19	2 19
land	18	22	Holt	21	10
Wibaux	20	19	Hooker	$\overline{24}$	16
Yellow-			Howard	10	32
stone	11	50	Jefferson	19	18
Nebraska:			Johnson	23	13
Adams	8	47	Kearney	11	10
Antelope	25	5	Keith	9	53
Arthur	$\overline{26}$	ŏ	Keya		
Banner	$\overline{30}$	11	Paha	21	5
Blaine	34	12	Kimball	13	28
Boone	23	-8	Knox Lancaster	25	_9
Box Butte	7	47	Lincoln	8	74
Boyd	26	13	Logan	8 30	58
Brown	22	7	Loup	30 12	11
Buffalo	8	37	Madison	8	30
Burt	20	21	McPher-	0	36
Butler	12	8	son	24	18
Cass	8	32	Merrick	13	24
Cedar	25	_6	Morrill	$\overline{28}$	19
Chase	17	20	Nance	$\overline{25}$	5
Cherry	17	16	Nemaha	$\overline{19}$	25
Cheyenne Clay	12 12	23	Nuckolls	9	$\overline{26}$
Colfax	15	37	Otoe	13	26
Cuming	15	11	Pawnee	24	10
Custer	16	5 19	Perkins	20	11
Dakota	10	0	Phelps	10	34
Dawes	12	40	Pierce	15	9
Dawson	10	39	Platte	9	14
Deuel	ĨŠ	48	Polk Red	16	6
Dixon	23	13	_ Willow	11	
Dodge	10	26	Richard-	11	14
Douglas	12	93	_ son	19	97
Dundy	20	7	Rock	17	27 12
Fillmore	12	21	Saline	16	9
Franklin	19	21	Sarpy	6	3 <del>7</del>
Frontier	18	8	Saunders	11	21
Furnas	22	12	Scotts		21
Gage	11	45	Bluff	15	56
Garden Garfield	14	4	Seward	10	25
Gosper	20	27	Sheridan	11	33
Grant	15 16	22	Sherman	24	8
Greeley	33	9	Sioux	16	15
Hall	6 6	9 60	Stanton	19	3
Hamilton	13	69 21	Thayer	11	20
Harlan	21	21 24	Thomas	9	_7
	-1	44	Thurston	29	76





TABLE F-4—Cont.

TABLE F-4—Cont.

nates by State and County			hates by State and County			
	Percent	Percent		Percent of	Percent of	
State and County	Children	Children	State and County	Children	Children	
County	In	Receiving	County	In	Receiving	
	Poverty	AFDC		Poverty	AFDC	
Valley	22	10	Camden	18	127	
Washing-		10	Cape May	12	100	
ton	8	26	Cumber-	1-	100	
Wayne	20	7	land	21	105	
Webster	14	28	Essex	28	124	
Wheeler	25	4	Glouces-			
York	10	30	ter	10	98	
Nevada:			Hudson	27	106	
Carson			Hunter-	4	65	
City	6	20	don Mercer	13	160	
Churchill	12	22	Middlesex	8	128	
Clark	11	42	Mon-	Ų	120	
Douglas	6	10	mouth	10	118	
<u>E</u> lko	12	19	Morris	4	62	
Esmer-		100	Ocean	11	103	
alda	$\frac{2}{34}$	$\begin{array}{c} 100 \\ 2 \end{array}$	Passaic	21	106	
Eureka Humboldt	17	20	Salem	16	86	
Lander	18	15	Somerset	4	130	
Lincoln	- 9	27	Sussex	6	69	
Lyon	10	22	Union	11	109	
Mineral	14	28	Warren	8	87	
Nye	14	.3	New Mexico:			
Pershing	15	12	Bernalillo	16	52	
Storey	7	29	Catron	24	14	
Washoe White	6	16	Chaves	25	33	
Pine	12	29	Colfax	19	46	
1 1110	12	20	Curry	20	50	
New			De Baca	26 28	25 26	
Hampshire:			Dona Ana Eddy	18	39	
Belknap		53	Grant	16	44	
Carroll		26	Guada-	10		
Cheshire Coos		58 56	lupe	35	42	
Grafton		52	Harding	22	19	
Hillsbor-		<b>-</b>	Hidalgo	23	40	
ough	8	67	Ļea	16	44	
Merri-			Lincoln	22	34	
_ mack	9	50	Los	1	6	
Rocking-	_	40	Alamos Luna	t Luci	30	
hain	7	69	M.Kinley		33	
Strafford Sullivan		69 40	Mora	43	36	
Sullivan	14	40	Otelo	18	29	
New Jersey:			Qcay	22	$\frac{1}{41}$	
Atlantic		174	Rio	-		
Bergen	. 5	62	Arriba		38	
Burling-		107	Roosevelt		36	
ton	. 8	105	San Juan	24	31	





TABLE F-4—Cont.

#### TABLE F-4—Cont.

	ate and Co	unty	Rates By St	unty	
State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC
0				_	
San Miguel	34	<b>50</b>	Ontario	. 8	60
Sandoval	24	58 37	Orange	13	83
Santa Fe	15	51 51	Orleans	12	70
Sierra	27	36	Oswego	13 16	59
Socorro	33	34	Otsego Putnam	3	40 72
Taos	31	44	Queens	17	n/a
Torrance	26	34	Rensse-	1,	117 a
Union	27	26	_ laer	13	60
Valencia	17	36	Richmond	îĭ	n/a
N7 X71			Rockland	-8	75
New York:	10	0.4	Saratoga	10	41
Albany Allegany	12 18	84 61	Schenec-		
Bronx	42		ady	11	72
Broome	10	n/a 70	Schoharie	15	41
Cattarau-	10	10	Schuyler	12	36
gus	16	47	Seneca	9	39
Cayuga	15	55	St.		
Chautau-	10	00	Law-	10	70
_qua	14	81	rence Steuben	19	52
Chemung	14	66	Suffolk	16 8	50
Chenango	15	21	Sullivan	18	81 52
Clinton	14	58	Tioga	10	52 50
Columbia	13	45	Tompkins	13	63
Cortland	14	65	Ulster	12	78
Delaware	17	38	Warren	16	39
Dutchess	. 8	63	Washing-	10	00
Erie	14	87	ton	16	45
Essex	17	61	Wayne	11	54
Franklin	20	55	West-		
Fulton Genesee	15 12	42	chester	10	117
Greene	15	41 41	Wyoming	11	25
Hamilton	18	37	Yates	19	25
Herkimer	17	32	North		
Jefferson	17	43	Carolina:		
Kings	$\bar{3}\dot{7}$	n/a	Alamance	13	38
Lewis	16	30	Alexander	8	35
Living-			Alleghany	20	28
ston	11	50	Anson	18	36
Madison	15	38	Ashe	25	19
Monroe	11	99	Avery	20	11
Montgom-			Beaufort	26	36
ery	13	50	Bertie	36	33
Nassau	7	81	Bladen	30	49
New York	$\begin{array}{c} 36 \\ 12 \end{array}$	96	Bruns-	a .	
Niagara	12 14	77 79	wick	24	27
Oneida Onendaga	14	72	Buncombe	15	30
Onemaga	11	88	Burke	11	29





TABLE F-4—Cont.

#### TABLE F-4—Cont.

Rates by State and County			Rates By State and County			
State and County	Percent of Children In	Percent of Children Receiving	State and County	Percent of Children In	Percent of Children Receiving	
	Poverty	AFDC		Poverty	AFDC	
Cabarrus	12	47	Mecklen-			
Caldwell	12	22	burg	14	79	
Camden	17	58	Mitchell	18	26	
Carteret	16	42	Montgom-			
Caswell	22	43	ery	16	36	
Catawba Chatham	9 10	39 41	Moore	17	38	
Cherokee	25	16	Nash	26	45	
Chowan	30	33	New Hano-			
Clay	25	12		19	52	
Cleveland	16	59	ver North-	19	32	
Columbus	31	28	ampton	37	62	
Craven	24	41	Onslow	21	19	
Cumber-			Orange	11	43	
land	22	52	Pamlico	25	35	
Currituck	$\overline{21}$	$\overline{23}$	Pasquo-	20	00	
Dare	$\overline{12}$	35	tank	21	43	
Davidson	$\overline{13}$	33	Pender	$\frac{21}{26}$	39	
Davie	12	30	Perqui-	-0	00	
Duplin	26	42	mans	31	27	
Durham	17	85	Person	$\tilde{2}\bar{1}$	44	
Edge-			Pitt	28	53	
combe	26	58	Polk	19	20	
Forsyth	15	<b>7</b> 8	Randolph	10	15	
Franklin	24	38	Richmond	18	38	
Gaston	13	53	Robeson	31	51	
Gates	26	32	Rocking-			
Graham	19	11	ham	15	40	
Granville	18	33	Rowan	12	37	
Greene	34	42	Ruther-			
Guilford	14	<b>6</b> 8	_ ford	16	36	
Halifax	38	63	Sampson	25	34	
Harnett	24	41	Scotland	20	88	
Haywood Hender-	18	24	Stanly	12	37	
son	13	31	Stokes	13	26	
Hertford	30	30	Surry	15 28	18	
Hoke	26	34	Swain	20	25	
Hyde	36	23	Transyl- vania	14	34	
Iredell	12	42	Tyrrell	26	55	
Jackson	19	20	Union	12	53	
Johnston	20	28	Vance	27	50	
Jones	$\overline{24}$	<b>6</b> 7	Wake	īi	71	
Lee	$\bar{1}\hat{7}$	33	Warren	41	44	
Lenoir	25	45	Washing-		*3	
Lincoln	11	$\tilde{32}$	ton	25	45	
Macon	16	7	Watauga	18	$\dot{23}$	
Madison	28	25	Wayne	22	49	
Martin	31	23	Wilkes	$\overline{15}$	15	
McDowell	12	34	Wilson	27	38	

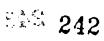


TABLE F-4—Cont.

TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

			rates by State and County			
State and County	Percent of Children In	Percent of Children Receiving	State and County	Percent of Children In	Percent of Children Receiving	
	Poverty	AFDC		Poverty	AFDC	
Yadkin Yancey	15 27	22 11	Stark Steele	13 13	12 20	
North Dakota:			Stutsman	13	36	
Adams	19	12	Towner	20	28	
Barnes	15	25	Traill	.8	25	
Benson	20	72	Walsh	17	25	
Billings	30	5	i /ard Wells	12 21	38	
Bottineau	12	27	Williams	9	13 47	
Bowman	15	15	Williams	9	41	
Burke	23	16	Ohio:			
Burleigh	8	40	Adams	27	60	
Cass	8	55	Allen	13	71	
Cavalier	14	26	Ashland	11	36	
Dickey	21	14	Ashtabula	11	74	
Divide	9	32	Athens	21	64	
Dunn	29	17	Auglaize	7	43	
<u>E</u> ddy	15	41	Belmont	11	71	
$\mathbf{E}$ mmons	28	4	Brown	18	40	
Foster	13	36	Butler	11	86	
Golden			Carroll	11	46	
Valley	16	13	Cham-			
Grand			paign	13	49	
Forks	11	28	Clark	15	84	
Grant	42	6	Clermont	10	56	
Griggs	12	24	Clinton	12	53	
Hettinger	29	6	Colum-			
Kidder	34	14	biana	12	59	
La Moure	20	11	Coshocton	13	42	
Logan	29 18	6	Crawford	14	51	
McHenry McIntosh	31	24	Cuyahoga	16	114	
McKenzie	17	10 29	Darke	11	38	
McLean	13	45	Defiance	8	48	
Mercer	11	20	Delaware	7	53	
Morton	11	20 28	Erie Fairfield	10 8	69 50	
Mountrail	21	41	Fayette	17	50 47	
Nelson	17	19	Franklin	15	103	
Oliver	15	6	Fulton	10	34	
Pembina	îš	52	Gallia	16	61	
Pierce	ĨŽ	23	Geauga	6	29	
Ramsey	10	37	Greene	ğ	71	
Ransom	14	30	Guernsey	16	36	
Renville	22	10	Hamilton	15	. 88	
Richland	10	30	Hancock	7	53	
Rolette	37	87	Hardin	16	30	
Sargent	10	28	Harrison	13	41	
Sheridan	31	14	Henry	-6	50	
Sioux	<b>37</b>	46	Highland	18	41	
Slope	27	3	Hocking	15	65	
			_			

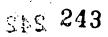




TABLE F-4—Cont.

### TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

State and County	-		•	-		•
Holmes		of Children In	of Children Receiving		of Children In	Percer of Childr Receivi
Huron		Poverty	AFDC		Poverty	AFDO
Huron						
Jackson         20         85         Wayne         12           Jefferson         13         87         Williams         9           Knox         14         45         Wood         8           Lake         5         59         Wyandot         13           Lawrence         18         76         Oklahoma:           Licking         9         76         Oklahoma:           Logan         12         47         Adair         30           Logan         12         47         Alfalfa         14           Lorain         11         61         Beaver         18           Madison         11         61         Beaver         18           Madison         14         75         Blaine         19           Medina         5         27         Bryan         22           Meigs         19         56         Caddo         25           Mercer         8         40         Canadian         7           Miami         9         61         Carter         19           Montgon         15         97         Cimarron         15           Morrow         12 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>						
Jefferson	Huron			ton		
Knox	Jackson			Wayne		
Lake	Jefferson			Williams		
Licking 9 76 Oklahoma: Licking 9 76 Adair 30 Logan 12 47 Adair 34 Lorain 11 66 Alfalfa 14 Lucas 15 96 Atoka 32 Madison 11 61 Beaver 18 Mahoning 16 94 Beckham 14 Marion 14 75 Blaine 19 Medina 5 27 Bryan 22 Meigs 19 56 Caddo 25 Mercer 8 40 Canadian 7 Miami 9 61 Carter 19 Monroe 14 33 Cherokee 23 Montgom ery 15 97 Cimarron 15 Morgan 17 58 Coal 28 Muskingum 15 58 Coal 28 Muskingum 15 58 Coal 28 Muskingum 15 58 Craig 14 Noble 13 39 Creek 13 Ottawa 8 65 Paulding 7 52 Delaware 28 Perry 15 64 Dewey 17 Pickaway 13 48 Ellis 9 Pike 26 54 Garfield 9 Portage 9 71 Garvin 14 Preble 10 51 Grady 15 Putnam 8 36 Grant 14 Richland 12 70 Greer 31 Ross 14 81 Harmon 35 Sandusky 10 50 Jackson 22 Stark 11 75 May 9 Kingfish- Carawas 11 64 er 11 Union 9 62 Kiowa 27 Van Wert 7 51 Latimer 27 Van Wert 7 51 Latimer 27 Vinton 20 54 Le Flore 25	Knox			<u>W</u> ood		
Lawrence 18 76 Licking 9 76 Oklahoma: Logan 12 47 Adair 30 Lorain 11 66 Alfalfa 14 Lucas 15 96 Atoka 32 Madison 11 61 Beaver 18 Mahoning 16 94 Beckham 14 Marion 14 75 Blaine 19 Marion 5 27 Caddo 25 Meigs 19 56 Caddo 25 Mercer 8 40 Canadian 7 Miami 9 61 Carter 19 Monroe 14 33 Cherokee 23 Montgom ery 15 97 Cimarron 15 ery 15 97 Cimarron 15 Morgan 17 58 Coal. 28 Moskin- gum 15 58 Craig 14 Noble 13 39 Craig 14 Noble 13 39 Creek 13 Ottawa 8 65 Custer 18 Paulding 7 52 Delaware 28 Perry 15 64 Dewey 17 Pickaway 13 48 Ellis 9 Pike 26 54 Garfield 9 Portage 9 71 Garvin 14 Preble 10 51 Grady 15 Portage 9 71 Garvin 14 Preble 10 51 Grady 15 Portage 9 71 Garvin 14 Richland 12 70 Greer 31 Ross 14 81 Harmon 35 Sandusky 10 50 Jackson 22 Stark 11 75 Jefferson 21 Summit 13 98 Johnston 37 Trumbull 11 80 Kay 9 Turus 11 64 er 11 Union 9 62 Kiowa 27 Van Wert 7 51 Latimer 27 Vinton 20 54 Le Flore 25	Lake			Wyandot	13	
Logan				Oldahama		
Lorain		9	76	Okianoma:	20	
Lorain 11 66 Atoka 32 Madison 11 61 Beaver 18 Mahoning 16 94 Blaine 19 Marion 14 75 Bryan 22 Medina 5 27 Caddo 25 Mercer 8 40 Carter 19 Monroe 14 33 Cherokee 23 Montgom 27 Morgan 17 58 Cleveland 8 Morgan 17 58 Coal 8 Muskin 28 Muskin 29 Muskin 29 Muskin 29 Muskin 29 Muskin 20 Muskin 39 Ottawa 8 65 Craig 14 Noble 13 39 Creek 13 Ottawa 13 48 Paulding 7 52 Perry 15 64 Perry 15 64 Perry 15 64 Perry 15 64 Pickaway 13 48 Pike 26 54 Portage 9 71 Preble 10 51 Putnam 8 36 Preple 10 51 Putnam 8 36 Preple 10 50 Putnam 8 36 Rorain 14 Richland 12 70 Ross 14 Richland 12 70 Ross 14 Ross 14 Richland 15 Ross 14 Richland 15 Ross 14 Richland 15 Ross 14 Richland 17 Ross 14 Richland 17 Ross 14 Richland 18 Ross 14 Richland 19 Ross 19 Ringfish 19 Ross 11 Ross 11 Ross 27 Ross 11 Ross 11 Ross 27 Ross 28	Logan	12	47	Adair		
Lucas         15         96         Atom         32           Madison         11         61         Beaver         18           Mahoning         16         94         Beckham         14           Marion         14         75         Bryan         22           Medina         5         27         Bryan         22           Medina         5         27         Caddo         25           Meigs         19         56         Caddo         25           Mercer         8         40         Caradian         7           Miami         9         61         Cherokee         23           Monroe         14         33         Cherokee         23           Montgom-         15         97         Cimarron         15           ery         15         97         Cimarron         15           Morgan         17         58         Coal         28           Morrow         12         49         Coal         28           Morrow         12         49         Coal         28           Muskin-         Cotton         19         14           Noble	Lorain	11		Alialia		
Madison         11         61         Beaver         18           Mahoning         16         94         Beckham         14           Marion         14         75         Blaine         19           Medina         5         27         Caddo         25           Meigs         19         56         Caddo         25           Meigs         19         56         Caddo         25           Meigs         19         61         Carter         19           Miami         9         61         Carter         19           Monroe         14         33         Cherokee         23           Montgom-         20         Cimarron         15         61           Morrow         12         49         Cootca         28           Morrow         12         49         Coal         28           Muskin-         20         Comanche         18           Muskin-         20         Creek         13           Ottawa         8         65         Custer         18           Perry         15         64         Dewey         17           Pickaway         13 <td>Lucas</td> <td>15</td> <td>96</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Lucas	15	96			
Mahoning         16         94         Becknam         14           Marion         14         75         Blaine         19           Median         5         27         Bryan         22           Meigs         19         56         Caddo         25           Mercer         8         40         Carter         19           Miami         9         61         Carter         19           Monroe         14         33         Cherokee         23           Montgom-         15         97         Cleveland         8           Morgan         17         58         Cleveland         8           Morrow         12         49         Comanche         18           Muskin-         Cotton         19         18           Muskin-         Cotton         19         19           gum         15         58         Craig         14           Noble         13         39         Craek         13           Ottawa         8         65         Custer         18           Paulding         7         52         Delaware         28           Perry         15 </td <td>Madison</td> <td>11</td> <td>61</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Madison	11	61			
Marion         14         75         Blaine         19           Medina         5         27         Bryan         22           Meigs         19         56         Caddo         25           Mercer         8         40         Canadian         7           Miami         9         61         Cherokee         23           Monroe         14         33         Cherokee         23           Montgom-         15         97         Cimarron         15           ery         15         97         Cleveland         8           Morgan         17         58         Cleveland         8           Morrow         12         49         Coal         28           Morrow         12         49         Coal         28           Muskin-         Cotton         18         Cotton         19           Muskin-         Cotton         19         14           Noble         13         39         Craig         14           Noble         13         39         Craig         14           Perry         15         64         Dewey         17           Pickaway <td>Mahoning</td> <td>16</td> <td>94</td> <td>Beckham</td> <td></td> <td></td>	Mahoning	16	94	Beckham		
Medina         5         27         Brysh         22           Meigs         19         56         Caddo         25           Mercer         8         40         Canadian         7           Miami         9         61         Carter         19           Monroe         14         33         Cherokee         23           Montgom-         12         49         Choctaw         28           Morrow         12         49         Coal         28           Morrow         12         49         Coal         28           Morrow         12         49         Coal         28           Muskin-         Cotton         19         28           Muskin-         Cotton         19         28           Muskin-         Cotton         19         20           Mortawa         8         65         Custer         18           Paulding         7         52         Delaware         28           Perry         15         64         Dewey         17           Pike         26         54         Garfield         9           Portage         9         71	Marion	14	75	Blaine		
Meigs         19         56         Caddo         25           Mercer         8         40         Canadian         7           Miami         9         61         Carter         19           Monroe         14         33         Cherokee         23           Montgom-         Choctaw         28         Choctaw         28           Morgan         17         58         Cleveland         8           Morrow         12         49         Coal         28           Muskin-         Comanche         18           gum         15         58         Craig         14           Noble         13         39         Craig         14           Noble         13         39         Creek         13           Ottawa         8         65         Creek         13           Ottawa         8         65         Custer         18           Paulding         7         52         Delaware         28           Perry         15         64         Dewey         17           Pickaway         13         48         Ellis         9           Portage         9	Medina	5	27	Bryan		
Mercer						
Miami         9         61         Carter         19           Monroe         14         33         Cherokee         23           Montgom-         15         97         Cimarron         15           ery         15         97         Cleveland         8           Morrow         12         49         Coal         28           Morrow         12         49         Coal         28           Muskin-         Coton         19         Coton         19           gum         15         58         Craig         14           Noble         13         39         Craig         14           Noble         13         48         65         Custer         18           Perry         15         64         Dewy         17           Pickaway         13         48         Ellis         9						
Montgom-         14         33         Chertkee	Miami			Carter		
Montgom-   15		_				
ery		14	00	Choctaw		
Morgan		15	97			
Morrow         12         49         Coal         28           Muskin-         Cotton         19           gum         15         58         Craig         14           Noble         13         39         Creek         13           Ottawa         8         65         Custer         18           Paulding         7         52         Delaware         28           Perry         15         64         Dewey         17           Pickaway         13         48         Ellis         9           Pike         26         54         Garfield         9           Portage         9         71         Garvin         14           Preble         10         51         Grady         15           Putnam         8         36         Grant         14           Richland         12         70         Greer         31           Ros         14         81         Harmon         35           Sandusky         10         50         Harkell         20           Seneca         10         40         Hughes         30           Shelby         10         <				Cleveland		
Muskin-         15         58         Cotton				Coal		
gum         15         58         Country         14           Noble         13         39         Craig         14           Ottawa         8         65         Custer         18           Paulding         7         52         Delaware         28           Perry         15         64         Dewey         17           Pickaway         13         48         Ellis         9           Portage         9         71         Garfield         9           Portage         9         71         Garvin         14           Preble         10         51         Grady         15           Putnam         8         36         Grant         14           Richland         12         70         Greer         31           Ross         14         81         Harmon         35 <t< td=""><td></td><td>12</td><td>49</td><td>Comanche</td><td></td><td></td></t<>		12	49	Comanche		
Noble		15	50	Cotton	19	
Ottawa         8         65         Custer         18           Paulding         7         52         Delaware         28           Perry         15         64         Dewey         17           Pickaway         13         48         Ellis         9           Pike         26         54         Garfield         9           Portage         9         71         Garvin         14           Preble         10         51         Grady         15           Putnam         8         36         Grant         14           Richland         12         70         Greer         31           Ross         14         81         Harmon         35           Sandusky         10         50         Harper         10           Scioto         23         86         Haskell         20           Seneca         10         40         Hughes         30           Shelby         10         50         Jackson         22           Stark         11         75         Jefferson         21           Summit         13         98         Johnston         37	gum			Craig		
Paulding         7         52         Delaware         28           Perry         15         64         Dewey         17           Pickaway         13         48         Ellis         9           Pike         26         54         Garfield         9           Portage         9         71         Garvin         14           Preble         10         51         Grady         15           Putnam         8         36         Grant         14           Richland         12         70         Greer         31           Ross         14         81         Harmon         35           Sandusky         10         50         Harper         10           Scioto         23         86         Haskell         20           Seneca         10         40         Hughes         30           Shelby         10         50         Jackson         22           Stark         11         75         Jefferson         21           Summit         13         98         Johnston         37           Trus-         Kingfish-         11         10           Caraw	Noble	19		Creek	13	
Perry         15         64         Dewey         17           Pickaway         13         48         Ellis         9           Pike         26         54         Garfield         9           Portage         9         71         Garvin         14           Preble         10         51         Grady         15           Putnam         8         36         Grant         14           Richland         12         70         Greer         31           Ross         14         81         Harmon         35           Sandusky         10         50         Harper         10           Scioto         23         86         Haskell         20           Sceneca         10         40         Hughes         30           Shelby         10         50         Jackson         22           Stark         11         75         Jefferson         21           Summit         13         98         Johnston         37           Trus-         Kingfish-         er         11           Union         9         62         Kiowa         27           Van Wert </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Custer</td> <td>18</td> <td></td>				Custer	18	
Perry         15         64         Dewey         17           Pickaway         13         48         Ellis         9           Pike         26         54         Garfield         9           Portage         9         71         Garvin         14           Preble         10         51         Grady         15           Putnam         8         36         Grant         14           Richland         12         70         Greer         31           Ross         14         81         Harmon         35           Sandusky         10         50         Harper         10           Scioto         23         86         Haskell         20           Sceneca         10         40         Hughes         30           Shelby         10         50         Jackson         22           Stark         11         75         Jefferson         21           Summit         13         98         Johnston         37           Trus-         Kingfish-         er         11           Carawas         11         64         er         11           Union				Delaware		
Pickaway         13         48         Ellis         9           Pike         26         54         Garfield         9           Portage         9         71         Garvin         14           Preble         10         51         Grady         15           Putnam         8         36         Grant         14           Richland         12         70         Greer         31           Ross         14         81         Harmon         35           Sandusky         10         50         Harper         10           Scioto         23         86         Haskell         20           Seneca         10         40         Hughes         30           Shelby         10         50         Jackson         22           Stark         11         75         Jefferson         21           Summit         13         98         Johnston         37           Trumbull         11         80         Kay         9           Tus-         Kingfish-         11         4         er         11           Union         9         62         Kiowa         27	Perry			Dewey	17	
Portage         9         71         Garfield         9           Portage         9         71         Garvin         14           Preble         10         51         Grady         15           Putnam         8         36         Grant         14           Richland         12         70         Greer         31           Ross         14         81         Harmon         35           Sandusky         10         50         Harper         10           Scioto         23         86         Haskell         20           Seneca         10         40         Hughes         30           Shelby         10         50         Jackson         22           Stark         11         75         Jefferson         21           Summit         13         98         Johnston         37           Trus-         Kingfish-         11         64         er         11           Union         9         62         Kiowa         27           Van Wert         7         51         Latimer         27           Vinton         20         54         Le Flore         25	Pickaway	13		Ellis	9	
Portage         9         71         Garvin         14           Preble         10         51         Grady         15           Putnam         8         36         Grant         14           Richland         12         70         Greer         31           Ross         14         81         Harmon         35           Sandusky         10         50         Harper         10           Scioto         23         86         Haskell         20           Seneca         10         40         Hughes         30           Shelby         10         50         Jackson         22           Stark         11         75         Jefferson         21           Summit         13         98         Johnston         37           Trus-         Kingfish-         2           carawas         11         64         er         11           Union         9         62         Kiowa         27           Van Wert         7         51         Latimer         27           Vinton         20         54         Le Flore         25	Pike	26		Garfield	9	
Preble         10         51         Grady         15           Putnam         8         36         Grant         14           Richland         12         70         Greer         31           Ross         14         81         Harmon         35           Sandusky         10         50         Harper         10           Scioto         23         86         Haskell         20           Seneca         10         40         Hughes         30           Shelby         10         50         Jackson         22           Stark         11         75         Jefferson         21           Summit         13         98         Johnston         37           Trusbull         11         80         Kay         9           Tus-         Kingfish-         2           carawas         11         64         er         11           Union         9         62         Kiowa         27           Van Wert         7         51         Latimer         27           Vinton         20         54         Le Flore         25	Portage	. 9				
Putnam         8         36         Grant         14           Richland         12         70         Greer         31           Ross         14         81         Harmon         35           Sandusky         10         50         Harper         10           Scioto         23         86         Haskell         20           Seneca         10         40         Hughes         30           Shelby         10         50         Jackson         22           Stark         11         75         Jefferson         21           Summit         13         98         Johnston         37           Trumbull         11         80         Kay         9           Tus-         Kingfish-           carawas         11         64         er         11           Union         9         62         Kiowa         27           Van Wert         7         51         Latimer         27           Vinton         20         54         Le Flore         25	Preble	10				
Richland       12       70       Greer       31         Ross       14       81       Harmon       35         Sandusky       10       50       Harper       10         Scioto       23       86       Haskell       20         Seneca       10       40       Hughes       30         Shelby       10       50       Jackson       22         Stark       11       75       Jefferson       21         Summit       13       98       Johnston       37         Trumbull       11       80       Kay       9         Tus-       Kingfish-         carawas       11       64       er       11         Union       9       62       Kiowa       27         Van Wert       7       51       Latimer       27         Vinton       20       54       Le Flore       25				Grant		
Ross       14       81       Harmon       35         Sandusky       10       50       Harper       10         Scioto       23       86       Haskell       20         Seneca       10       40       Hughes       30         Shelby       10       50       Jackson       22         Stark       11       75       Jefferson       21         Summit       13       98       Johnston       37         Trumbull       11       80       Kay       9         Tus-       Kingfish-       9       11       4       er       11       11         Union       9       62       Kiowa       27       27         Van Wert       7       51       Latimer       27         Vinton       20       54       Le Flore       25	Richland		70			
Sandusky       10       50       Harper       10         Scioto       23       86       Haskell       20         Seneca       10       40       Hughes       30         Shelby       10       50       Jackson       22         Stark       11       75       Jefferson       21         Summit       13       98       Johnston       37         Trumbull       11       80       Kay       9         Tus-       Kingfish-       2         carawas       11       64       er       11         Union       9       62       Kiowa       27         Van Wert       7       51       Latimer       27         Vinton       20       54       Le Flore       25	Ross	. 14	81			
Scioto	Sandusky	. 10	50	Harper		
Seneca	Scioto	. 23	86		===	
Shelby       10       50       Jackson       22         Stark       11       75       Jefferson       21         Summit       13       98       Johnston       37         Trumbull       11       80       Kay       9         Tus-       Kingfish-       2       11       Union       27         Van Wert       9       62       Kiowa       27         Van Wert       7       51       Latimer       27         Vinton       20       54       Le Flore       25			40			
Stark       11       75       Jefferson       21         Summit       13       98       Johnston       37         Trumbull       11       80       Kay       9         Tus-       Kingfish-       2       11       12       13       12 <t< td=""><td>Shelby</td><td>. 10</td><td>50</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Shelby	. 10	50			
Summit       13       98       Johnston       37         Trumbull       11       80       Kay       9         Tus-       Kingfish-       11       64       er       11         Union       9       62       Kiowa       27         Van Wert       7       51       Latimer       27         Vinton       20       54       Le Flore       25	Stark	11				
Trumbull       11       80       Kay					==	
Tus-         Kingfish-           carawas         11         64         er						
carawas       11       64       er			30	Kinafich-		
Union       9       62       Kiowa       27         Van Wert       7       51       Latimer       27         Vinton       20       54       Le Flore       25		11	64		11	
Van Wert       7       51       Latimer       27         Vinton       20       54       Le Flore       25						
Vinton 20 54 Le Flore 25	Van Wart	7				
7 Inton 20 04 Le l'iole 20				La Flore	25	
Warren 9 63 Lincoln 14	Warren	9	63	Lincoln		

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TABLE F-4—Cont.

TABLE F-4-Cont.

			Rates By State and County			
State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	
Logan	15	28	Cunale			
Love	17	35	Crook	11	82	
Major	10	9	Curry Deschutes	16	65	
Marshall	26	37	Douglas	9	75	
Mayes	$\overline{17}$	35	Gilliam	13	82	
McClain	10	37	Grant	8 14	206	
McCur-		٠.	Harney	9	64	
tain	28	54	Hood	9	73	
McIntosh	29	45	River	9	51	
Murray	17	34	Jackson	14		
Muskogee	23	50	Jefferson	16	90 45	
Noble	11	45	Josephine	20		
Nowata	13	35	Klamath	13	81 71	
Okfuskee	24	56	Lake	18	42	
Oklahoma	13	71	Lane	13	104	
Okmulgee	24	<b>5</b> 8	Lincoln	12	90	
Osage	11	45	Linn	15	84	
Ottawa	20	37	Malheur	23	52	
Pawnee	16	31	Marion	12	84	
Payne	13	22	Morrow	13	47	
Pittsburg	19	49	Multno-	-0	7,	
Pontotoc	18	32	mah	13	120	
Pottawa-			Polk	13	65	
tomie	15	46	Sherman	19	Õ	
Pushma-	00		Til'amook	11	95	
taha	29	34	Umatilla	12	64	
Roger Mills	15	90	Union	11	69	
Rogers	15	29	Wallowa	13	54	
Seminole	8 23	32	Wasco	11	64	
Sequoyah	23 24	58	Washing-	_		
Stephens	11	41 27	ton	7	80	
Texas	8	27 22	Wheeler	25	_0	
Tillman	28	48	Yamhill	12	<b>7</b> 8	
Tulsa	13	57	Pennsylvania:			
Wagoner	11	51	Adams	10	44	
Washing-		01	Allegheny	12	$\begin{array}{c} 44 \\ 120 \end{array}$	
ton	9	23	Arm-	12	120	
Washita	10	<b>2</b> 5	strong	12	69	
Woods	īŏ	33	Beaver	10	78	
Woodward	9	ĬΣ	Bedford	18	40	
Λ			Berks	īĭ	$\frac{30}{72}$	
Oregon:			Blair	14	65	
Baker	13	<u>7</u> 1	Bradford	16	78	
Benton	10	70	Bucks	7	83	
Clacka-	0	~=	Butler	8	7 <b>5</b>	
mas	.6	95	Cambria	13	49	
Clatsop	11	79	Cameron	15	62	
Columbia	10	85	Carbon	10	52	
Coos	12	121	Centre	11	51	
			L & C			





TABLE F-4—Cont.

TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Raies By State and County

State and	Fercent of	Percent of		Percent	Percent	
State and County	Children In	Children Receiving	State and County	Children	Children	
	Poverty	AFDC	·	In Poverty	Receiving AFDC	
					<del></del>	
Chester	7	98	Susque-			
Clarion	13	53	hanna	17	46	
Clearfield	13	59	Tioga	18	49	
Clinton	16	69	Union	10	40	
Columbia	13	60	Venango	10	95	
Crawford Cumber-	14	62	Warren	11	58	
land	6	39	Washing-	**	0.1	
Dauphin	13	102	ton	12	81	
Delaware	10	102	Wayne	17	42	
Elk	7	71	West-	0	oc	
Erie	13	92	moreland. Wyoming	$\begin{array}{cc} . & 9 \\ 12 \end{array}$	86 81	
Fayette	21	89	York	8	73	
Forest	$\overline{16}$	47	101K	0	19	
Franklin	8	51	Rhode Island:			
Fulton	16	51	Bristol	7	92	
Greene	17	72	Kent	9	103	
Hunting-			Newport	13	82	
don	17	60	Provi-			
Indiana	13	51	dence	16	111	
Jefferson	12	39	Washing-			
Juniata	17	35	ton	8	98	
Lacka-	•0		Cauth			
wanna	13	77	South Carolina:			
Lancaster	11	50	Abbeville	18	66	
Lawrence	13	85	Aiken	16	59	
Lebanon Lehigh	10	48 72	Allendale	38	85	
Luzerne	10 14	76	Anderson	14	34	
Lycoming	14	74	Bamberg	34	77	
McKean	14	82	Barnwell	24	88	
Mercer	12	70	Beaufort	22	64	
Mifflin	17	59	Berkeley	$\overline{17}$	42	
Monroe	<u>10</u>	65	Calhoun	27	$\overline{75}$	
Montgom-			Charles-		. •	
ery	6	74	ton	23	62	
Montour	8	62	Cherokee	17	46	
North-			Chester	24	40	
ampton	10	79	Chester-			
Northum-			field	21	51	
_ berland	14	50	Clarendon	36	62	
Perry	10	59	Colleton	32	57	
Philadel-	00	105	Darling-	00	<b>a-</b>	
phia	29	137	ton	29	61	
Pike	11	41	Dillon	58	48	
Potter Schuylkill	19 14	63 47	Dorches-	1.4	F 4	
Snyder	14	30	ter Edgefield	14 34	54 38	
Somerset	15	50 54	Fairfield	26	38 60	
Sullivan	13	25	Florence	28 28	1	
Damitan	10	20	r tot ence	40	1	

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TABLE F-4-Cont.

### TABLE F-4—Cont.

			tates by State and County		
State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC
George-			Custer	177	
town	27	60	Davison	17	23
Greenville	14	42	Day	15 22	45
Green-		1-	Deuel	22 27	18
wood	17	46	Dewey		6
Hampton	36	$\frac{1}{71}$	Douglas	40	43
Horry	24	51	Edmunds	34 31	7
Jasper	34	69	Fall River	16	8
Kershaw	19	5	Faulk	40	50
Lancaster	13	44	Grant	14	4 18
Laurens	13	59	Gregory	27	16 27
Lee	<b>3</b> 9	59	Haakon	23	11
Lexington	11	34	Hamlin	32	6
Marion	33	45	Hand	38	3
Marlboro	31	17	Hanson	43	4
McCor-			Harding	30	3
_ mick	36	233	Hughes	ž	97
Newberry	13	76	Hutchin-		٠.
Oconee	16	16	son	30	6
Orange-			Hyde	28	19
burg	34	65	Jackson	43	4
Pickens	10	32	Jerauld	23	9
Richland	19	59	Jones	20	25
Saluda Spartan-	27	43	Kingsbury	28	11
	10	0.5	Lake	16	24
burg Sumter	17 29	35	Lawrence	14	43
Union	13	55	Lincoln	11	26
Williams-	10	48	Lyman Marshall	35	28
burg	34	2	McCook	$\begin{array}{c} 30 \\ 21 \end{array}$	15
York	14	42	McPher-	21	19
		12	son	35	7
outh Dakota:			Meade	11	30
Aurora	30	9	Mellette	50	49
Beadle	15	36	Miner	35	7
Bennett Bon	41	49	Minneha-		
Homme	27		ha	10	54
Brookings	14	15 20	Moody	20	19
Brown	11		Penning-		
Brule	28	45 18	ton	14	68
Buffalo	45	46	Perkins	24	0
Butte	17	43	Potter Roberts	26	0
Campbell	37	2	Sanborn	32	29
Charles	٠.	-	Shannon	41	10
Mix	34	33	Spink	48 25	78
Clark	34	5	Stanley	14	15 54
Clay	15	34	Sully	25	6
Codington	1C	44	Todd	50	64
Corson	51	33	Tripp	32	30
				247	00



TABLE F-4-Const.

#### TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

State and County	Percent of Children	Percent	State and	Percent of	Percen
			Ct-t- and		
	In	Children Receiving	State and County	Children In	Children Receivin
	Poverty	AFDC_		Poverty	AFDC
Turner	16	18	Hickman	11	5
Union	15	23	Houston	18	4
Walwerth		45	Hum-		-
Yankton	10	55	phreys	14	3
Ziebach	49	48	Jackson	26	1
_			Jefferson	20	2
ennessee:			Johnson	31	2
Anderson	18	42	Knox	18	4
Bedford	14	35	Lake	$\overline{42}$	4
Benton	17	31	Lauder-		7
Bledsoe	27	26		28	4
Blount	16	34	dale		
D		21	Lav rence	19	
Bradley	10		Lewis	20	]
Campbell		32	Lincoln	20	2
Cannon	23	11	Loudon	15	:
Carroll	19	34	Macon	14	2
Carter	24	25	Madison	23	
Cheatham	13	26	Marion	20	
Chester	19	$\bar{37}$	Marshall	īĭ	
Claiborne	35	24		18	
		35	Maury		
Clay			McMinn	18	
Cocke		31	McNairy	20	
Coffee	17	20	Meigs	13	;
Crockett	25	41	Monroe	24	
Cumber-			Montgom-		
land	28	0	ery	15	;
Davidson	17	59	Moore	20	
De Kalb		19	Morgan	29	
Decatur		21		18	
		32	Obion	29	
Dickson			Overton		
Dyer		45	Perry	15	
Fayette	38	50	Pickett	36	
Fentress		15	Polk	22	
Franklin		2	Putnam	17	
Gibson	23	40	Rhea	23	
Giles		<b>2</b> 8	Roane	15	
Grainger		$\overline{25}$	Robertson	15	
Greene	_	22	Ruther-	10	
Grundy	30	23	fuller-	11	
TTL1	10		ford	11	
Hamblen	19	28	Scott	35	
Hamilton		52	Sequat-		
Hancock	. 49	36	chie	25	;
Harde-			Sevier	17	
man	. 33	57	Shelby	27	
Hardin		. 32	Smith	13	
Hawkins		22	Stewart		
Haywood		42	Sullivan		
IIAYWUUU	. 40	42			;
			Sumner	10	
Hender-	00	0.5			
		25 30	Tipton Trousdale		







TABLE F-4—Cont.

#### TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

——————————————————————————————————————			Rates By State and County			
State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	State and County	Percent of Children In Pove ty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	
Unicoi	18	32	Castro	39		
Union Van	29	32	Chambers Charokee	17 20	6 25 23	
Buren	20	16	Childress	16	23 19	
Warren	19	19	Clay	12	11	
Washing-			Cochrar	34	13	
ton	17	27	Coke	12	0	
Wayne	18	22	Coleman	$\overline{21}$	31	
Weakley	15	28	Collin	7	19	
White	22	15	ings-	•	70	
William-			worth	35	12	
son	9	55	Colorado	22	$\overline{32}$	
Wilson	12	30	Comal	13	$1\overline{5}$	
Texas:			Comanche	15	0	
Anderson	31	0.4	Corellio	27	8	
Andrews	21	24	Cooke	12	15	
	15	5	Coryell	16	8	
Angelina Aransas	16 21	21	Cottle	32	21	
Archer	8	16	Crane	16	7	
Arm-	0	7	Crockett	11	16	
	8	0	Crosby	38	7	
strong Atascosa	29	0	Culberson	19	10	
Austin	23 17	27 24	Dallam	22	_8	
Bailey	27	24 11	Dellas	14	33	
Bandera	12	16	Dawson	32	21	
Bastrop	21	24	De Witt	29	28	
Baylor	6	46	Deaf	0.5		
Bee	30	28	Smith	25	21	
Bell	20	17	Delta	25	45	
Bexar	25	35	Denton	6	18	
Blanco	7	11	Dickens	40	14	
Borden	$2\dot{5}$	3	Dimmit Donley	43	31	
Bosque	$\overline{17}$	14	Duval	24 31	12	
Bowie	Σi	12	Eastland	31 17	35	
Brazoria	- 9	15	Ector	14	14	
Brazos	15	$\frac{10}{27}$	Edwards	47	14 15	
Brewster	23	$\bar{2}i$	El Paso	29		
Briscoe	$\overline{36}$	13	Ellis	2 <i>9</i> 14	16 34	
Brooks	34	35	Erath	15	6	
Brown	14	14	Falls	25	35	
Burleson	20	51	Fannin	15	40	
Burnet	22	17	Fayette	15	24	
Caldwell	26	26	Fisher	18	29	
Calhoun	18	33	Floyd	39	12	
Callahan	11	11	Foard	21	36	
Cameron	41	23	Fort Bend	10	24	
Camp	18	35	Franklin	16	3	
Carson	10	3	Freestone	15	32	
Cass	20	34	Frio	40	31	
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TABLE F-4—Cont.

### TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC
Gaines	27	10	Kaufman	18	30
Gallies Galveston	12	33	Kauman Kendall	15	15
Garza	20	29	Kenedy	35	7
Gillespie	19	0	Kent	23	2
Glasscock	30	ž	Kerr	18	25
Goliad	21	28	Kimble	18	23
Gonzales	30	28	King	30	0
Gray	10	$\overline{16}$	Kinney	45	18
Grayson	9	28	Kleberg	27	34
Gregg	15	35	Knox	30	30
Grimes	31	33	La Salle	45	30
Guada-			Lamar	24	40
lupe	20	17	Lamb	33	16
Hale	28	15	Lampasas	21	13
Hall	36	18	Lavaca	$\frac{-1}{14}$	25
Hamilton	15	0	Lee	15	25
Hansford	12	8	Leon	26	$\overline{31}$
Harde-	0.0		Liberty	$\overline{15}$	31
man	26	22	Limestone	26	4
Ḥardin	13	35	Lipscomb	13	3
Harris	13	32	Live Oak	20	16
Harrison	21	53	' Llano	$\overline{17}$	10
Hartley	10	4	Loving	0	n/a
Haskell	27	25	Lubbock	17	16
Hays	17 8	26 4	Lynn	37	12
Hemphill Hender-	0	4	Madison	25	30
	14	31	Marion	36	32
son Hidalgo		23	Martin	22	18
Hill		25 35	Mason	29	4
Hockley	26	14	Mata-		
Hood	10	11	gorda	15	28
Hopkins	15	24	Maverick	46	16
Houston		41	McCul-		
Howard		25	loch	25	22
Hudspeth		5	McLen-		
Hunt		27	nan	20	33
Hutchin-			McMullen	12	39
son	7	15	Medina	28	20
Irion		27	Menard	35	7
Jack	. 10	5	Midland	11	8
Jackson		62	Milam	22	32
Jasper	. 18	38	Mills	27	
Jeff Davis	. 33	20	Mitchell	29	18
Jefferson		31	Montague	12	18
Jim Hogg		33	Montgom-	_	
Jim Wells		37	ery	8	24
Johnson		28		12	12
Jones		29	Morris	15	64
Karnes	. 31	30	Motley	44	7





TABLE F-4—Cont.

TABLE F-4—Cont.

			Rates by State and County			
State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving	
		———		Foverty	AFDC	
Nacog-			C-44		_	
dorhes	20	23	Sutton	17	5	
Navarro	22	27 27	Swisher	35 11	9	
Newton	24	30	Tarrant Taylor	13	29 2	
Nolan	18	19	Terrell	20	8	
Nueces	22	35	Terry	31	24	
Ochiltree	10	8	Throck-	01	24	
Oldham	6	9	morton	25	0	
Orange	12	26	Titus	$\overline{13}$	19	
Palo Pinto	12	21	$\mathbf{Tom}$			
Panola	15	34	Green	13	29	
Parker	10	13	Travis	15	27	
Parmer	29	5	Trinity	21	55	
Pecos	22	11	Tyler	16	29	
Polk	23	31	Upshur	14	43	
Potter	16	16	Upton	27	7	
Presidio	46	.6	Uvalde	37	24	
Rains	15	19	Val Verde	38	16	
Randall	5	3	Van			
Reagan	23	4	Zandt	13	24	
Real Red River	53	14	Victoria	17	30	
Red River	33	29	Walker	20	43	
Reeves	29	14	Waller	17	47	
Refugio Roberts	24 12	34 6	<u>W</u> ard	15	14	
Roberts Robertson	32	_	Washing-			
Rockwall	8	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 24 \end{array}$	ton	18	48	
Runnels	25	12	Webb	40	19	
Rusk	16	38	Wharton	19	28	
Sabine	22	36 34	Wheeler	14	19	
San	22	94	Wichita	15	22	
Augus-			Wilbarger	26	16	
tine	33	32	Willacy	42	24	
San	60	02	William-	10	07	
Jacinto	27	37	son	10	27	
San		0.	Wilson	18	35	
Patricio	22	30	Winkler Wise	11 15	13 11	
San Saba	$\overline{32}$	11	Wood	15	21	
Schleicher	16	- 9	Yoakum	21	10	
Scurry	15	23	Young	12	10	
Shackel-			Zapata	35	25	
ford	12	24	Zavala	44	36	
Shelby	24	38	20 vaia	77	90	
Sherman	10	9	Utah:			
$\mathbf{Smith}$	16	30	Beaver	18	24	
Somervell	9	18	Box Elder	9	$\overline{34}$	
Starr	58	14	Cache	11	19	
Stephens	16	16	Carbon	7	84	
Sterling	17	0	Daggett	14	25	
Stonewall	18	12	Davis	6	37	





TABLE F-4—Cont.

TABLE F-4—Cont.

rates by 50	ate and Co	anty	14463 23 20	are and so.	
State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC
					01
<u>D</u> uchesne	13	26	Amelia	10	61 25
Emery	. 8	30	Amherst	12	25
Garfield	11	20	Appomat-	10	63
Grand	11	46	tox	10 10	57
Iron	13	19 25	Arlington	12	25
Juab	17	25 7	Augusta Bath	15	8
Kane		20	Bedford	9	33
Millard		14	Bedford	J	00
Morgan		55	City	22	n/a
Piute	16	5	Bland		18
Rich Salt Lake		1	Botetourt		60
San Juan		65	Bristol		31
	i	25	Bruns-		01
Sanpete Sevier		1	wick	. 29	33
Summit		21	Buchanan		27
Tooele		42	Bucking-		
Uintah		15	ham	. 23	43
Utah		33	Buena		
Wasatch		34	Vista	. 9	70
Washing-		01	Campbell	. 11	43
ton	. 18	17	Caroline		38
Wayne		13	Carroll		21
Weber		68	Charles		
11 CDC1	. 10	00	City	. 18	93
Vermont:			Charlotte	. 33	32
Addison	. 14	51	Char-		
Benning-			lottesville	e 15	94
ton	. 10	91	Chesa-		~0
Caledonia	. 17	62	peake	. 14	59
Chitten-			Chester-	_	0.77
den		98	field		37
Essex		2	Clarke	. 10	37
Franklin		73	Clifton	0.4	15
Grand Isle.		46	Forge	. 24	15
Lamoille		80	Colonial	. 5	57
Orange		46	Heights		48
Orleans		34	Covington.		15
Rutland	. 14	61	Craig		35
Washing-		~0	Culpeper Cumber-	. 11	99
ton		59	land	. 27	41
Windham		61	<b>T</b> '11	. 19	55
Windsor	. 12	72	Dickenson.	20	29
Virginia			Dinwiddie	15	55 55
Virginia: Accomack	28	51			79
Accomack . Albemarle.		48			28
Albemarie.	10	40	Fairfax		51
dria	15	98		0	01
Alleghany				6	n/a
Alleguany	10	20	010,	•	-37



TABLE F-4—Cont.

TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

			Rates By State and County			
State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	
73 II						
Falls		0.5	Manassas	_		
Church	4	25	Park	8	95	
Fauquier	12	26	Martins-	• •		
Floyd	12	24	ville	18	56	
Fluvanna	24	34	Mathews	11	60	
Franklin Franklin	29	39	Mecklen-	0.5	10	
	12	79	burg	25	12	
Frederick	11	19	Middlesex	24	17	
Freder- icksburg	14	00	Montgom-	11	F1	
Galax	23	92	ery Nelson	22	51	
Giles	23 16	33 96	New Kent	9	40 42	
Glouces-	10	26	Newport	9	42	
	14	34	News	19	73	
ter Goochland	16	34 46	Norfolk	30	77	
Grayson	14	26	North-	90		
Greene	12	45	ampton	32	65	
Greens-	12	40	Northum-	02	00	
ville	28	52	berland	14	65	
Halifax	24 24	32 40	Norton	$\hat{2}\hat{5}$	29	
Hampton	17	70	Nottoway	24	42	
Hanover	8	41	Orange	18	36	
Harrison-	0	41	Page	19	26	
burg	14	40	Patrick	12	$\overline{21}$	
Henrico	7	31	Peters-			
Henry	12	23	burg	30	86	
Highland	15	23 14	Pittsyl-			
Hopewell	16	55	vania	19	29	
Isle Of	10	ออ	Poquoson	6	n/a	
Wight	18	55	Ports-			
James	10	00	_ mouth	28	74	
City	13	51	Powhatan	11	36	
King And	10	01	Prince			
Queen	22	48	Edward	28	45	
King		40	Prince	10	00	
George	12	49	George	10	28	
King		10	Prince	_	50	
William	16	47	William	5	59	
Lancaster	20	68	Pulaski Radford	13 13	33	
Lee	30	27		13	27	
Lexington	21	36	Rappa- hannock	14	9.0	
Loudoun	$\bar{7}$	36	Richmond	29	36	
Louisa	19	42	Richmond	29	100	
Lunen-			County	19	42	
burg	23	20	Roanoke	24	74	
Lynch-			Roanoke	24	14	
burg	17	52	County	7	44	
Madison	17	34	Rock-	•	44	
Manassas	9	46	bridge	16	25	
	-			10	20	

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TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

## TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

Rates By St	ate and Co ——	unty	Rates By St	ate and Co	unty
State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC
Rocking-			Grant	17	45
ham	11	24	Grays	17	45
Russell	15	35	Harbor	12	81
Salem	10	n/a	Island	13	28
Scott	$\overline{24}$	19	Jefferson	17	64
Shenando-			King	8	91
ah	14	23	Kitsap	10	59
Smyth	17	27	Kittitas	15	57
South			Klickitat	12	59
Boston	20	n/a	Lewis	13	61
South-			Lincoln	10	41
ampton	28	49	Mason	12	$\bar{7}\bar{7}$
Spotsylva-			Okanogan	19	51
nia	12	36	Pacific	12	67
Stafford	.8	31	Pend		
Staunton	11	43	Oreille	18	83
Suffolk	23	64	Pierce	13	86
Surry	29 25	49	San Juan	13	21
Sussex Tazewell	23 17	62	Skagit	13	73
Virginia	11	31	Skamania	10	54
Beach	13	29	Snoho-	_	
Warren	11	33	mish	3	81
Washing-	11	ออ	Spokane	13	67
ton	17	21	Stevens	17	35
Waynes-		21	Thurston	11	65
boro	13	50	Wahkia- kum	19	50
West-		00	Walla	13	56
moreland	26	50	Walla	14	66
Williams-			Whatcom	12	60
burg	4	194	Whitman	10	25
Winches-			Yakima	19	65
ter	21	41		10	00
Wise	19	26	West Virginia:		
Wythe	18	2€	Barbour	24	48
York	9	33	<u>B</u> erkeley	18	43
Washington:			Boone	18	64
Adams	15	EE	Braxton	27	46
Asotin	$\frac{10}{20}$	55 65	Brooke	13	69
Benton	8	31	Cabell	16	66
Chelan	14	67	Calhoun	34	38
Clallam	12	81	Clay Doddridge	37 27	35
Clark	10	64	Fayette	22	33
Columbia	12	75	Gilmer	22 20	78 43
Cowlitz	13	$\dot{7}\overset{\circ}{2}$	Grant	20 25	43 44
Douglas	12	41	Green-	20	44
Ferry	19	$\hat{29}$	brier	16	31
Franklin	18	43	Hamp-	117	91
Garfield	9	25	shire	19	66





TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

### TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

nates by St	ate and co	unty	nates by Sta	ite and Co	unty
State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC
Hancock	9	94	Buffalo	18	41
Hardy	22	42	Burnett	18	100
Harrison	18	55	Calumet	5	83
Jackson	13	32	Chippewa	12	83
Jefferson	17	60	Clark	21	30
Kanawha	13	53	Columbia	9	93
Lewis	19	65	Crawford	18	45
Lincoln	29	48	<u>D</u> ane	7	106
Logan	21	47	Dodge	?	$\frac{71}{2}$
Marion	16	62	Door	8	50
Marshall	12	72	Douglas	12	147
Mason	15	34	Dunn	13	75
McDowell	31	78	Eau	10	110
Mercer	19	62	Claire	10 16	113
Mineral	16	68	Florence Fond du	10	69
Mingo	30	69		7	96
Mononga-	11	40	Lac Forest	21	75
lia	11	40	Grant	12	39
Monroe	25	15	Green	11	64
Morgan	21	25 47	Green	11	04
Nicholas	21 14	82	Lake	9	71
Ohio Pendleton	26	39	Iowa	15	33
Pleasants	15	37	Iron	17	67
Pocahon-	10	01	Jackson	16	72
tas	13	56	Jefferson	7	66
Preston	22	44	Juneau	14	66
Putnam	11	42	Kenosha	9	122
Raleigh	16	$\hat{66}$	Kewaunec	7	45
Randolph	21	45	La Crosse	8	107
Ritchie	$\bar{2}\bar{2}$	30	Lafayette	14	33
Roane	20	46	Langlade	17	77
Summers	28	61	Lincoln	11	57
Taylor	19	59	Man-	_	
Tucker	20	32	itowoc	6	97
Tyler	17	35	Marathon	.9	68
Upshur	19	46	Marinette	10	110
Wayne	23	35	Marquette	13	68
Webster	36	52	Menomi-	00	105
Wetzel	13	55	nee	22	187
Wirt	19	26	Milwau-	1.0	101
Wood	14	49	kee	16 12	131 65
Wyoming	23	61	Monroe	13	55
Wissensin			Oconto Oneida	13	90
Wisconsin: Adams	16	63	Oneida	11	90
Ashland		76	mie	7	84
Barron		71	Ozaukee	4	74
Bayfield		68	Pepin	9	87
Brown		101	Pierce	10	54





TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

## TABLE F-4—Cont.

1979 AFDC Participation and Poverty Rates By State and County

				and dire of	, airey
State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC	State and County	Percent of Children In Poverty	Percent of Children Receiving AFDC
Polk	12	85	Wyoming:		
Portage	10	74	Wyoming.	16	
Price	15	46	Albany	10	34
Racine	10	139	Big Horn	15	20
Richland	14	74	Campbell	4	26
Rock	9	124	Carbon	6	44
Rusk	18	48	Converse	5	41
Sauk	11	88	Crook	13	23
Sawyer	20	83	Fremont	10	27
Shawano	13	ია 53	Goshen	12	45
Sheboy-	10	99	Hot		
gan	6	89	Springs	7	33
St. Croix	7	74	Johnson	5	18
Taylor	13	39	Laramie	9	63
Trempea-	10	39	Lincoln	14	12
· leau	15	59	Natrona	6	61
Vernon	16	3 <del>7</del>	Niobrara	15	32
Vilas	14	70	Park	8	38
Walworth	8	72	Platte	9	24
Washburn	13	88	Sheridan	4	55
Washing-	10	00	Sublette	11	3
ton	5	91	Sweet:va-		Ū
Waukesha	3	87	ter	5	32
Waupaca	10	75	Teton	4	25
Waushara	13	67	Uinta	3	69
Winneba-	10	01	Washakie	7	42
go	7	122	Weston	10	24
Wood	8	85	**************************************	10	44
	U	09			





# TABLE F-5 1979 AFDC High Participation Counties

ALABAMA:	CALIFORNIA—Cont.	ILLINOIS—Cont.
Macon	Sutter	Franklin
Pickens	Tehama	Jackson
Sumter	Trinity	Jefferson
Wilcox	Tulare	Kane
AT ACTEA	Ventura	Kankakee
ALASKA	Yolo	Lake
ARKANSAS:	Yuba	Macon
Dallas		Madison
Phillips	COLORADO:	Massac
1 1111111111111111111111111111111111111	Adams	Peoria
CALIFORNIA:	Bent	Perry
Alameda	Chaffee	Pope
Butte	Crowley	Pulaski
Calaveras	Denver	Rock Island
Contra Costa	Fremont	Sangamon
Del Norte	Lake	St. Člair
El Dorado	Las Animas	Vermilion
Fresno	Otero	White
Humboldt	Pueblo	Will
<u>I</u> mperial	CONNECTICUT:	Winnebago
Inyo	Fairfield	INITEL A NI A .
Kern	Hartford	INDIANA:
Kings	Litchfield	Allen
Lake	Middlesex	Clark
Lassen	New Haven	Floyd Lake
Los Angeles	New London	Lake Marion
Madera	Tolland	
Marin .	Windham	St. Joseph Vanderburgh
Mendocino	Williamin	Wayne
Merced	DELAWARE:	wayne
Modoc	Kent	IOWA:
Monterey		Appanoose
Napa	DISTRICT OF	Black Hawk
Nevada	COLUMBIA:	Boone
Orange	Washington	Cerro Gordo
Placer	GEORGIA:	Clinton
Plumas Riverside	Fulton	Dallas
Sacramento	Twiggs	Des Moines
San Bernardino	Upson	Dubuque
San Diego	Wilkinson	Floyd
San Francisco	WIIKIIISOII	Henry
San Joaquin	HAWAII:	Jasper
San Luis Obispo	Hawaii	Jefferson
San Mateo	Honolulu	Lee
Santa Barbara	Kauai	Linn
Santa Clara	Maui	Marshall
Santa Cruz		Montgomery
Shasta	IDAHO:	Muscatine
Sierra	Shoshone	Page
Siskiyou	ILLINOIS:	Polk
Solano		Pottawattamie
Sonoma	Alexander	Scott
Stanislaus	Champaign Cook	Wapello
	COOK	Warren

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# TABLE F-5—Cont. 1979 AFDC High Participation Counties

IOWA-Cont. Webster Woodbury KANSAS: Butler Cecil Cowley Crawford Doniphan Ford Harvey Johnson Labette Leavenworth Miami Montgomery Saline Sedgwick Shawnee Essex Sherman Wyandotte

KENTUCKY:
Campbell
Fayette
Fulton
Franklin
Henderson
Hickman
Jefferson
Kenton
Logan
McCracken
Simpson

LOUISIANA:
East Carroil
Jackson
Orleans
St. John The Baptist

MAINE:
Androscoggin
Aroostook
Cumberland
Franklin
Hancock
Kennebec
Knox
Oxford
Penobscot
Piscataquis
Sagadahoc
Somerset
York

MARYLAND:
Anne Arundel
Baltimore City
Calvert
Caroline
Cecil
Charles
Dorchester
Harford
Montgomery
Prince George's
Queen Anne's
Wicomico

MASSACHUSETTS:
Barnstable
Berkshire
Bristol
Dukes
Essex
Franklin
Hampden
Hampshire
Middlesex
Nantucket
Norfolk
Plymouth
Suffolk
Worcester

MICHIGAN:

Alger Allegan Alpena Antrim Arenac Baraga Barry Bay Benzie Berrien Branch Calhoun Cass Charlevoix Cheboygan Chippewa Clare Clinton Crawford Delta Dickinson Eaton Emmet Genesee Gladwin

MICHIGAN—Cont.

Gogebic Grand Traverse Gratiot Hillsdale Houghton Ingham Ionia Iosco Iron Isabella Jackson Kalamazoo Kalkaska Kent Keweenaw Lake Lapeer Leelanau Lenawee Livingston Luce Mackinac Macomb Manistee Marquette Mason Mecosta Menominee Midland Missaukee Monroe Montcalm Montmorency Muskegon Newaygo Oakland Oceana Ogemaw Ontonagon Osceola Oscoda Ottawa Roscommon Saginaw Sanilac Schoolcraft Shiawassee St. Clair St. Joseph Tuscola Van Buren Washtenaw Wayne

Wexford

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MINNESOTA:	NEW HAMPSHIRE:	NORTH DAKOTA:
Anoka	Hillsborough	Benson
Beltrami	Rockingham	Rolette
Blue Earth	Strafford	
Carlton		ОНІО:
Chisago	NEW JERSEY:	Allen
Clay	Atlantic	Ashtabula
<u>D</u> akota	Burlington	Athens
Hennepin	Camden	Belmont
<u> </u>	Cape May	Butler
Koochiching	Cumberland Essex	Clark
Lake		Cuyahoga Erie
Mille Lacs	Gloucester Hudson	Erie Franklin
Olmsted	Hunterdon	Greene
Ramsey	Mercer	Hamilton
Scott	Middlesex	Hocking
Sherburne St. Louis	Monmouth	Jackson
Washington	Ocean	Jefferson
Winone	Passaic	Lawrence
Winona Wright	Salem	Licking
Wilgit	Somerset	Lorain
MISSISSIPPI:	Sussex	Lucas
Hinds	Union	Mahoning
Holmes	Warren	Marion
Jefferson		Montgomery
Madison	NEW YORK:	Ottawa
Montgomery	Albany	Perry
Sharkey	Broome	Portage
Tate	Chautauqua	Richland
Walthall	Chemung	Ross
Warren	Cortland	Scioto
MICCOLIDI	Erie	Stark
MISSOURI: Boone	Monroe	Summit
Dunklin	Nassau	<u>T</u> rumbull
Howard	New York	Tuscarawas
Jackson	Niagara Oneida	Warren
Mississippi	Onendaga	OKLAHOMA:
New Madrid	Onondaga Orange	Oklahoma
Pemiscot	Orleans	Okialionia
Scott	Putnam	OREGON:
St. Louis	Rockland	Baker
St. Louis City	Schenectady	Benton
23. 22.22 23.3	Suffolk	Clackamas
MONTANA:	Ulster	Clatsop
Silver Bow	Westchester	Columbia
NEED ACK		Coos
NEERASKA:	NORTH CAROLINA:	Crook
Douglas Hall	Durham	Curry
	Forsyth	Deschutes
Lancaster Thurston	Guilford	Douglas
Inurswn	Jones	Gilliam
NEVADA:	Mecklenburg	Grant
Esmeralda	Scotland Wake	Harney
	wake	Jackson



### TABLE F-5—Cont. 1979 AFDC High Participation Counties

Josephine Klamath Lane Lincoln Linn Marion Multnomah Polk Tillamook Umatilla Union Wasco Washington Yamhill PENNSYLVANIA: Allegheny Armstrong Beaver Berks Blair TEXAS: Bradford Bucks Butler Chester Clinton Dauphin Delaware Elk Erie Fayette Greene Lackawanna Lawrence Lehigh VIRGINIA: Luzerne Lycoming McKean Mercer Monroe Montgomery Northampton Philadelphia Venango Washington Westmoreland Wyoming

OREGON-Cont.

RHODE ISLAND: **Bristol** Kent Newport Providence Washington

York

SOUTH CAROLINA: Abbeville Allendale Bamberg Barnwell Beaufort Calhoun Hampton Jasper McCormick Newberry Orangeburg

SOUTH DAKOTA: Hughes Pennington Shannon Todd

TENNESSEE: Shelby

Morris UTAH:

Carbon San Juan Weber

VERMONT: Bennington Chittenden Franklin Lamoille Windsor

Alexandria Buena Vista Charles City Charlottesville Emporia Franklin Fredericksburg Hampton Lancaster Manassas Park Newport News Norfolk Northampton Northumberland Petersburg Portsmouth Richmond City Roanoke

VIRGINIA—Cont. Suffolk Williamsburg

WASHINGTON: Asotin Chelan Clallam Clark Columbia Cowlitz Grays Harbor Jefferson King Mason Pacific Pend Oreille Pierce Skagit Snohomish Spokane Thurston Walla Walla Yakima

WEST VIRGINIA: Boone Brooke Cabell Fayette Hampshire Hancock Lewis Marshall McDowell Mineral Mingo Ohio Raleigh

WISCONSIN: Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Brown Burnett Calumet Chippewa Columbia Dane Dodge Douglas Dunn Eau Claire Florence

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WISCONSIN—Cont.	WISCONSIN—Cont.	WISCONSIN—Cont.
Fond du Lac	Marquette	Sawyer
Forest	Menominee	Sheboygan
Green	Milwaukee	St. Croix
Green Lake	Monroe	Vilas
Iron	Oneida	Walworth
Jackson	Outagamie	Washburn
Jefferson	Ozaukee	Washington
Juneau	Pepin	Waukesha
Kenosha	Poľk	Waupaca
La Crosse	Portage	Waushara
Langlade	Racine	Winnebago
Manitowoc	Richland	Wood
Marathon	Rock	
Marinette	Sauk	WYOMING:
		Uinta

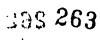


# TABLE F-6 1979 AFDC Low Participation Counties

AT A TO A TO A		
ALABAMA:	FLORIDA—Cont.	ILLINOIS—Cont.
Blount	Gilchrist	Edgar
Cherokee	Hardee	Jo Daviess
Cullman	Lafayette	Kendall
Dale	Suwannee	
De Kalb	Duwaimee	Marshall
Winston	GECRGIA:	Moultrie
A DIZONA	Banks	Putnam
ARIZONA:	Brantley	Schuyler
Cochise	Chattahoochee	Scott
Mohave	Cherokee	Stark
Navajo	Dawson	. INDIANA:
Santa Cruz	Fannin	
Yavapai	Fayette	Adams
Yuma	Forsyth	Blackford
4 DYF 4 3 7 G 4 G		Clay
ARKANSAS:	Gilmer	Daviess
Baxter	Gwinnett	Decatur
Boone	Habersham	<u>F</u> ayette
Carroll	Murray	Fountain
Cleburne	Pickens	Franklin
Crawford	Rabun	Fulton
Faulkner	Towns	Greene
Franklin	Union	Harrison
Fulton	White	Huntington
Grant	******	Jasper
Izard	IDAHO:	Kosciusko
Logan	Adams	Lagrange
Madison	Bear Lake	Newton
Marion	Bingham	Noble
	Blaine	Orange
Montgomery	Boundary	Owen
Newton	Butte	Pulaski
Randolph	Caribou	
Searcy	Cassia	Putnam
Sevier	Clark	Ripley
COLORADO:	Custer	Rush
Baca	Elmore	Spencer
	Franklin	Steuben
Cheyenne	Fremont	Warren
Douglas	Gooding	Washington
Eagle	Jefferson	Whitley
Gilpin		TOTTLA
Gunnison	Jerome	IOWA:
Hinsdale	Lincoln	Adair
Kit Carson	Madison	Davis
Park	Minidoka	Howard
Phillips	Oneida -	<u>I</u> da
Pitkin	Owyhee	Lyon
San Miguel	Teton_	Piymouth
Summit	Twin Falls	Shelby
Teller	II I INIOIG	Sioux
Washington	ILLINOIS:	Winneshiek
Yuma	Brown	
	Bureau	KANSAS:
FLORIDA:	Calhoun	Anderson
Clav	Clinton	Barber
Clay Collier	Cumberland	Cheyenne

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•		
KANSAS-Cont.	MINNESOTA—Cont.	MONTANA—Cont.
Decatur	Traverse	Toole
Gove	Yellow Medicine	asure
Graham	renow Medicine	Wneatland
Haskell	MISSI/SIPPI	Wibaux
Harper	Itawamba	Wibaux
Hodgeman	<b>L</b> _nkin	NEBRASKA:
Jewell	Tishomingo	Antelope
Kearny	MIGGOTINI	Arthur
Kiowa	MISSOURI:	Banner
Lincoln	Atchison	Blaine
Logan	Barton	Boone
Marion	Daviess	Boyd
Nemaha	De Kalb Douglas	Brown
Ness	Gasconade	Burt
Norton	Gentry	Butler
Rawlins	Grundy	Cedar
Rooks	Knox	Chase
Scott	Macon	Cherry
She idan	Mercer	Cheyenne
Smith .	Moniteau	Colfax
Stafford	Monroe	Cuming
Stanton	Morgan	Custer
Wallace	Nodaway	Dixon
Washington	Oregon	Dundy Filimore
Woodson	Osage	Franklin
KFNTUCKY:	Putnam	Frontier
Green	Schuyler	Furnas
Metcalfe	Scotland	Garden
Robertson	Shelby	Gosper
	Stone	Grant
LOUISIANA:	Webster	Greeley
Cameron	7.6037m 4.37.4	Hamilton
Livingston	MONTANA:	rlarlan
Vernon	Broadwater	Hayes
MININIECOTA.	Carter	Hitchcock
MINNESOTA: Fillmore	Chouteau	Holt
Grant	Daniels	Hooket
Jackson	Fallon	Jefferson
Lac qui l'arle	Fergus Gallatin	Johnson
Lincoln	Garfield	Kearney
Marshall	Golden Valley	Keya Paha
Norman	Judith Basin	Knox
Otter Tail	Liberty	Logan
Pipestone	Madison	McPherson
Pope	McCone	Morrill
Red Lake	Meagher	Nance
Redwood	Petroleum	Pawnee
Renville	Phillips	Perkins
Rock	Powder River	Pierce
Roseau	Prairie	Platte
Sibley	Sheridan	Polk Red Wille™
Stevens	Stillwater	Rock
Todd	Sweet Grass	NOCK



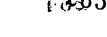


NEBRASKA—Cont.	NORTH DAKOTA:	SOUTH DAKOTA-
Saline	Adams	Cont.
Saunders	Billings	Brule
Sherman	Bowman	Campbell
Sioux	Burke	Clark
Stanton	Dickey	Custer
Thayer	Dunn	Day
Thomas	Emmons	Deuel
Valley	Golden Valley	Douglas
Wayne	Grant	Edmu:ids
Wheeler	Hettinger	Faulk
NEVADA;	Kidder	Grant
	La Moure	Haakon
Carson City	Logan	Hamlin
Churchill	McHenry McIntosh	Hand
Douglas	Mercer	Hanson
Elko		Harding
Eureka Humboldt	Nelson Oliver	Hutchinson
Lander	Pierce	Hyde
Lander Lyon	Renville	Jerauld
Nye	Sheridan	Kingsbury
Pershing	Slope	Marshall
Washoe	Stark	McCook
Washie	Steele	McPherson
NEW MEXICO:	Wells	Miner
Catron	Wells	Moody
Harding	OHIC:	Perkins
Los Alamos	Holmes	Potter
		Sanborn
NEW YORK:	OKLAHOMA:	Spink
Chenango	Alfa!fa	Sully
NORMIT CAROLINA	Beaver	Turner
NORTH CAROLINA:	Cimarron	Union
Ashe	Ellis	
Avery	Grant	TENNESSEE:
Caldwell	Harper	Bradley
Cherokee	Jefferson	Cannon
Clay	Kingfisher	Coffee
Currituck Graham	Major	Cumberland
	Payne	De Kalb
Haywood	Texas	Decatur
Hyde Jackson	Washington	Fentress
Macon	Woodwa.·d	Greene
Martin	OREGON:	Grundy Hawkins
Onslow	Sherman	Jackson
Polk	Wheeler	Lawrence
Randolph		Lawrence Lewis
Surry	SOUTH CAROLINA:	Macon
Watauga	Mariooro	McMinn
Walauga Wilkes	Oconee	Moore
Yadkin		Overton
Yancey	SOUTH DAKOTA:	Pickett
Tancey	Autora	Polk
	Bon Homme	Putnam
	Brookings	i umam





TENNESSEE—Cont.	TEXAS—Cont.	TEXAS—Cont.
Sevier	El Paso	Parmer
Van Buren	Erath	Pecos
Warren	Floyd	Potter
Wayne	Franklin	Presidio
White	Gaines	Rains
MTST A CI	Gillespie	Randall
TEXAS:	Glasscock	Reagan
Andrews	Gray	Real
Angelina	Guadalupe	Reeves
Aransas	Hale	Roberts
Archer	Hall	Rockwell
Armstrong	Hamilton	Runnels
Bailey	Hansford	San Saba
Bandera	Hardeman	Schleicher
Bastrop Bell	Hartley	Scurry
Blanco	Hemphill	Sherman
Borden	Hidalgo	Somervell
Bosque	Hockley	Starr
Brazoria	Hood	Stephens
Brewster	Hudspeth	Sterling
Briscoe	Hutchinson	Stonewall
Brown	Jack Jack	Sutton
Burnet	Jeff Davis	Swisher
Callahan	Kendall	Taylor
Cameron	Kenedy	Terrell
Carson	Kent Ximble	Throckmorton
Castro	King	Titus
Cherokee	Kinney	Upton Uvalde
Childress	Lamb	Val Verde
Clay	Lampasas	Ward
Cochran	Lipscomb	Webb
Coke	Live Oak	Wheeler
Collin	Llano	Wichita
Collingsworth	Lubbock	Wilbarger
Comal	Lynn	Willacy
Comanche	Martin	Winkler
Concho	Mason	Wise
Cooke	Maverick	Wood
Coryell	McCulloch	Yoakum
Cottle	Medina	Young
Crane	Menard	
Crockett	Midland	UTAH:
Crosby	Mills	Cache
Culterson	Mitchell	Garfield
Dallam	Montague	Iron
Dawson	Moore	Kane
Deaf Smith	Motley	Millard
Denton	Nacogdoches	Morgan
Dickens	Nolan	Rich
Donley Eastland	Ochiltree	Summit
Eastland Ector	Oldham	Uintah Washington
Edwards	Palo Pinto	Washington
Buwarus	Parker	Wayne



VIRGINIA: Bath Bland Carroll Clifton Forge Craig Frederick Henry Highland Lunenburg Mecklenburg	VIRGINIA—Cont. Middlesex Patrick Rockingham Scott Shenandoah Washington WASHINGTON: San Juan	WEST VIRGINIA: Monroe  WYOMING: Big Horn Crook Johnson Lincoln Platte Sublette Weston
---	--	---



## TABLE F-7 Child Poverty Counties With High Participation In AFDC: 1984

DICEDICE OF		
DISTRICT OF	MISSISSIPPI:	OHIO:
COLUMBIA:	Claiborne	Adams
Washington		Pike
<b>3</b> ==	MISSOURI:	TIRE
GEORGIA:	Dunklin	PENNSYLVANIA:
Fulton	Mississippi	Philadelphia
- 415511	Pemiscot	Filliadelphia
ILLINOIS:		SOUTH CAROLINA:
Alexander	St. Louis City	
Pulaski	NEDD A CIZA	Allendale
	NEBRASKA:	MIDGINIA
St. Clair	Thurston	VIRGINIA:
MADNI AND		Petersburg
MARYLAND:	NEW JERSEY:	Richmond City
Baltimore City	Essex	
151551	Hudson	WEST VIRGINIA:
MASSACHUSETTS:		Lincoln
Suffolk	NEW YORK:	McDowell
	New York	Mingo
MICHIGAN:	11011 2011	Miligo
Lake	NORTH DAKOTA:	
	Rolette	



# TABLE F-8 Child Poverty Counties With Low Participation In AFDC: 1984

ALABAMA:	NEW MENICO	
Bibb	NEW MEXICO: Union	TENNESSEE—Cont.
Lawrence	Union	Cumberland
Dawrence	NORTH CAROLINA:	Fentress
ARKANSAS:	Cherokee	Jackson
Fulton	Chowan	Overton
Marion	Madison	Pickett
Newton	Yancey	
Polk	lancey	TEXAS:
Scott	NORTH DAKOTA:	Atascosa
Searcy	Billings	Bailey
Sharp	Dunn	Briscoe
Stone	Emmons	Castro
Dione	Grant	Cochran
COLORADO:	Hettinger	Collingsworth
Baca	Kidder	Concho
	Logan	Cottle
GEORGIA:	McIntosh	Crosby
Towns	Sheridan	Dawson
Union	Slope	Dickens
TD 4 7 7 0	2,014	Edwards
IDAHO:	OKLAHOMA:	El Paso
Owyhee	Marshall	Floyd
Washington		Gaines
KENTUCKY:	SOUTH CAROLINA:	Glasscock
Casey	Saluda	Hale
Clinton	COTITETE DATEONA	Hall
Cinton	SOUTH DAKOTA:	Hardeman
MISSISSIPPI:	Aurora	Haskell
Attala	Bon Homme	Hockley
Smith	Brule	Hudspeth
S.11.1011	Campbell	Jeff Davis
MISSOURI:	Charles Mix	Kenedy
Knox	Clark	King
	Deuel	Kinney
MONTANA:	Douglas	Knox
Carter	Edmunds	Lamb
Garfield	<u> F</u> aulk	Leon
Judith Basin	<u>H</u> amlin	Limestone
Petroleum	Hand	Lynn
Prairie	Hanson	Mason
Treasure	Harding	Maverick
NIDDE A CTEA	Hutchinson	McCulloch
NEBRASKA:	Hyde	Medina
Arthur	Jackson	Menard
Banner	Kingsbury	Mills
Blaine	Lyman	Mitchell
Boyd	Marshall	Motley
Greeley	McPherson	Parmer
Hayes	Miner	Presidio
Logan	Potter	Real
Wheeler	Sanborn	Reeves
7 - TT 7 A T 1 A .	Sully	Runnels
⊋VADA:	THE LATE YOU CONTRACT	San Saba
Eureka	TENNESSEE:	Starr
	Bledsoe	Swisher
	Ciaiborne	DWINICI

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### TABLE F-8—Cont.

Child Poverty Counties With Low Participation In AFDC: 1984

TEXAS—Cont.

Terry Upton Uvalde

TEXAS—Cont.

Val Verde Webb Wilbarger

WEST VIRGINIA: Pendleton

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# TABLE F-9 Child Poverty Counties With High Participation in AFDC: 1979

ALABAMA: Macon Pickens Sumter	MASSACHUSETTS: Suffolk MICHIGAN:	PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia SOUTH CAROLINA:
Wilcox	Lake	Allendale Bamberg
ARKANSAS: Phillips	MISSISSIPPI: Hinds Holmes	Calhoun Hampton
COLORADO: Las Animas Otero	Jefferson Madison Montgomery	Jasper McCormick Orangeburg
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington	Sharkey Tate Walthall	SOUTH DAKOTA: Shannon Todd
GEORGIA: Fulton	MISSOURI: Dunklin Mississippi	TENNESSEE: Shelby
ILLINOIS: Alexander	New Madrid Pemiscot St. Louis City	UTAH: San Juan
Pulaski St. Clair	NEBRASKA:	VIRGINIA: Franklin Norfolk
KENTUCKY: Fulton	Thurston NEW JERSEY:	Northampton Petersburg
LOUISIANA: East Carroll	Essex Hudson	Portsmouth Richmond City
Orleans MARYLAND:	NEW YORK: New York	WEST VIRGINIA: McDowell
Baltimore City	NORTH DAKOTA: Benson Rolette	Mingo

## TABLE F-10 Child Poverty Counties With Low Participation in AFDC: 1979

ARIZONA:	NEVADA:	TEXAS:
Navajo	Eureka	Bailey
A DIZ A NIC A C.	MODELL CAROLINA	Briscoe
ARKANSAS:	NORTH CAROLINA:	Cameron
Fulton	Cherokee	Castro
Marion	Hyde	Cochran
Newton	Martin	Collingsworth
Searcy	Yancey	Concho
COLORADO:	NORTH DAKOTA:	Cottle
Baca	Billings	Crosby
Daca	Dunn	Dawson
FLORIDA:	Emmons	Dickens
Hardee	Grant	Edwards
Suwannee	Hettinger	El Paso
	rietunger Viddos	Floyd
GEORGIA:	Kidder	Gaines
Towns	Logan McIntosh	Glasscock
Union		Hale
·	Sheridan Slope	Hall
IDAHO:	ыоре	Hardeman
Owyhee	SOUTH CAROLINA:	Hidalgo
IOWA:	Marlbore	Hockley
Davis		Hudspeth
Davis	SOUTH DAKOTA:	Jeff Ďavis
KENTUCKY:	Aurora	Kenedy
Green	Bon Homme	$\mathbf{Kin}_{\mathbf{k}}$
Metcalfe	Brule	Kinney
Robertson	Campbell	Lamb
	Clark	Lynn
MINNESOTA:	Deuel	Mason
Lincoln	Douglas	Maverick
MICCOLINI	Edmunds	McCulloch
MISSOURI:	Faulk	Medina
Douglas	Hamlin	Menard
Knox	Hand	Mills
Oregon	Hanson	Mitchell
Stone	Harding	Motley
MONTANA:	Hutchinson	Parmer
Carter	Hyde	Presidio
Garfield	Kingsbury	Real
Judith Basin	Marshall	Reeves
Petroleum	McPherson	Runnels
Prairie	Miner	San Saba
Treasure	Potter	Starr
	Sanborn	Swisher
NEBRASKA:	Sully	Upton
Arthur	TENNESSEE:	Uvalde
Banner	Cumberland	Val Verde Webb
Blaine	Fentress	webb Wilbarger
Boyd	Grundy	Willacy
Greeley	Jackson	willacy
Hayes	Overton	
Logan	Pickett	
Morrill	1 IOILOU	
Wheeler		



## APPENDIX G

# Tables Relating to Participation in Head Start

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# TABLE G-1 Head Start High Participation Counties

ALABAMA:		
Chambers	COLORADO—Cont.	GEORGIA—Cont.
Colbert	Conejos	Whitfield
Cullman	Costilla	Worth
<b></b>	Crowley	*** =
Greene	Fremont	IDAHO:
Jackson Lackson	Huerfano	Canyon
Lee	Jefferson	Clearwater
Lowndes	La Plata	Nez Perce
Macon	Las Animas	Washington
Montgomery	Montezuma	W delinigton
Pickens	Otero	ILLINOIS:
Sumter	Rio Grande	Alexander
Tallapoosa	Saguache	Cass
ADIZONIA.	Daguache	Coles
ARIZONA:	FLORIDA:	Edwards
Apache	Charlotte	Hamilton
Coconino	De Soto	Massac
Gila	Indian River	Monroe
Navajo	Manatee	Moultrie
Pinal	Okeechobee	Porry
Santa Cruz	Taylor	Perry Pulaski
ARKANSAS:	Taylor	Richland
	GEORGIA:	Wabash
Baxter	Banks	Wabasii
Carroll	Butts	INDIANA:
Clark	Chattooga	Dearborn
Clay	Clinch	Floyd
Cleveland	Colquitt	Fountain
Conway	Dade	Jefferson
Fulton	Dawson	Knox
Hot Spring	Fannin	Ohio
Izard .	Franklin	Ripley
Johns_n	Gilmer	St. Joseph
Lawrence .	Habersham	Sullivan
Little River		
Madison	Hall	Switzerland
Perry	Hart	IOWA:
Pope	Jackson	Boone
Randolph	Jasper	Clay
Saline *	Jeff Davis	Decatur
Scott	Lumpkin	Harrison
Searcy	Morgan	Lucas
Yell	Oglethorpe	Monona
	Pickens	Pocahontas
CALIFORNIA:	Pulaski	Focamontas
Alpine	Putnam	KANSAS:
Imperial	Rabun	Allen
Lake	Rockdale	Brown
Madera	Schley	Cherokee
Mono	Stephens	Crawford
Napa	Stewart	Doniphan
San Luis Obispo	Towns	Grant
_	Walker	Jackson
COLORADO:	Washington	Labette
Alamosa	Webster	
Archuleta	White	Neosho
Bent	-	Shawnee
	_	

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## TABLE G-1—Cont.

## Head Start High Participation Counties

KENTUCKY:	MARYLAND:	MINNESOTA-Cont.
Ballard	Calvert	Wright
Bath	Charles	Yellow Medicine
Boyd	<u>H</u> oward	Tellow Medicine
Bracken	Kent	MISSISSIPPI:
Breckinridge	Montgomery	Adams
Calloway	Queen Anne's	Alcorn
Carlisle	Somerset	Amite
Carroll Cumberland	Talbot	Attala
Elliott	Worcester	Benton
Fleming	MICHIGAN:	Bolivar
Grant	Alger	Calhoun
Hickman	Alpena	Carroll
Jackson	Baraga	Chickasaw
Johnson	Benzie	Choctaw
Knott	Chippewa	Claiborne
Knox	Crawford	Clarke
Lee	Dickinson	Clay
Lyon	Gladwin	Coahoma Conich
Magoffin	Gogebic	Copiah De Soto
Martin	Houghton	Forrest
Mason	Huron	Franklin
McCracken	Iron	George
Menifee	Jackson	Greene
Morgan	Keweenaw	Grenada
Nicholas	Lake	Hancock
Oldham	Leelanau	Harrison
Owsley	Luce	Holmes
Pike	Mackinac	Humphreys
Powell	Menominee	Issaguena
Robertson	Montmorency	Issaquena Itawamba
Taylor	Newaygo	Jackson
Trigg <u>T</u> rimble	Ontonagon	Jasper
Trimble	Osceola Oscoda	Jefferson
Washington	Presque Isle	Jefferson Davis
Wolfe	Roscommon	Jones
LOUISIANA:	Schoolcraft	Kemper
Acadia	Benoderatt	Lafayette
Catahoula	MINNESOTA:	Lauderdale
Iberville	Beltrami	Lawrence
La Saile	Big Stone	Leake
Lafayette	Cass	Lee
Rapides	Cook	Leflore
St. Helena	Grant	Lincoln
St. James	Itasca	Lowndes Madison
St. Landry	Koochiching	Marion
St. Martin	Ļaç qui Parle	Marshall
Vermilio:	Lake	Montgomery
3647370	Lake Of The Woods	Neshoba
MAINE:	Mille Lacs	Newton
Franklin Pigaetoguis	Polk	Noxubee
Piscataquis	Roseau St. Louis	Pearl River
	Di. Louis Traverse	Perry
	Traverse	,



# TABLE G-1—Cont. Head Start High Participation Counties

MISSISSIPPI—Cont.	MONTANA:	NORTH CAROLINA:
Pike	Blaine	Chatham
Pontotoc	Deer Lodge	Dare
Prentiss	Glacier	Franklin
Quitman	Hill	Haywood Henderson
Rankin	Lewis And Clark	Henderson
Scott	Missoula	Jackson
Sharkey	Pondera	Jones
Smith	Roosevelt	Macon
Stone	Rosebud	Madison
Sunflower	Silver Bow	Martin
<u>T</u> ate	NEBRASKA:	Pamlico Pamlico
<u>T</u> ippah	Adams	Rowan
Tishomingo	Box Butte	Scotland
Tunica	Cass	Swain
Walthall	Dakota	Vance
Wairen	Dawes	Wayne
Washington	Fillmore	Yadkin
Wayne	Greeley	NORTH DAKOTA:
Webster	Hall	McHenry
Wilkinson	Nemaha	Rolette
Winston	Richardson	Sioux
Yalobusha	Sheridan	Williams
Yazoo	Thurston	***************************************
MISSOURI:		OHIO:
Barry	NEVADA:	Delaware
Bollinger	Douglas	Gallia
Caldwel)	Elko	Guernsey
Carter	Humboldt	Highland
Chariton	Mineral	Jackson
Clark	White Pine	Lucas
Dade	NEW MEXICO:	Mercer
Douglas	Catron	Monroe
Douglas Dunklin	Eddy	Morrow
Gentry	Grant	Noble
Holt	Guadalupe	Ottawa
Howard	McKinley	Pike
Lewis	Mora	Preble
Madison	Quav	Putnam
Mississippi	Quay Rio Arriba	Scioto
Osage	San Juan	Warren
Phelps	San Miguel	Washington
Reynolds	Sandoval	Wyandot
Saline	Santa Fe	OKLAHOMA:
Schuyler	Socorro	Adair
Scott	Taos	Atoka
Shannon	Union	Beckham
Stoddard	Valencia	Blaine
Sullivan		Bryan
Was!ington	NEW YORK:	Caddo
Worth	Lewis	Cherokee
Wright	Montgomery	Choctaw
	Schohari?	Cotton
	Tioga	Delaware
		•



## TABLE G-1-Cont.

### Head Start High Participation Counties

KLAHOMA—Cont. Harmon Haskell Hughes
Jefferson
Johnston Kiowa
Latimer
Le Flore
Logan Love
Marshall
McClain McCurtain
McIntosh
Murray
Noble Nowata
Okfuskee
Osage
Payne Pittsburg
Pontotoc
Pottawatomie Seminole
Sequoyah
Tillman
Washita

#### REGON: Hood River Jefferson

#### ENNSYLVANIA: Cameron Forest Franklin Montour Perry Union

#### **OUTH CAROLINA:** Abbeville Anderson Cherokee Chester Clarendon Fairfield Laurens McCormick Newberry Union

#### **OUTH DAKOTA:** Aurora Buffalo

#### SOUTH DAKOTA-Cont. Clay Corson Dewey

Hughes Jerauld Lyman Shannon Todd Walworth Ziebach

#### TENNESSEE: **Eedford** Benton Cannon Chester Clay Cumberland De Kalb

Giles

Hancock Jackson Macon Meigs Moore Morgan Perry Polk Sequatchie Smith Trousdale

### Unicoi Weakley White TEXAS: Bailey

Bastrop Bee Blanco Brown Burnet Cherokee Childress Clay Cottle Crosby Dimmit Fannin Floyd Gillespie Goliad Gray

#### TEXAS—Cont. Jim Hogg

Karnes Kinney Llano Lynn Madison Mason Matagorda Maverick Mills Navarro Palo Pinto Potter Sabine Starr Tom Green Upton Uvalde Val Verde Willacy Wilson Zapata Zavala

#### UTAH: Carbon Emery San Juan Uintah

#### VERMONT: Addison Caledonia Essex

#### VIRGINIA: Bedford Botetourt Craig Fauquier Floyd Fredericksburg Galax Giles Grayson Lee Montgomery Norton Orange Rockbridge Russell Scott

Sinyth

Wise

Howard

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# TABLE G-1—Cont. Head Start High Participation Counties

WASHINGTON:
Asotin
Clallam
Ferry
Pend Oreille

WEST VIRGINIA:
Clay
Hardy
McDowell
Mingo
Pendleton
Taylor
Wirt

WISCONSIN:
Ashland
Bayfield
Douglas
Florence
Forest
Iron
Jackson
Manitowoc
Menominee
Price
Racine
Sauk
Sawyer

Vilas

WISCONSIN—Cont.
Washburn
Waushara
Wood

WYOMING:
Converse
Fremont
Goshen
Hot Springs
Laramie

Niobrara

Platte Washakie



# TABLE G-2 Head Start Low Participation Counties

ALABAMA:	COLORADO—Conc.	GEORGIA—Cont.
Autauga	Elbert	Bleckley*
Bibb	Garfield	Brantley
Blount	Gilpin	Brooks
Chilton	Grand	Calhoun
Choctaw	Gunnison	Candler*
Clarke	Hinsdale	Charlton
Conecuh Dale*	Jackson	Clay
	Kiowa	Columbia
Fayette Franklin	Kit Carson	Cook*
Geneva	Lake	Crawford
Hale	Lincoln	Crisp*
Lamar	Logan	Decatur
Limestone	Moffat	Dooly
Marengo	Montrose*	Echols*
Marion	Ouray	Effingham*
Randolph*	Park	Fayette
Shelby	Phillips	Glascock
Washington*	Pitkin	Hancock*
Wilcox	Prowers	Heard
Winston	Rio Blanco	Johnson
	Routt	Jones
ARKANSAS:	San Juan	Lamar*
Arkansas	San Miguel	Lee
Calhoun	Sedgwick	Lincoln
Dallas	Summit	Madison*
Grant	Teller	McIntosh
Howard	Washington	Miller
Lincoln	Yuma	Mitchell*
Lonoke	FLORIDA:	Monroe
Montgomery*	Calhoun	Montgomery*
Pike*	Camoun	Murray*
Prairie	Dixie	Oconee
Sevier	Franklin	Pierce
Union	Gadsden	Pike
CALIEODNIA.	Gilchrist	Quitman
CALIFORNIA:	Gulf	Rando! ph*
Amador*	Highlands	Richmond*
Calaveras*	Jackson	Seminole
Mariposa San Benito*	Jefferson	Talbot
Sierra*	Levy	Taliaferro Taylor
Trinity	Liberty	Treutlen*
Tuolumne*	Madison	Turner*
1 dolumne	Monroe	Twiggs*
COLORADO:	Nassau	Warren
Baca	Osceola	Wilkes
Chaffee	Santa Rosa	Wilkinson
Cheyenne	Sumter*	WIRIIISOII
Clear Creek	Wakulla	IDAHO:
Custer		Adams
Delta*	GEORGIA:	Bear Lake
Dolores	Atkinson	Blaine.
Douglas	Baker*	Boise
Eagle	Barrow*	Boundary
	Berrien*	-
*See footnote at and of table		

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\*See footnote at end of table.

## TABLE G-2—Cont.

# Head Start Low Participation Counties

IDAHO—Cont.	INDIANA—Cont.	KANSAS—Cont.
Butte	Huntington*	Edwards
Camas	Jasper	Edwards Elk
Caribou	Jennings*	Ellis
Clark	Johnson*	Ellsworth
Custer	Kosciusko	Gove*
<u>E</u> lmore	Lagrange	Grahan;
<u>F</u> ranklin	Marshall*	Gray
Fremont	Martin	Greeley
Jefferson	Miami	Greer.wood
Lemhi	Montgomery*	Hamilton
Lincoln	Morgan*	Harper
Madison Oneida	Newton*	Haskell
Owyhee	Noble	Hodgeman
Teton	Porter	Jefferson
Valley	Posey	Jewell
Valley	Pulaski Rush*	Kearny
ILLINOIS:	Scott*	Kingman
Boone	Shelby*	Kiowa
Bureau*	Starke*	Lane
Carroll	Tipton	Leavenworth Lincoln
Crawford	Union	Logan*
De Witt	. Wabash	Marion
Douglas	White	Marshall
Ford	Whitley	McPherson
Gallatin*		Meade
Grundy	IOWA:	Mitchell
Hardin* Henderson*	Butler	Morris
	Cass*	Morton
Jasper Kendall	Cedar*	Ness
Marshall	Fremont	Norton
McDonough*	Grundy Hardin*	Osborne
Menard	Mills	Ottawa
Pope*	Mitchell	Pawnee
Putnam	Montgomery	Phillips
Scott*	Page	Pottawatomie
Stark*	Taylor	Pratt
Woodford*	Worth	Rawlins*
ENTENT A NE A		Republic Rice
INDIANA:	KANSAS:	Rooks
Benton	Anderson	Rush
Boone	Barber	Russell
Carroll Cass	Barton	Saline
Clinton	Chase	Seward*
Decatur*	Chautauqua	Sheridan*
Elkhart	Cheyenne Clark	Smita
Favette	Clay	Stafford
Franklin	Cloud	Stanton
Fulton	Coffey	Stevens
Gibson	Comanche	Sumner
Hamilton	Cowley	Thomas*
Hendricks	Decatur*	Trego*
Howard	Dickinson	Wabaunsee
'See footnote at end of table.		

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### TABLE G-2-Cont.

### Head Start Low Participation Counties

KANSAS-Cont.	MASSACHUSETTS:
Wallace*	Dukes
Washington	MINNESOTA:
Wilson	Dakota*
Woodson	Freeborn
IZENIMI ICIZV.	Mower*
KENTUCKY: Bullitt	Olmsted*
Caldwell	Washington*
Crittenden	_
Gallatin	MISSOURI:
Garrard*	Barton
Harrison*	Montgomery Warren
Henry	Waltell
Livingston	MONTANA:
Meade	Beaverhead
Metcalfe	Big Horn*
Owen	Broadwater
Pendleton Rockcastle*	Carbon
Scott	Carter
Shelby	Chouteau
Spencer	Custer Daniels
Todd	Dameis
	Fallon '
LOUISIANA:	Fergus
Assumption	Gallatin
Bienville*	Garfield
Caldwell	Golden Valley
Cameron	Granite*
Claiborne	Jefferson
Concordia East Feliciana	Judith Basin
Franklin	Liberty
Grant	Lincoln
Jackson*	Madison
Lafourche	. McCone
Livingston	Meagher
Madison	Musselshell Park
Plaquemines	Petroleum
Red River*	Phillips
Richland	Powder River
Sabine	Powell
St. Bernard	Prairie
Tensas	Richland
Terrebonne	Sanders
Union West Baton Rouge	Sheridan
West Carroll	Stillwater
West Carron West Feliciana	Sweet Grass
Winn*	Teton
	Toole

NEBRASKA: Antelope\* Arthur Banner Blaine Boone\* Boyd Brown\* Butler Chase Cherry\* Clay Colfax Cuming Dawson Deuel Dixon Dundy Franklin Frontier Furnas Garden\* Garfield Gosper Grant Hamilton\* Harlan Hayes Hitchcock Holt Hooker Johnson Kearney Keith Keya Paha Lincoln Logan Loup Madison\* McPherson Nance Nuckolls Otoe\* Pawnee Perkins
Phelps
Pierce
Platte\* Polk Red Wilnew Rock Sarpy Saunders Seward Stanton

Thomas

MARYLAND: Caroline

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Treasure Wheatland Wibaux

<sup>\*</sup>See footnote at end of table.

## TABLE G-2—Cont.

# Head Start Low Participation Counties

NEBRASKA-Cont.	NORTH CAROLINA-	OKI AHOMA Cont
Washington	Cont.	
Wayne	Tyrre!)	Harper
York	Wilkes*	Kay*
	Wilson*	Major Mill
NEVADA:	<b>**</b> 115011	Roger Mills*
Carson City	NORTH DAKOTA:	Texas
Esmeralda	Adams	Woods
Eureka	Barnes	Woodward
Lander	Billings	OREGON:
Lincoln	Bowman	Benton*
Nye	Burke	Crook
Pershing	Cavalier	Curry
	Dickey	Deschutes*
NEW MEXICO:	Divide	Gilliam
De Baca	Eddy	Grant
<u> H</u> arding	Emmons	Harney
Hidalgo*	Foster	Lake
Lea*	Golden Valley	Lincoln*
Lincoln	Griggs	
Los Alamos	Hettinger	Morrow
Luna	Kidder	Sherman
Sierra*	La Moure	Tillamook*
Torrance		Wallowa
	Logan McIntosh	Wasco
NEW YORK:	Nelson	Wheeler
Allegany*		DESINICIST VANCA
Genesec	Oliver	PENNSYLVANIA:
Hamilton*	Pembina	Northumberland*
Herkimer*	Ramsey*	Pike
Livingston	Ransom	Wayne*
Putnam	Renville	Wyoming
Seneca	Richland*	COLUMN TARONA
Wyoming	Sargent	SOUTH DAKOTA:
Yates	Sheridan	Bon Homme*
	Slope	Campbell
NORTH CAROLINA:	Stark	Clark
Alexander*	Steele	Deuel
Alleghany	Stutsman*	Grant*
Ashe*	Towner	Haakon
Bertie	, Traill	<u>H</u> amlin
Camden	Walsh	Hanson*
Caswell	Welis	Harding
Currituck		Hyde
Davidson	OHIO:	Jackson
Halifax	Medina*	Jones
Hertford	Union*	Lincoln*
Lincoln		McCook
Northampton	OKLAHOMA:	Moody*
Parson	Alfalfa	Perkins
Pric	Beaver	Potter
	Cimarron	Stanley*
Polk	Dewey	Sully*
Randolph	Ellis	J
Rutherford	Garfield	TENNESSEE:
Stanly*	Garvin	Cheatham
Transylvania	Grant	Crockett*
10 C		

\*See footnote at end of table.

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## TABLE G-2—Cont.

## Head Start Low Farticipation Counties

TENNESSEE-Cont.	TEX ASCont.	TEXAS—Cont.
Dickson		
Hardeman*	Grayson	Rockwall
Hickman*	Hamilton	San Jacinto
	Hansford	Schleicher
Lewis*	Hardin	Scurry
Madison	Hartley	Shackelford
Marshall*	<b>H</b> askell	Sherman
Montgomery*	Hemphill	Somervell
Robertson	Henderson	Stephens
Sumner*	Hcod	Sterling
Van Buren	Hopkins	Stonewall
TEXAS:	Houston	Sutton
Anderson	Hudspeth	Terrell
Andrews	Hunt	Throckmorton
Aransas	Irion	Titus
Archer	Jack	Trinity
Armstrong	Jackson	Tyler
Austin	Jasper*	Upshur
Bandera	Jeff Davis	Van Zandt
Baylor	Johnson	Walker
Borden	Jones	Waller
Brewster	Kendall	Ward
Briscoe	Kenedy	Wheeler
Calhoun	Kent	Winkler
Callahan	Kerr	Wise
Camp	Kimble	Wood
Camp	King	Yoakum
Castro	Knox	Young
Chambers	Lamar	UTAH:
Coke	Lamb	Beaver
Collingsworth	Lavaca	
Colorado	Lee	Daggett Garfield*
Comanche*	Lipscomb	Iron*
Concho	Live Oak	
Coryell	McMullen	Juab Kane
Crane	Menard	Millard*
Crockett	Milam	Morgan
Culbe, son	Mitchell	Morgan Piute
De Witt	Montgomery	Rich
Delta Delta	Moore*	Sanpete
Dorley .	Morris	Sevier*
Duval*	Motley	Summit
Eastland*	Newton*	Tooele
Edwards	Nolan	Washington*
Ellis	Ochiltree Oldham	Wayne
Erath	Oldnam Parker	Wayne
Falls*		VERMONT:
Fayette	Parmer Pecos	Grand Isle
Fisher	Presidio	
Foard	Rains	VIRGINIA:
Franklin	Rains Randall	Accomack*
Freestone	Rangali Poogon	Amelia
Gaines	Reagan Refugio	Amherst
Glasscock	Roberts	Appomattox
G IROUGON	Roberts	Augusta
		-

\*See footnote at end of table.



### TABLE G-2—Cont.

### **Head Start Low Participation Counties**

VIRGINIA—Cont.

Bath Bedford\* Brunswick Buchanan Buena Vista Campbell Caroline Charlotte Clarke Clifton Forge Colonial Heights Covington Culpeper Cumberland\* Dickenson Dinwiddie Emporia Essex Fairfax Falls Church Fluvanna\* Franklin\* Frederick Gloucester Greene Greensville Halifax Hampton\* Hanover Harrisonburg Henry Highland

Hopewell

Lancaster

Lexington

King And Queen King George King William VIRGINIA—Cont.

Lunenburg Madison Manassas Manassas Park Martinsville Mathews Mecklenburg Middlesex Nelson Northampton\* Northumberland Nottoway Page Patrick Petersburg Poquoson Powhatan Prince George Prince William Radford\* Rappahannock Richmond Rockingham\* Shenandoah South Boston Spotsylvania Staunton Surry

Winchester
WASHINGTON:

Waynesboro

Westmoreland

Sussex

Tazewell\*

Warren

Adams Columbia Garfield WASHINGTON-Cont.

Lewis Lincoln Pacific San Juan Skamania Wahkiakum Whitman

WEST VIRGINIA:

Greenbrier\*
Jefferson
Lewis
Pocahontas
Summers
Webster

WISCONSIN:

Calumet
Clark
Door
Green
Green Lake\*
Kewaunee
Langlade\*
Oneida\*
Ozaukee

WYOMING:

Campbell
Crook
Johnson
Lincoln
Sheridan
Sublette
Sweetwater
Teton
Uinta
Weston

\*Counties in which a new Head Start program was instituted in fiscal year 1985.

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# ${\bf TABLE~G-3} \\ {\bf Child~Poverty~Counties~With~High~Participation~in~Head~Start}$

ALABAMA:	KENTUCKY-Cont.	MISSISSIPPI—Cont.
Greene	Lee	
Lowndes		Newton
Macon	Magoffin Martin	Noxubee
Montgomery	Martin Menifee	Pearl River
Pickens		Perry
Sumter	Morgan	Pike
A Pigov	Owsley Powell	Quitman
ARIZONA:	Robertson	Scott
Apache	Washington	Sharkey
Navajo	Washington	Smith
ARKANSAS:	Wolle	Sunflower
Fulton	LOUISIANA:	Tate
Scott	Acadia	Tunica
	Catahoula	Walthall
Searcy	Iberville	Washington
COLORADO:	St. Helena	Wayne
Conejos	St. Landry	Wilkinson
Costilla	St. Banary	Winston
Huerfano	MICHIGAN:	Yalobusha
Las Animas	Lake	Yazoo
Otero		MISSOURI:
Saguache	MISSISSIPPI:	Carter
Dagazene	Adams	Douglas
FLORIDA:	Amite	Dunklin '
De Soto	Attala	Mississippi
Taylor	Benton	Reynolds
•	Bolivar	
GEORGIA:	Calhoun	Shannon Worth
Clinch	Carroll	
Morgan	Choctaw	Wright
Pulaski	Claiborne	MONTANA:
Schley	Clay	Blaine
Stewart	Coahoma	Glacier
Towns	Copiah	
Washington	Forrest	NEBRASKA:
Webster	Franklin	Greelev
Worth	Greene	Thurston
TD 4 TTO	Grenada	
IDAHO:	Holmes	NEW MEXICO:
Washington	Humphreys	Gyadalupe
ILLINOIS:	Issaquena	McKinley
Alexander	Jasper	Mora
Pulaski	Jefferson	Rio Arriba
Fuldski	Jefferson Davis	San Miguel
KENTUCKY:	Kemper	Socorro
Bath	Lauderdale	Taos
Breckinridge	Leake	Union
Cumberland	Leflore	MODELL CAROLINA
Elliott	Lincoln	NORTH CAROLINA:
Fleming	Lowndes	Madison
Jackson	Madison	Martin
Johnson	Marion	Swain
Knott	Marshall	Vance
Knox	Montgomery	
	Neshoba	

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# ${\bf TABLE~G-3--Cont.}$ Child Poverty Counties With High Participation in Head Start

NORTH DAKOTA: Rolette Sioux OHIO: Pike OKLAHOMA: Adair Atoka Caddo Choctaw Delaware Harmon Hughes Johnston Kiowa Latimer Marshall McCurtain McIntosh Tillman SOUTH CAROLINA: Clarendon Fairfield McCormick	SOUTH DAKOTA: Aurora Buffalo Corson Dewey Lyman Shannon Todd Ziebach  TENNESSEE: Clay Cumberland Hancock Jackson Morgan  TEXAS: Bailey Bae Cottle Crosby Dimmit Floyd Karnes Kinney Lynn	Madison Mason Mason Maverick Mills Starr Upton Uvalde Val Verde Willacy Zapata Zavala UTAH: San Juan VIRGINIA: Lee WEST VIRGINIA: Clay McDowell Mingo Pendleton
--	--	---

# TABLE G-4 Child Poverty Counties With Low Participation in Head Start

ALABAMA:	GEORGIA—Cont.	NORTH CAROLINA:
Bibb	Semincle	Bertie
Choctaw	Talbot	Halifax
Clarke	Taliot Taliaferro	Hertford
Conecuh	Taylor	Northampton
Hale	Treutlen	Pitt
Marengo	Turner	Tyrrell
Randolph	Warren	Wilson
Washington Wilcox	.,	NODELL DATE.
WIICOX	IDAHO:	NORTH DAKOTA:
ARKANSAS:	Owyhee	Billings
Arkansas	KENTUCKY:	Emmons
Calhoun	Metcalfe	Hettinger Kidder
Lincoln	Owen	
Prairie	Rockcastle	Logan McIntosh
001.004.00	Hockeastie	Sheridan
COLORADO:	LOUISIANA:	Slope
Baca	Bienville	
Dolores	Caldwell	SOUTH DAKOTA:
FLORIDA:	Claiborne	Bon Homme
Calhoun	<u>C</u> oncordia	Campbell
Dixie	East Feliciana	Clark
Franklin	Franklin	Deuel
Gadsden	Madison	Hamlin
Gulf	Red River	Hanson
Highlands	Richland	Harding
Jackson	Sabine	Hyde
Jefferson	Tensas	Jackson
Levy	West Carroll West Feliciana	Potter
Liberty	West renciana Winn	Sully
Madison	<b>VV</b> 11111	TENNESSEE:
Sumter	MONTANA:	Hardeman
GEORGIA:	Carter	
Atkinson	Garfield	TEXAS:
Baker	Judith Basin	Briscoe
Brooks	Petroleum	Castro
Calhoun	Prairie	Collingsworth
Candler	Treasure	Concho
Charlton	NEDD A CIZ A	De Witt
Clay	NEBRASKA:	Duval
Crisp	Arthur	Edwards Falls
Decatur	Banner Blaine	Gaines
Dooly	Boyd Boyd	Glasscock
Echols	Hayes	Haskell
Hancock	Logan	Houston
Johnson	Бован	Hudspeth
Lincoln	NEVADA:	Jeff Davis
McIntosh	Eureka	Kenedy
Miller	NOW NAME OF	King
Mitchell	NEW MEXICO:	Knox
Montgomery	De Baca	Lamb
Pierce	Luna Sianna	Menard
Quitman	Sierra	Mitchell
Randolph	Torrance	Motley
	(284)	

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### TABLE G-4—Cont.

### Child Poverty Counties With Low Participation in Head Start

 ${\bf TEXAS-Cont.}$ 

Parmer Presidio San Jacinto

VIRGINIA: Accomack Brunswick VIRGINIA—Cont.

Charlotte Cumberland Franklin Greensville Northampton Petersburg VIRGINIA—Cont.

Surry Sussex Westmoreland

WEST VIRGINIA: Summers Webster



### APPENDIX H

### Tables Relating to Participation in WIC

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Table H-4—Child Poverty Counties Low High Participation In WIC	300

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# TABLE H-1 WIC High Participation Counties

ALABAMA:	GEORGIA—Cont.	ILLINOIS-Cont.
Cherokee	Butts	Jo Daviess
Coffee	Calhoun	Johnson
Colbert	Charlton	Lee
Covington	Cherokee	Logan
Escambia	Clay	Massac
Franklin	Cook	Menard
Henry Lauderdale	Crawford	Monroe
Marion	Dawson	Montgomery
Winston	Evans	Perry
***************************************	Floyd	Pike Pope
CALIFORNIA:	Forsyth Hall	Putnam
Alpine	Hanceck	Randolph
Amador	Haralson	Stephenson
Del Norte	Harris	Union
San Benito	Irwin	Wabash
Santa Cruz	Jackson	
Sierra Trinity	Jeff Davis	INDIANA:
Tillity	Lee	Blackford
COLORADO:	Madison	Boone
Bent	Miller	Brown
Chaffee	Morgan	Clay Dubois
Crowley	Pickens	Franklin
Fremont	Polk	Hendricks
Ļake	Quitman Bandalah	Jay
Larimer	Randolph Schley	Jennings
Morgan	Stephens	Ohio
Otero Park	Stewart	Owen
Prowers	Talbot	Pike
Pueblo	Taliaferro	Porter
Routt	Twiggs	Putnam
Saguache	Wayne	Randolph
Sedgwick	White	Scott
•	Whitfield	Warrick Wells
CONNECTICUT:	Wilkinson	wells
Tolland	IDAHO:	IOWA:
Windham	Clark	Buena Vista
FLORIDA:	Lewis	Carroll
Collier	Valley	Clinton
Gilchrist	-	Dallas
Martin	ILLINOIS:	Decatur
Nassau	Adams	Des Moines
Okeechobee	Alexander	Fayette
Pasco	Bond Bureau	Linn Monona
GEORGIA:		Montgomery
Atkinson	Cass Effingham	Page
Bacon	Fulton	Story
Baker	Grundy	Union
Banks	Hardin	Wapello
Barrow	Henderson	· ·
Brantley	Jasper	
Bryan	Jersey	

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# TABLE H-1—Cont. WIC High Participation Councies

KANSAS:	MARYLAND—Cont.	MINNESOT'A—Cont
Allen	Charles	
Chase	Garrett	Cook
Chautauqua	Howard	Crow Wing
Cherokee	Kent	Goodhue
Crawford	Montgomery	Grant
Finney	Weshington	Itasca
Neosho	Washington	Kandiyohi
Osage	MICHIGAN:	Koochiching
Saline	Alger	Lake
Shawnee	Alpena	Mille Lacs
Sherman	Antrim	Olmsted
Stevens	Bay	Polk
Thomas	Benzie	Ramsey
Wab⊜see	Charlevoix	Rice
COMMISSION	Cheboygan	Scott
KENTUCKY:	Chippewa	St. Louis
Anderson	Crawford	Wilkin
Ballard	Delta	Wright
Butler	Dickinson	MISSISSIPPI:
Caldwell	Limmet	
Calloway	Gogebic	Benton
<u>E</u> still	Grand Transport	Chickasaw
Fleming	Grar 3 Traverse Hough on	Claiborne
Gallatin	Huron	Clay Franklin
Grant	Iron	Franklin
Lee	Kalamazoo	Greene
Livingston	Keweenaw	Grenada
Marshall	Lake	Icawamba
Martin	Lareer Lapeer	Jasper
<b>Mc</b> Cracken	Luce	Jefferson
McLean	Mackinac	Lafayette
Perry		Lawrence
Robertson	Manistee	<u>L</u> eake
Rowan	Marquette	Lee
Trigg	Mason	Montgomery
Union	Menominee	Newton
Wolfe	Oceana	Noxubee
	Ontonagon	Perry
OUISIANA:	Osceola	Prentiss
Allen	Oscoda	<u>T</u> allahatchie
Bossier	Otsego	Tishomingo
Caldwell	Roscommon	Warren
East Carroll	Sanilac	Webster
Evangeline	Schoolcraft	Winston
Red River	Shiawassee	Yalobusha
St. Bernard	St. Clair	MICCOLINI
St. Helena	Tuscola	MISSOURI:
St. James	Washtenaw	Audrain
Washington	MINITECOTA	Bollinger
Webster	MINNESOTA:	Boone
	Aitkin	Carroll
IARYLAND:	Anoka	Carter
	Becker	Christian
Allegany		
Allegany Calvert	Big Stone	Dade
Allegany		



# TABLE H-1—Cont. WIC High Participation Counties

MISSOURI-Cont.	NEW JERSEY:	NORTH DAKOTA-
Holt	Sussex	Cont.
Howard	Warren	Morton
		Pembina
Lafayette Lewis	NĘW MEXICO:	Pierce
Linn	Union	Ramsey
Macon	NEW YORK:	Richland
Madison	Chautauqua	Rolette
Moniteau	Chenango	Sargent
Montgomery	Franklin	Slope
Perry	Herkimer	Steele
Perry Pettis	Madison	Towner
Phelps	Orleans	Walsh
Ralls	Schoharie	Ward
Ray	Sullivan	
Reynolds		ОҢІО:
St. Francois	NORTH CAROLINA:	Auglaize
Stoddard	Alamance	Clark
Stone	Alexander	Crawford
Warren	Alleghany	Darke
Washington	Anson	ட்r.
Wayne	Ashe	Galna
Wright	Avery	Guernsey
3.603 m 4.37.4	Chatham	Harrison
MONTANA:	Dare	Henry
Jefferson	Davie	Hocking Jackson
Sanders	Graham	Mahoning
Silver Bow	Granville	Meigs
NEBRASKA:	Hertford	Mercer
Adams	Jackson	Miami
Dakota	Jones	Monroe
Dawes	Lincoln	Morgan
Hall	Macon Madison	Morrow
Hamilton	Mitchell	Noble
Keith		Paulding
Keya Paha	Montgomery Moore	Perry
Lincoln	Pasquotank	Pickaway
	Pender	Pike
NEVADA:	Person	Preble
Carson City	Richmond	Putnam
Douglas	Scotland	Ross
Esmeralda	Swain	Tuscarawas
Humboldt	Tyrrell	Van Wert
Lincoln	Watauga	Vinton
Lyon Pershing	Wilkes	Washington
Pershing	Yadkin	0777 4770344
Storey	Yancey	OKLAHOMA:
Washoe		Atoka
NEW HAMPSHIRE:	NORTH DAKOTA:	Beckham
Carroll	Burleigh	Garvin
Coos	Cass	Greer
Grafton	Cavalier	Haskell
Sullivan	Divide	Kingfisher
Damvan	Grand Forks	Logan Love
	McHenry	Love





### TABLE H-1-Cont. articipation Counties

WI	C High Participation (
OKLAHOMA—Cont.	TENNESSEE—Cont.
Murray	Pickett
Nowata	Smith
Pushmataha	Stewart
Texas	Trousdale
Tillman	Unicoi
PENNSYLVANIA:	Van Buren
Blair	TEXAS:
Cameron	Bailey
Elk	Bee
Fayette	Comanche
Greene	Culberson
Juniata	Denton
Fike	Dimmit
Suilivan	Garza
Washington	Gonzales
Westmoreland	Hays
Wyoming	Jackson
DITODE YOU AND	Jim Hogg
RHODE ISLAND:	La Salle
Bristol	Martin
SOUTH CAROLINA:	McMullen
Abbeville	Mills
Allendale	Randall
Berkeley	Refugio
Cherokee	San Patricio
Chester	San Saba
Clarendon	Terrell
Dorchester	Tom Green
Fairfield	Travis
Lancaster	Willacy
Laurens	Winkler
McCormick	Zapata
Newberry	Zavala
Orangeburg	****
Pickens	UTAH:
Spartanburg	Daggett
Union	Piute
Vork	VEDAGONE

#### York VERMONT: Addison SOUTH DAKOTA: Bennington Hughes Caledonia Lyman Chittenden Pennington Essex Franklin TENNESSEE: Grand Isle Benton Lamoille Chester Orange Decatur Orleans Houston Rutland Jackson Washington Lewis Windham Loudon Windsor

Meigs

VIRGINIA: Accomack Alleghany Amelia Bedford **Botetourt** Buckingham Buena Vista Charles City Charlottesville Covington Craig Fairfax Falls Church Franklin Fredericksburg Goochland Greene Halifax Hopewell Louisa Madison Manassas Park Martinsville Mathews Nelson Poquoson Portsmouth Powhatan Radford Rappahannock Richmond County South Boston Staunton Surry Sussex

#### WASHINGTON: Chelan Columbia Garfield

WEST VIRGINIA: Calhoun Gilmer Pocahontas Randolph Roane Upshur Wirt

WISCONSIN: Ashland Bayfield Brown Burnett

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# TABLE H-1—Cont. WIC High Participation Counties

WISCONSIN-Cont.	WISCONSIN—Cont.	WISCONSIN—Cont.
Door	Marquette	Walworth
Eau Claire	Menominee	Waushara
Florence Fond du Lac Forest Jackson Jefferson Juneau Kewaunee La Crosse Langlade Lincoln	Oneida Pepin Portage Price Racine Rock Rusk Sawyer Sheboygan St. Croix	WYOMING: Campbell Carbon Goshen Hot Springs Laramie Natrona Platte Sheridan Uinta
Marathon Marinette	Trempealeau Vilas	Washakie



## TABLE H-2 WIC Low Participation Counties

ALABAMA:	COT OD A D O	
Madison	COLORADO—Cont.	IDAHO—Cont.
Mobile	Denver	Kootenai
	Eagle	Lincoln
ARIZONA:	Elbert*	Madison
Apache	Garfield*	Oneida
Maricopa	Grand	Power
Mohave	Jackson	Shoshone
Navajo	Kiowa	Teton
Pima	La Plata Mesa	ILLINOIS:
ARKANSAS:	Mineral	Clark
Boone	Montrose	Douglas
Bradle,	Pitkin	Edgar
Calhoun	Rio Blanco	Kankakee
Carroll	Rio Grande	Kendall
Cleburne	Summit	McDonough
Garland	Weld	Mercer
Greene		
Jackson	DELAWARE:	INDIANA:
Lee	New Castle	Benton*
Logan	FLORIDA:	Carroll*
Madison	Charlotte	Cass*
Mississippi	Clay	Clark*
Polk	Duval	Clinton*
Sebastian	Escambia	Fountain*
Stone	Flagler	Hamilton* Hancock*
White	Hamilton	Harrison*
Wocdruff	Highlands	Jackson*
CALIFORNIA:	Monroe	Jasper
Butte	Orange	Johnson*
Calaveras	Pinellas	Kosciusko*
Fresno	Santa Rosa	Lagrange*
Lassen	Sarasota	Lawrence*
Los Angeles	Suwannee	Marshall
Mariposa	anonara	Miami*
Orange	GEORGIA:	Montgomery*
Placer	Camden	Morgan*
Riverside	HAWAII:	Newton*
Sacramento	Hawaii	Posey
San Bernardino	Honolulu	Pulaski*
San Diego	Kauai	Rush*
San Joaquin		Shelby*
Santa Clara	IDAHO:	Starke*
Solano	Blaine	Tippecanoe*
Tehama Tulare	Bonner	Tipton* Union
Yolo	Boundary	Vermillion*
1010	Butte	Warren*
COLORADO:	Camas Caribou	Washington
Archuleta	Franklin	White*
Cheyenne	Fremont	44 111 CC
Clear Creek*	Gooding	IOWA:
Conejos	Idaho	Cedar
Costilla		Grundy
Delta	ocherson	-
*See footnote at end of table.	(294)	
	(234)	

## TABLE H-2—Cont. WIC Low Participation Counties

IOWA—Cont.	KANSAS—Cont.	MINNESOTA—Cont.
Lyon	Rush*	Renville*
Washington	Russell*	Rock
***************************************	Scott	Sibley*
KANSAS:	Seward*	Watonwan*
Anderson*	Sheridan*	watonwan
Barber*		MISSISSIPPI:
Barton*	Smith*	Marshall
Butler*	Stafford*	Maishan
Clark*	Stanton*	MISSOURI:
	<u>S</u> umner*	Pike
Clay*	Trego*	Tire
Cloud*	Washington*	MONTANA:
Coffey*	Wilson*	Blaine
Comanche*	Woodson*	Carbon
Decatur*		Carter*
Edwards'	KENTUCKY:	Daniels*
Elk*	Fayette	Fallon*
Ellis	Greenup	
Ellsworth*	Hardin	Fergus*
Geary*	Lewis	Garfield
Gove*	Meade	Glacier
Graham*	Mercer	Golden Valley
Gray*	Nelson	Judith Basin
Hamilton*	Pike	Liberty
Harper*	Taylor	Madison
Haskell	Washington	McCone
Hodgeman*	Woodf ard	Musselshell
Jewell*		Petroleum
Johnson	LOUISIANA:	Pondera
Kingman*	Jefferson	Prairie
Kiowa*	Lafayette	Roosevelt
Lane*	Orleans	Rosebud
Leavenworth	Plaquemines	Sheridan
Lincoln*	West Baton Rouge	Sweet Grass
Linn*	_	Toole
Logan	MAINE:	Treasure
Marion*	Waldo	Vallev
McPherson*		Wheatland
Meade*	MASSACHUSETTS:	Wibaux
Miami*	Nantucket	Yellowstone National
Mitchell*	Norfolk	Park
	MOTITO	
Morris*	MICHIGAN:	NEBRASKA:
Morton*	Isabella	Arthur
Ness*	Kent	Banner
Norton*	Muskegon	Blaine
Osborne*	MININECOTA.	Boone*
Otterra*	MINNESOTA:	Butler
Pawnee*	Benton Chicago*	Cedar
Ph.llips*	Chisago*	Chase
Pottawatomie*	Cottonwood*	Colfax
Pratt*	Faribault*	Cuming
Rawlins*	Jackson*	Deuel
Republic*	Kanabec*	Dixon
Rice*	Lincoln	Dundy
Rooks*	Martin*	Frontier
*Saa footnote at and of table	Meeker	

\*See footnote at end of table.

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# TABLE H-2—Cont. WIC Low Participation Counties

NEBRASKA—Cont.	NEW MEXICO—Cont.	PENNSYLVANIA-
Furnas		
Garden	Socorro Valencia	Cont.
Garfield	v ale/icia	Delaware
Gosper	NEW YORK:	Forest
Grant	Nassau	Montour'
Greeley	Putnam	Northumberland
Hayes		Snyder* Union*
Hitchcock	NORTH DAKOTA:	Union
Hooker	Benson	SOUTH DAKOTA:
Jefferson	Dunn	Buffalo
Knox	Golden Valley	Campbell
Logan	Grant	Clark
McPherson	Logan Oliver	Corson
Nance	Sioux	Deuel
Pawnee *	Sloux	Dewey
Perkins	Stark	Douglas
Pierce	OHIO:	Faulk
Polk	Fulton	Hamlin
Saline	Geauga	Hand
Sarpy	Holmes	. Hanson
Saunders		Harding
Sioux	OKLAHOMA:	Hutchinson
Thayer*	Alfalfa	Jackson*
Thomas Valley	Beaver	Kingsbury
Washington	Blaine	Marshall
Washington Wayne	Canadian	Mellette
Webster	Cimarron	Shannon
Webster	Delaware	Todd
NEVADA:	Dewey	Tripp
Eureka	Ellis	Ziebach
Nye	Grant	TENNESSEE:
•	Harper	Davidson*
NEW JERSEY:	Oklahoma	Dyer*
Bergen	Osage	Shelby
Camden	Pawnee	· ·
Middlesex	Roger Mills	TEXAS:
Morris	Washington Woodward	Anderson
Ocean	Woodward	Angelina*
Somerset	OREGON:	Archer*
NEW MEXICO:	Baker	Armstrong
Bernalillo	Benton	Austin
Catron	Columbia	Bandera
Chaves	Curry	Baylor*
Dona Ana	Gilliam*	Bexar
Lea	Grant*	Blanco
Lincoln	Harney	Borden*
Los Alamos	Jacks <b>o</b> n	Bosque
McKinley	Lake*	Bowie
Otero	Linn	Briscoe
Quav	Wheeler*	Brown* Burleson*
San Juan	DENINGS/I T/ A NY A	Burnet
Santa Fe	PENNSYLVANIA:	Callahan*
	Berks Clinton	Camp*
*See footnote at end of table.	Clinton 296	Jamp

\*See footnote at end of table.

Berks Clinton 296



### TABLE H-2—Cont.

## WIC Low Participation Counties

TEXAS—Cont.	TEXAS—Cont.	MDVAC C
_		TEXAS—Cont.
Carson Cass*	Irion	Sabine
Chambers	Jack	San Augustine
Chambers Cherokee*	Jasper*	San Jacinto*
Childress*	Johnson*	Schleicher
Clay*	Jones*	Scurry*
Coke	Karnes	Shackelford*
Coleman*	Kaufman*	Shelby
Collin	Kendail Konodu	Sherman
Collingsworth	Kenedy Kent*	Somervell*
Cclorado	Kerr	Stephens*
Comal	Kimble	Sterling
Concho	King	Stonewall
Cooke*	Knox*	Sutton
Coryell	Lamar	Swisher
Cottle*	Lampasas*	Throckmorton*
Crockett	Lavaca	Titus*
Dallam	Lee	Trinity*
Delta	Leon*	Tyler* Uvalde*
Dickens*	Liberty	Van Zandt
Donley	Limestone	Waller
Eastland*	Lipscomb	Washington*
Ector	Live Oak	Wharton
Edwards	Llano	Wheeler
Ellis*	Madison	Wilbarger*
Erath*	Mason	Wilson
Falls*	McCulloch*	Wise*
Fannin*	Medina	Wood
Fayette*	Menard	Young*
Fisher*	Midland	Toung
Foard*	Milam*	UTAH:
Franklin	Mitchell*	Beaver
Freestone	Montague*	Rich
Galveston*	Moore	San Juan
Gillespie	Morris	Sevier
Gray	Motley	Utah
Gray Guadalupe*	Nacogdoches	Wayne
Hall	Navarro*	•
Hamilton	Newton*	VIRGINIA:
Hansiord	Nolan*	Albemarle*
Hardeman*	Ochiltree	Bath
Hardin	Oldham	Bedford
Harris	Orange	Bristol
Harrison*	Palo Pinto*	Buchanan
Hartley	Parker*	Chesapeake
Haskell*	Polk	Clarke
Hemphill	Rains	Colonial Heights*
Henderson*	Reagan	Danville*
Hood*	Real	Emporia*
Hopkins	Red River	Fairfax
Houston*	Roberts	Hampton
Howard	Rockwall*	Harrisonburg
Hunt*	Runnels*	Highland
Hutchinson	Rusk	James City*
*See footnote at end of table	105 J	Lexington*

\*See footnote at end of table.

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### TABLE H-2—Cont. WIC Low Participation Counties

## VIRGINIA—Cont. Loudoun Lynchburg\* Manassas\* Newport News\* Norfolk Norton\* Roanoke\* Rockingham Shenandoah Southampton Suffolk Virginia Beach\* Waynesboro\* Winchester\*

York\*

#### WASHINGTON: Asotin Benton Clark Ferry Garfield Island Jefferson Kitsap Lincoln Mason Pacific Pierce Thurston Whitman

## WEST VIRGINIA: Hancock Harrison Jefferson Marion Preston Wayne WISCONSIN: Calumet\* WYOMING: Lincoln Sublette\*

Teton\*

\*Counties in which a new WIC program had been instituted as of September, 1986.

## TABLE H-3 Child Poverty Counties With High Participation In WIC

AT ADARGA.		
ALABAMA:	MICHIGAN:	OKLAHOMA:
Escambia	Lake	Atoka
Henry	> fIGGIGGIDD:	Greer
20-0-1-0	MISSISSIPPI:	Pushmataha
COLORADO:	Benton	Tillman
Otero	Claiborne	Illinan
Saguache	Clay	SOUTH CAROLINA:
-	Franklin	Allendale
GEORGIA:	Greene	Clarendon
Atkinson	Grenada	
Bacon		Fairfield .
Baker	Jasper	McCormick
Calhoun	Jefferson	Orangeburg
Charlton	Leake	COLUMNIA
	Montgomery	SQUTH DAKOTA:
Clay	Newton	Lyman
Evans	Noxubee	<b></b>
Hancock	Perry	TENNESSEE:
Irwin	Tallahatchie	Jackson
Miller	Winston	Pickett
Morgan	Yalobusha	
Quitman	1 alobusila	TEXAS:
Randolph	MISSOURI:	Bailey
Schley	Carter	Bee
Stewart	Reynolds	Dimmit
Talbot	Stone	Gonzales
Taliaferro		La Salle
Tanaierro	Wayne	Mills
ILLINOIS:	Wright	San Saba
Alexander	NIDIU MOVICO	Willacy
Alexander	NEW MEXICO:	
KENTUCKY:	Union	Zapata
Estill	310DM17 6 0	Zavala
	NORTH CAROLINA:	MIDONIA
Fleming	Hertford	VIRGINIA:
Lee	Madison	Accomack
Martin	Pender	Franklin
Perry	Swain	Portsmouth
Robertson	Tyrrell	Surry
Wolfe	Yancey	Sussex
	Tancey	- 4555-1
LOUISIANA:	NORTH DAKOTA:	WEST VIRGINIA:
Caldwell	Rolette	Calhoun
East Carroll	Slope	
Evangeline	Diobe	
Red River	OHIO:	
St. Helena	Pike	
	IING	
Washington		

# TABLE H-4 Child Poverty Counties With Low Participation in WIC

ARIZONA:	NEBRASKA:	TENNESSEE:
Apache	Arthur	Shelby
Navajo	Banner	Shelby
1424230	Blaine	TEXAS:
ARKANSAS:		Briscoe
Bradley	Greeley	Collingsworth
Calhoun	Hayes	Concho
Jackson	Logan	Cottle
Lee	NEVADA:	
Mississippi	Eureka	Dickens
Polk	Eureka	Edwards
Stone	NEW MEXICO:	Falls
Woodruff	Dona Ana	Hall,
Woodruii	McKinley	Hardeman
COLORADO:	Socorro	Haskell
Conejos	5000110	Houston
Costilla	NORTH DAKOTA:	Karnes
Costina	Benson	Kenedy
FLORIDA:	Dunn	King
Flagler	Grant	Knox
Hamilton	Logan	Leon
Highlands	Sioux	Limestone
Suwannee	DIOUX	Madison
Suvannec	OKLAHOMA:	Mason
GEORGIA:	Delaware	McCulloch
Camden		Medina
	SOUTH DAKOTA:	Menard
KENTUCKY:	Buffalo	Mitchell
Lewis	Campbell	Motley
Washington	Clark	Real
T 077707 . 3	Corson	Red River
LOUISIANA:	Deuel	Runnels
Orleans	Dewey	San Augustine
MINNESOTA:	Douglas	San Jacinto
Lincoln	Faulk	Swisher
Lincoln	Hamlin	Uvalde
MISSISSIPPI:	Hand	Wilbarger
Marshall	Hanson	_
Watshan	Harding	UTAH:
MONTANA:	Hutchinson	San Juan
Blaine	Jackson	TITOGINIA
Carter	Kingsbury	VIRGINIA:
Garfield	Marshall	Norfolk
Glacier	Mellette	Southampton
Judith Basin	Shannon	
Petroleum	Todd	
Prairie	Tripp	
Treasure	Ziebach	
21000010		

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## APPENDIX I

## Counties Served by the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) September 1984

	Pag
Table I-1—Counties Served by the Commodity Supplemental Food	
Table 1.1 Counties berved by the Commodity Supplemental Food	
Program (CSFP): September 1984	303
	•)(•



'TABLE I-1 Counties Served by the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) September 1984

Region, State & County	Region, State & County
Iid-Atlantic Region	Mountain Plains Region
Washington, D.C.	Conejos Ct., CO
outheast Region	Costilla Ct., CO Denver Ct., CO
Louisville, KY	Mesa Ct., CO
(Bullitt Ct.) Halifax Ct., NC	Rio Grande Ct., CO
Dyer Ct., TN	Weld, CO
Map-South, TN	Polk, CO Central Nebraska
(Shelby Ct.)	(Sherman Ct.)
Memphis-Shelby, TN	Omaha, NE
(Shelby Ct.) Nashville, TN	(Douglas Ct.)
(Davidson Ct.)	Walthill, NE
Weakly Ct., TN	(Thruston Ct.) Lincoln, NE
•	(Lancaster Ct.)
idwest Region Chicago Catholic	Mid-Nebraska
Charities, IL	(Buffalo)
(Cook Ct.)	Nebraska Panhandle (Scotts Bluff Ct.)
Detroit, MI	Fairbury, NE
(Wayne Ct.)	(Jefferson Ct.)
Redlake Ct., MN	Pine Ridge, SD
utheast Region	(Shannon)
New Orleans, LA	Western Region
	San Francisco Ct., CA



# ${\bf APPENDIX\ J}$ Sample Letters Requesting AFDC and WIC Data



RESPITY JOINTH COMMISSES

GRISSIAS WALLES CALL/DEAN
ADMINISTRATION LINEAUSE FLORIDA

THE LINEAUSE FLORIDA COMMISSES

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### **U.S.** House of Representatives

SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES 388 HOUSE OVICE BULLING AMER 2 WARRINGTON, DC 20615

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Dest

As part of an ongoing assessment of the status of our nation's children the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Pamilies is conducting a study of several federal programs which provide benefit to children. The intent of the study is to publish a report which provides a snapshot of every county in the United States with regard to the support available for low-income children in that county. The Committee believes this level of detail is needed to discern regional variation in children's rates of participation which might otherwise go unnoticed in studies conducted at the national level.

The study will focus on programs general toward low-income children covering health, nutrition, education and income maintenence. Our intent is to determine in each county the number of children participating in each of the programs at a given (single) point in time. We have chosen March, 1984 (3/44), as the data snchor point because data for ell programs appears to be available either for that month or for the school year in which that month falls.

As Chairman of the Select Committee, I request your assistance in preparing this analysis.

Please provide FOR EACH COUNTY WITHIR YOUR STATE the number of infants and children receiving WIC supplemental nutrition benefits DURING MARCH, 1984. In those instances where counties have multiple participation sites, please compile participation dats to echieve county totals. Where participation sites encompass multiple counties, estimate per county participation rates. (Please indicate where estimates have been made.)

Thank you for your help in completing this importent study. If you have questions or need for clarification, please contact the Select Committee steff, 202/226-7660.

Sincerely,

GEORGE MILLER
Cheirman
Select Committee on Children,
Youth, and Families

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AND A SELECT COMMENSAGE

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ALAN A STORE CAN ROSSING AND GRANDS. AND TOSSING AND GRANDS. AND TOSSING AND GRANDS. **U.S.** House of Representatives

SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES 385 House Civics Bullians Amets 2 WASHINGTON, DC 20515 BARE COLOTE, SEPARAS Shading SHIPSON CASES SHARE, YOR PORK, JR. SIVY VYDE THESE S. SELECT, JR. VYDEN THESE S. SELECT, JR. VYDEN SHARES L. SELECTION CO. SELECTION JOHN S. SELECTION CO. SELECTION SHARES L. SELECTION CO. SELECTION SHARES L. SELECTION CO. SELECTION SHARES S. SELECTION CO. SELECTION SHARES S. SELECTION SHAPE SHAPE SHARES S. SELECTION SHAPE SHAPE SHARES S. SELECTION SHAPE SHAP

TRAFFICIAL TRAFFIC

Dear :

As part of an ongoing assessment of the status of our nation's children, the Select Comattee on Children, Youth, and Pamilies is conducting a study of several federal programs which provide henefits to children. The intent of the study is to publish a report which provides a enapshot of svary county in the United States with regard to the support available for low-incode children in that county. The Committee believes this level of detail is needed to discern regional variation in children's rates of participation which might otherwise go unnoticed in studies conducted at the national level.

The etudy will focus on programs geared toward low-income children covering health, nutrition, education and income maintenance. Our intent is to determine in each county the number of children participating in each of the programs at a given (single) point in time. We have chosen March, 1984 (3/84), as the data anchor point because data for all programs appears to be available either folthat month or for the school year in which that month falls.

As Chairman of the Select Committee, I request your sesistance in preparing this analysis.

Please provide FOR MACE COUNTY MITHIN YOUR STATE data on the total number of AFDC cases, and the number of children in low-income families receiving AFDC benefits DURING MARCH, 1984. These data should include both AFDC and AFDC - U families. (Please indicate if AFDC - U families are included in the data and list separately if possible.)

So that the atudy can be completed and published as soon as possible, the Committee would appreciate receiving the data as soon as possible.

Thank you for your belp in complating this important atudy. If you have questions or need for clarification, please contact the Select Committee staff, 202/226-7660.

Sincarely,

GEORGE MILLER Chairman Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Familiee

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### APPENDIX K

Expenditures for Selected Programs in Current and Constant (1985)

Dollars







## Congressional Research Service The Library of Congress

Washington, D.C. 20540

TABLE K-1
Expenditures for Selected Programs in Current and Constant (1985) Dollars (millions)

		·	AFDC State	To	tal	WI	c	Head S	?+ a = +
	PY	<u>Current \$ 1985 \$</u>	<u>Current \$ 1985</u>	\$ Current	\$ 1985 <b>\$</b>	Current \$		Current \$	1985
	1970	2759.0 7789.8	1629.0 4599	4 4388.0	12389.2	NA	NA NA	NA NA	
	1971	3279.0 8802.8	2723.0 7310	2 6002.0	16113.0	NA.	NA NA		NA
311	1972	3852.0 9980.4	3183.0 8247.		18227.4	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA
_	1973	4178.0 10407.1	3434.0 8553		18961.0	NA NA		NA	МA
	1974	4450.0 10174.2	3662.0 8372		18546.7		NA	NA	NA
	1975	5177.0 10657.6	4316.0 8885.		19542.8	10.4	23.8	NA	NA
	1976	5799.0 11146.1	4945.0 9504			89.3	183.8	403.9	831.5
	1977	6221.0 11120.7	5345.0 9554	_	20650.7	142.6	274.1	441.0	847.6
	1978	6332.0 10573.5			20675.4	255.9	457.4	475.0	849.1
	1979	6508.0 9850.3			19769.3	379.6	633.9	625.0	1043.7
	1980	7198.0 9592.3	5622.0 8509.		18359.5	525.4	795.2	680.0	1029.2
	1981		6237.0 8311.		17904.0	707.9	943.4	735.0	979.5
	1982	7763.0 9314.4	6731.0 8076.		17390.6	888.0	1065.5	818.7	982.3
		7800.0 8712.4	6812.0 7608.	9 14612.0	16321.3	948.2	1059.1	911.7	1018.3
	1983	8247.0 8899.0	7190.0 7758.	4 15437.0	16657.4	1123.1	1211.9	912.0	984.1
	1984	8583.0 8898.5	7486.0 7761.	2 16069.0	16659.7	1386.3	1437.3	995.8	1032.4
	1985	8964.0 8964.0	7803.9 7803.	9 16767.0	16767.0	1491.9	1491.9	1975.1	1075.1

Note: Deflation of the current dollar expenditures was done using the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



DISSENTING MINORITY VIEWS OF HON. DAN COATS, RANKING MINORITY MEMBER; HON. THOMAS BLILEY, JR.; HON. FRANK WOLF; HON. BARBARA VUCANOVICH; HON. DAVID MONSON; HON. ROBERT SMITH; AND HON. BILL COBEY

#### INTRODUCTION

The Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families has spent nearly a year comparing counties which are in most ways incomparable. In order to come to certain conclusions, it ignored the facts that didn't fit. And the result is this report, <a href="Safety Net Programs: Are">Safety Net Programs: Are</a> They Reaching Poor Children?

Safety Net Programs attempts to compare the extent of child poverty in the nation's counties using only two criteria: 1) the percentage of children in each county who live below a certain national uniform income level, and 2) the percentage of those children who use federal programs, AFDC, WIC, and Headstart. No other criteria are considered. The actual population of the counties and the concentration of poverty within them are not considered. Variations in the cost of living are not considered. The true meeds of the children in the counties are not considered.

#### And the findings?

- -- Logan County, Nebraska, with 92 children in poverty, 10 children receiving AFDC, and 1.5% unemployment, is a "child poverty county." (See Table A.)
- -- Cook County, Illinois (including Chicago), with 295,616





children in poverty, 351,017 children receiving AFDC and 7.9% unemployment is <u>not</u> a "child poverty county." (See Table B.)

- -- Garfield County, Montana, with 153 children in poverty, 5 children on AFDC, and 2.3% unemployment is a worse place for poor children than New York County, with 551,533 poor children, 531,846 children on AFDC and 8.2% unemployment. (See Tables A and B.)
- -- The real problem areas for children are <u>not</u> New York, Chicago,
  Detroit, Newark, or any other large city. The real problems
  are in small, midwestern towns and rural communities.
- -- The biggest problems are 31 small counties located in Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Texas, in which the average number of poor children is 263, the average unemployment is 4.91, and the average number of children receiving AFDC is 20. (See Table A.)

Safety Net Programs reaches these astonishing conclusions through the use of a methodology which as been criticized by G.A.O. as seriously "doubtful." (See p.12, "Hunger Counties, Safety Net Programs, and the G.A.O.")

Programs ignores most of the experience of the last few decades. In particular, it ignores the demographic changes which are responsible for the increases in child poverty. (See Part II, The Family and Economic Stability.) It also ignores the opposite changes in child poverty rates experienced by states with higher or lower AFDC payment standards. (See Part III, "Questions That Need Answers.")



By ignoring important facts and using faulty methodology Safety

Net Programs disqualifies itself from serious consideration by those interested in improving our welfare programs. It is a personal disappointment to the many members of the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families who had hoped for a genuine contribution to the current discussion of welfare reform and families in poverty.

PART I

#### METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

The principal finding of <u>SaFety Net Programs</u>, according to its introduction, is that "record growth in poverty among children has not been accompanied by increased availability of key safety net programs." In particular, it argues, "support programs are not reaching the majority of those in need" and "are not most available where child poverty is greatest." In fact, <u>Safety Net Programs</u> finds nothing of the kind. For in all its 300-plus pages, it never locates 1) where child poverty is greatest, or 2) where programs are most needed.

Safety Net Programs is very similar to a January 1986 report by the Physician Task Force on Hunger in America. That report, Hunger Counties 1986 -- The Distribution of America's High-Risk Areas, was roundly criticized by the U.S. General Accounting Office in March 1986 for 'methodological limitations that cast serious doubt on the accuracy of the estimated distribution of hunger by counties." Most of the methods criticized by G.A.O. in Hunger Counties 1986 are those employed by Safety Net Programs. A more detailed comparison of the methods used by the two reports will be presented at the end of Part I.

Independent of the G.A.O. analysis, we have six major objections to the methodology of <u>Safety Net Programs</u>. We believe that these six methodological problems prevent this report from assessing either the distribution of child poverty in the United States or whether programs are reaching those who need them most.

## Assessing the Distribution of Child Poverty in the United States Three Methodological Problems

#### 1) Use of unequal entities as the unit of measurement.

If one is to measure the distribution of child poverty in the United States, it makes sense to find some unit of measurement small enough to determine the concentration of poverty within communities. But if that unit varies greatly in size and population, then the purpose of the endeavor is defeated. This is the case in Safety Net Programs. Child poverty is determined to be greatest in those counties with the highest percentage of children in poverty. But the population of the county is not taken into account. Therefore, Los Angeles County, because it has more children than many states have, taking in affluent and middle class suburbs as well as inner-city ghettos, is not determined to be a "child poverty county." But Arthur, Nebraska, with a population of 138 children total, is judged a "child poverty county." And this is determined regardless of the fact that Los Angeles County has 375,214 children in poverty while Arthur has 36.

Further, Safety Net Programs does not confine itself to comparing unequal counties; it also ranks states by the percentage of "child poverty counties" within them. As a result, states are treated disproportionately according to the size and population of their counties, not according to the actual number or percentage of children in poverty. For example, New York, with an actual child poverty rate of 19.0% is given only a 5% "child poverty county" rating, whereas Montana, North Dakota, North Carolina, and Texas all have actual child poverty rates less than 19.0%, but are judged far worse than New York on the basis of the percentage of "child poverty counties." Compared to New York's 5% rating, these states with lower percentages of



children in poverty are given "child poverty county" ratings of 16%, 24%, 28%, and 31% respectively.

Finally, as a means of judging the actual distribution of the numbers (rather than percentages) of poor children, the county-by-county ratings for states are even worse. For example, California, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Illinois, and New York together have only 12 poverty counties, but almost 4 million poor children. In contrast, South Dakota alone has 36 poverty counties, but only 40,552 poor children.

## 2) Lack of adjustment for cost-of-living from county to county or state to state.

The federal government allows states to set their own "need standard" for AFDC payment levels largely because the cost-of-living varies greatly from one state to another. Therefore, the AFDC need standard for a family of four in 1986 is \$698 in California, \$823 in Alaska, \$798 in the District of Columbia, and \$749 in Pennsylvania, while it is \$390 in Wyoming, \$341 in Nevada, \$450 in Kansas, and \$413 in Tennessee. New York and Michigan even have different need standards for different counties. Though it might be argued that particular states have placed their need standard too high or too low, one cannot reasonably argue that cost-of-living differences ought to be ignored altogether. Yet this is precisely what Safety Net Programs does. Nowhere is allowance made for the fact that housing in Indiana, Iowa, or Nebraska is less expensive than housing in Califonia, Hawaii, or New York. Nor is any allowance made for differing income needs between large urban areas and small towns or rural communities. The absence of these considerations disproportionately weights the findings of this study against states and counties with lower costs-of-living.



#### 3) Use of 1979 poverty data

Though <u>Safety Net Programs</u> measures program participation for 1984, it measures county-by-county poverty for 1979. Only national and regional poverty data are available for later years. The assumption is made that those counties with high child poverty rates in 1979 are most likely to have high child poverty rates in 1984. To a point, this assumption has merit. But the report does not adequately acknowledge its limitations. In Chapter III, the report speaks of the "failure of AFDC to meet increased need" in "child poverty counties." In doing so, it assumes not simply that the same counties are likely to be "child poverty counties" in 1984 as 1979, but also that these counties are likely to be the ones with increased poverty in 1984.

## Assessing Whether Programs Reach Those Most in Need Three Methodological Problems

## 1) Insensitivity to program eligibility requirements and goals other than those measured by income.

This report identifies poverty income with the need for all three programs; but the programs themselves do not. None of these programs is based on the assumption that <u>all</u> children in poverty will automatically need or be best served by that particular program.

WIC regulations require that a child be diagnosed as "mutritionally at risk" in order to be eligible for assistance. The purpose of the WIC program is to educate mothers about nutrition as well as to provide commodity assistance. It is not automatically assumed that poor mothers do not know what foods are good for their







children or are unable to supply them with those foods. Rather, WIC works on the assumption that low-income families with children who are nutritionally at risk will probably need assistance, both educational and in-kind, in order to bring their children back to good health.

AFDC eligibility varies from state to state. About half the states allow a child to receive AFDC only if the father is absent or disabled. The other half allow AFDC-UP payments to the child of an unemployed father, but these cases represent less than one-tenth of all recipients. In addition to an "income test," AFDC also imposes an "assets test" for program eligibility.

All children in poverty, 3-5 years of age, are technically eligible for Headstart, but enrollment for any individual child is limited to two years. Further, the purpose and goals of the program dictate that program directors distinguish between those most and least in need of the program. Headstart is a program intended to break the cycle of poverty by addressing the developmental needs of children born into that cycle. A low income, in itself, does not create developmental or educational deficiency. It is absurd to suppose that a child will automatically need the benefits of a Headstart program is his father is temporarily laid off or suffers a serious decrease in income. A recently released interim report of the National Assessment of Chapter 1 (Chapter 1 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act provides compensatory education for disadvantaged children) concluded that for individual pupils, "the families' poverty status is only weakly related to student achievement," but that the intensity of poverty a child experiences -- measured by the duration of time in poverty, or the local concentration of poor children -- is closely related to achievement.



Many states are concentrating on limiting most children to one year of participation in the program. That means that even if all eligible children are served by Headstart, only about a third of them will be served in any particular year, because children are technically eligible for three years.

## 2) Insensitivity to other resources available to children in poor families.

The three programs whose participation rates are measured in this report represent a small fraction of the public and private resources available to children in low income families. Private organizations such as Catholic Charities, Lutheran Social Services, Family Service America, and others perform major services for low-income families. Most state and local governments have their own programs, tailored to the needs of their own populations. Most states have General Assistance programs in addition to the federal programs available to low-income families.

The federal government alone has at least 70 programs having a direct impact on low-income children. These programs, listed and described in the Select Committee's 1984 report, <u>Federal Programs</u>

Affecting Children, serve low-income families and their children through income maintenance (12 programs), nutrition assistance (9 programs), social services (19 programs), education and training (12 programs), health assistance (11 programs), housing assistance (4 programs), and tax relief (4 provisions). They include Food Stamps, Medicaid, Supplemental Security Income, Unemployment Compensation, National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, Child Care Food Program, Summer Food Service, Commodity Assistance for Child Nutrition Programs, Special Milk Program, Commodity Supplemental Food



Program, Social Services Block Grant, Day Care Programs, Child Welfare Services, Federal Assistance to Refugees, Compensatory Education for Disadvantaged Children, Education Block Grant, Bilingual Education, Education for Migrant Children, Indian Education Programs, Education Programs for Refugee Children, Vocational Training, Job Training Partnership Act, Impact Aid, Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant, Family Planning, Childhood Immunization, Preventative Health and Health Services Block Grant, Indian Health Programs, Migrant Health Program, Community Health Centers, Public Housing, Leased Housing Assistance, Home Ownership Assistance, Rental Housing Assistance, Earned Income Credit, and the Child Care Tax Credit.

It would indeed be difficult to assess the success of safety net programs in reaching those most in need without taking into account the impact of any of these programs. The above mentioned programs comprise a far larger portion of the federal safety net than the three programs measured.

#### 3) Monthly and annual data combined in determining participation rates.

In determining participation levels for AFDC, <u>Safety Net Programs</u> uses annual income data, but monthly participation data. Because a family may be below poverty during any particular month (and therefore eligible for some programs), yet above the poverty level for the year altogether, the mixing of monthly and annual data results in serious inaccuracies in estimates of the actual participation rates for AFDC and for the distribution of participation from county to county. For example, 10 of Massachusetts' 14 counties are shown to have AFDC participation of over 100%. The District of Columbia has a 164% participation rate. Kent County, Delaware shows an AFDC participation rate of 299%!



#### Differences That Make a Difference

The failure of Safety Net Programs to recognize other resources available to children in low-income families, program eligibility requirements and goals, differences in cost-of-living, and differences in county size and population are representative of a general failure to recognize any differences between low-income populations and their needs. The report makes no distinction between long-term or short-term poor, between the employed or unemployed, between the single-parent or two-parent family, between the child of a farmer experiencing a bad year and the child of a 16-year old single mother, between a child in a midwest small town or a child in an inner city slum. By failing to make these distinctions, this report tends to find more poverty in small towns than in big cities, and to judge poor children worse off in small towns and farming communities than in inner-city neighborhoods.

Table A takes those counties listed in Table E-13 of Safety Net Programs as "child poverty counties with low participation in AFDC, Headstart, and WIC," and adds additional data on the numbers of children in each county who are poor and who are receiving AFDC, and the unemployment rate for that county. These counties would be what the report describes as 1) "where child poverty is greatest" and 2) where "support programs are not reaching the majority of those in need." These, the report implies, are where child poverty and its consequences are at their worst.

In contrast, Table B lists six large counties which one might expect to see on a list of the worst child poverty counties in the United States. But as defined by this report, only three of these counties, New York County, Philadelphia County, and Essex County



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TABLE A
Child Poverty Counties With Low Participation
In AFDC, Headstart, and WIC

			_	
	Number of children	Unemployment		fchildren
MONTANA:	in Poverty - 1979	Rates*		AFDC
Carter	166	٠ .	1979	1984
Garfield	153	2.9	7	<del>-4</del>
Judith Basin	210	2.3	.5	4
Petroleum	93	3.3	21	5
Prairie	208	9.0	5	2
Treasure	77	4.0 3.1	3	7
	• •	3.1	10	2
NEBRASKA:				
Arthur	36	1.0	0	^
Banner	81	2.1	9	0 6
Blaine	91	5.4	11	10
Hayes	101	3.9	2	. 3
Logan	92	1.5	10	12
			10	12
NEVADA:				
Eureka	123	4.6	2	2
			_	-
NORTH DAKOTA:				
Logan	302	2,6	18	15
COURT DAYORA				
SOUTH DAKOTA:				
Campbell	227	2.8	4	3
Clark	460	3.5	24	14
Deuel Hamlin	418	5.9	25	17
Hanson	496	3.8	31	21
Harding	493 153	2.1	21	10
Jackson	574	0.9	_ 4	3
Jackson	3/4	4.5	190	17
TEXAS:		•		
Briscoe	273	7.0		
Collingworth	459	7.0	36	26
Concho	220	6.6 7.0	56	36
Edwards	343	8.9	18	19
Haskell	554	7.1	50	50
Kenedy	58	4.7	138	83
King	40	6.3	4	3
Knox	438	8.3	0 133	3
Menard	217	10.1	16	102
Mitchell	796	15.3	107	31 97
Motley	213	1.9	15	14
•	<del></del>			
Average	263.39	4.91	31.45	20.03

<sup>\*</sup>Department of Labor figures for June, 1986.



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TABLE B
Samples of U.S. Counties Without Low Participation
In AFDC, Headstart, and WIC

Non-poverty Counties	Number of children in poverty - 1979	Unemployment Rate 1986*	Number of on A	children FDC
ILLINOIS:	295,616	7.5 <b>4</b> 4	1 <u>979</u> 35 <mark>1,01</mark> 7	$\frac{1984}{333,030}$
CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles	375,214	6.7	367,628	395,459
MICHIGAN: Wayne	138,682	8.7	188,941	209,163
Average	269,837	7.6	302,529	312,551
Child Poverty Counties				
NEW YORK: New York	551,533	8.2	531,846	497,278
PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia	128,540	6.7	176,490	147,673
NEW JERSEY: Essex	66,883	6.3	82,859	70,670
Average	248,985	7.06	263,732	238,540

<sup>\*</sup>Department of Labor figures for June, 1986.



<sup>\*\*</sup>Department of Labor figures for July, 1986.

(Newark, NJ), are "child poverty counties." The other three, Cook
County (Chicago, IL), Los Angeles County, and Wayne County (Detroit,
MI), are not considered "child poverty counties."

The contrast between the "child poverty, low participation" counties in Table A and the "non-poverty, high/moderate participation" counties in Table B is striking. The "child poverty counties" in Table A average 263 poor children per county. But the "non-poverty counties" in Table B average over 269 thousand poor children per county. The unemployment rates in these "child poverty counties" average 4.9%, well below the national average of 6.9%, while the unemployment rates for the non-poverty counties average 7.6%.

AFDC participation levels differ dramatically between the large and small councies as well. Participation levels for the six large counties average well over 100%, while participation levels for the small child poverty counties of Table A average under 15%. AFDC participation levels in these small counties are so dramatically low that they come close to being non-existent. Their contrast to the larger counties seems not simply a difference of degree, but a difference of kind.

Safety Net Programs explains that low participation on AFDC is caused largely by low payment standards. But the differences between participation rates for the counties in Table A and the counties in Table B cannot be explained so simply. The states in Table A tend to have everage and above-average payment standards, but below-average AFDC participation levels. With the exception of Texas, each state in Table A has a significantly higher rating for payment standard than it has for program participation. But in Table B, most states (California and New York excepted) have higher ratings for participation than for



payment standard. Illinois, for example, ranks 8th in the nation for its AFDC participation, but only 27th for its AFDC payment standard. (See Table 1.1-10 Safety Net Programs, p.61.)

The differences between the low participation counties of Table A and the high participation counties of Table B indicate deeper, more fundamental differences in the populations studied. But these differences are ignored in <u>Safety Net Programs</u>. We will examine them further in Part II of our Dissenting Views.

## "Hunger Counties 1986," "Safety Net Programs" and the G.A.O.

In its March 1986 report on <u>Hunger Counties 1986</u>, the Government Accounting Office listed nine methodological limitations which it considered to seriously affect the accuracy of the study's findings concerning the distribution of hunger in America. We have listed those limitations in Table C along with an indication of whether the G.A.O. found each limitation to be a major or minor problem and with a note indicating how this same methodology was used in the <u>Safety Net Program</u> study.

# TABLE C Comparison of Methodological Limitations in Hunger Counties 1986 and Safety Net Programs

GAO FINDINGS		
Limitation Hunger Counties 1986	Magni tude	Limitation Safety Net Programs
Use of 1979 data for poverty indicator	Minor	Same-Use of 1979 data for poverty indicator.
Insensitivity to numbers of food stamps non-participants.	Major	Same-Use of absolute counties participa- tion rates rather than absolute numbers.
Use of participation data for one month rather than one year.	Minor	Same-Participation in WIC and AFDC were based on one month participation.
Insensitivity to assets test for food stamps	Major	Same-No considera- tion of assets test for AFDC or any other eligibility requirement for AFDC, WIC, and Headstart.
Use of regional averages to update number of persons eligible for food stamps.	Major	Similar-Regional averages used in place of county data for determining WIC participation.
Monthly and annual data combined in participation indicator.	Major	Same-Monthly and annual data combined in participation indicator for AFDC.
Sampling error in estimating number of persons eligible for food stamps.	Minor	Same-Both studies draw from Census Bureau county esti- mates of persons living below poverty
Inattention to low participation rates in low poverty counties.	Major	Similar-Report emphasizes "child poverty counties" as places where programs are most needed.
Indirect measure- ment of hunger.	Major	Similar-Indirect measurement of need for programs through exclusive use of poverty data.



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Inattention to low participation rates in low poverty counties.

Major

Similar-Report emphasizes "child poverty counties" as places where programs are most needed.

Indirect measurement of hunger. Major

Similar-Indirect measurement of need for programs through exclusive use of poverty data.

#### PART II

#### THE FAMILY AND ECONOMIC STABILITY

#### Demographic Trends: The Impact on Child Poverty and Welfare Dependency

By focusing exclusively on the five-year period between 1979 and 1984, Safety Net Programs narrows its scope to include only the economic effects of the period of inflation and recession of the late 70's and early 80's. Since then, inflation has dropped dramatically, and the effects of the recession on child poverty, which reached their peak in 1983, have decreased every year since. But even though these short-term effects are history, the United States is still living with the long-term, disastrous effects of the demographic changes of the past several decades.

By ignoring all that occured before 1979, <u>Safety Net Programs</u> ignores two of the most important economic and demographic developments affecting child poverty in this century:

- 1) between 1960 and 1985, poverty among children in <u>two-parent</u> families decreased almost by half;
- 2) during that same period the percentage of children living in female-headed families more than doubled.

Though the single-parent family has benefited from the same economic trends that helped the two-parent family, it has not benefited to the same extent. Poverty among children in female-headed families decreased almost 25%, from 72.2% in 1959 to 54.0% in 1984, but it still remained more than four times greater than poverty among children in





families in which the father was present, 12.5% in 1984. Though children in single-parent families now make up about one-fifth of all children, they account for over one-half of all children in poverty. In 1960, when children of single-parent families made up about one-tenth of all children, they accounted for about one-fourth of all children in poverty.

The poverty status of single-parent families differs considerably according to the sex and marital status of the parent. Single fathers have poverty rates close to those of two-parent families, but they make up only about one-tenth of all single-parent families. Among single mothers, those who have never married have by far the highest poverty rate, 69% in 1983. Divorced and separated mothers have the next highest poverty rate, 44.1%; and widowed mothers have the lowest poverty rate, 34.1%.

Over the past 25 years, children of widowed mothers have decreased as a percentage of all poor children, while children of divorced, separated or never-married mothers have increased. In 1983, children of never-married mothers accounted for 26% of children of single mothers in poverty; children of divorced or separated mothers account for 64%; and the children of widows account for 10%. It should be noted that the percentage of children of never-married mothers is not the same thing as the percentage of children born out-of-wedlock. Children born out-of-wedlock may be born before the mother married or after she was divorced or separated from her husband. It is very likely that the percentage of poor children born out-of-wedlock is seriously underestimated by considering only children of never-married mothers.

According to a 1983 report by the Select Committee, U.S. Children



and Their Families, out-of-wedlock births as a percentage of all births increased more than 450% in 30 years. For all races, the percent of children born out of wedlock increased from 4.0% in 1950 to 18.4% in 1980. For whites, the increase in out-of-wedlock births was from 1.7% in 1950 to 10.0% in 1980. For non-whites, the increase was from 16.8% to 48.5%. For blacks, out-of-wedlock births accounted for 55.3% of all births in 1980. In 1986, the out-of-wedlock birthrate among blacks now approaches 60% for the population generally, and surpasses 80% in some inner-city neighborhoods.

The poverty status of the children of never-married mothers does not seem to vary significantly between blacks and whites. According to a 1985 Ways and Means report, Children in Poverty, the "never-married" status of a mother has a more consistent effect on poverty status of her children than any other characteristic. The child of a never-married mother spends, on the average, 6 years in poverty if she is black, and 6.2 years if she is not black.

The relationship between marital status and welfare dependency is a strong one. According to a March 3, 1986 Ways and Means report on programs within the committee's jurisdiction, the percentage of AFDC families in which the father was never married to the mother increased from 27.9% in 1969 to 48.1% in 1983.

Once on welfare, young never-married mothers are very likely to remain on welfare for long periods of time. According to stude is by David T. Ellwood and Mary Jo Bane of Harvard University, "a majority of people who have ever been on welfare have been on the rolls for a short time, less than five years. But a majority of the people on the rolls at any point in time are in the midst of long spells" of welfare dependence.





A recent study prepared for the Working Seminar on the Family and American Welfare Policy in conjunction with the Institute for Family Studies at Marquette University expands upon the work of Ellwood and Bane. Entitled, According to Age: Longitudinal Profiles of AFDC Recipients and the Poor by Age Group, the study uses the PSID (Panel Study of Income Dynamics) data to refine the distinction between short-term and long-term welfare recipients. It's findings indicate that older women who become eligible for AFDC after the breakup of a marriage are recipients for much shorter periods of time than younger women who became eligible while still unmarried. Among women who first receive benefits when they are 40 or older, 50 percent are no longer receiving benefits within two years. In contrast, women who first received AFDC benefits when they were less than 25 years old remained dependent on AFDC for a far longer time. Seventy percent received AFDC for at least five years, and more than one-third remained dependent on the program for at least 10 years. Charles Murray, author of the study, summarized its findings, saying that "for older and previously married women," welfare "tends to be a benign source of help." But "for the younger and never married, it tends to deform the marriage and labor-market behaviors that would otherwise enable them to achieve a Productive adulthood." Teenagers and women in their early 20's who have babies out of wedlock "do not get married as often as their peers, do not remarry as quickly, and do not get into the labor market with the same kind of success."

### Low Income and the Culture of Poverty

Safety Net Programs ignores the relationship between the breakdown of the family and the increase of poverty among children. It demonstrates a remarkable lack of interest in the real causes of





poverty among children today. <u>Safety Net Programs</u> has confused two very different things: 1) poverty, which is low income, and 2) the culture of poverty. Poverty in this country is increasingly part of a culture of poverty, but <u>Safety Net Programs</u> does not acknowledge the difference.

The culture of poverty is marked by all of the forms of family breakdown discussed above: divorce, separation, and especially, out-of-wedlock births. In its most devastating form this breakdown of the family is a result, not of family break-up, but of the failure of families to form completely, with both a mother and a father. Unmarried mothers are younger and younger, and births to unmarried teens are growing faster than those to any other group. The result is not only poverty and dependence for young mothers and their children, but for the next generation as well. Raised in an environment in which fathers don't provide for their young and deprice av on government is assumed, few children will devotop the skills of reaf-sufficiency, or even the concept of personal responsibility. Young men will not strive to be good providers and young women will not expect it of their men. Family breakdown becomes cyclical, out-of-wedlock births become cyclical, poverty and dependence become cyclical. And the culture of poverty grows.

For the last 20 years, the culture of poverty in America has rarely been spoken of. In 1962, Michael Harrington, author of The Other America and early promoter of the War on Poverty was among the first to mention this "other culture in America" in 1962. "The most important analytic point," he wrote, "is the fact that poverty in America forms a culture, a way of life and feeling, that makes it a whole." He wrote about the breakdown of family life in the ghetto, the disastrous increase in the number of female-headed families, and in the

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growing trend of out-of-wedlock births. He described this new culture as different from the poverty of poor ethnic immigrants, lacking its hope and ambition to become part of mainstream America. But since 1965, when Daniel Patrick Moynihan issued his report on the breakdown of the black family, discussion of the subject has been closed.

In the last year, beginning with Bill Moyers' CBS report on "The Vanishing Family," discussion of the relationship between family and poverty has reopened. Washington Post reporter Leon Dash's series on teen pregnancy in the District of Columbia came fast on the heels of the Moyers report. Then in quick succession came Nicholas Lemann's two part series "The Origin's of the Underclass," and Mickey Kaus' article, on "The Work Ethic State" and the culture of poverty. One common theme runs through all these discussions: the breakdown of the family has caused the growth of a culture of poverty and dependence, a "permanent underclass" as Lemann and Kaus call it.

One of the primary results of this new discussion is the realization that the current array of "safety net" programs is not holding back the tide of poverty; on the contrary, many argue that these programs are partially responsible for the growth of poverty in the United States. They suggest the alteration or replacement of current safety net programs in order to help those caught in the culture of poverty make their way out. Further discussion of these arguments will be presented in Part III of our Dissenting Views.

### Safety Net Programs and the Future of Poor Children

At this point it is reasonable to ask, "What contribution does Safety Net Programs make to the discussion of the future of the programs designed to help children in poverty?" The answer is,





"None." <u>Safety Net Programs</u> is totally irrelevant to that discussion because it does not acknowledge the questions which brought it into being. <u>Safety Net Programs</u> ignores the effect of family disintegration on poverty. It stands alone in its ignorance of any difference between the temporary poverty of a stable family suffering an economic setback and the longterm dependence of a 16-year old unmarried mother and her child. It is ridiculous in its implication that poverty among children is more devastating in Prairie, Montana, or Arthur, Nebraska, or Eureka, Nevada than it is in Harlem, or Watts, or Chicago's West Side. As long as reports such as <u>Safety Net Programs</u> continue to ignore the fundamental relationship between the family and economic stability, they will continue to be irrelevant to the discussion of how to help poor children and their families.



PART III.

### QUESTIONS THAT NEED ANSWERS

In order to make any worthwhile contribution to the national debate over welfare reform and families in poverty, we must include certain considerations in our deliberation. The following questions present themselves immediately:

- -- How much do differences in county child poverty rates reflect differences in cost of living among counties?
- -- Why do many children whose income makes them eligible for AFDC not receive it?
- -- To what extent do AFDC payment standards affect participation rates in AFDC?
- -- What causes the dramatic variations in the AFDC participation c? poor children within a single state?
- -- To what extent do AFDC payment standards affect the percentage of children who are in poverty?
- -- How do developmental and educational levels of poor children in rural counties compare to those of poor children in inner city neighborhoods?
- -- How do family attitudes about economic status, work and dependence, affect participation in "safety net programs?"

  How do these attitudes affect the ability of families to cope





with the deprivations of low income?

- -- How do high payment standards affect attitudes about work? How do they affect attitudes about family formation?
- -- How do family composition and family attitudes affect children's needs for special nutritional and educational programs?
- -- How do family composition and attitudes of the rural poor compare to those of the inner-city poor?

Only one of these questions (that concerning the relationship between AFDC payment standards and participation rates) was treated by Safety Net Programs, but they are all important to its findings. They do not require answers of pin-point accuracy, but they do deserve consideration and the most specific answers of which we are capable. Even if their answers are unknown to us now, we cannot ignore the questions. Unless we have good reason to believe that the answer, if known, would make little difference to our conclusion, we must at least recognize the existence of an unknown variable.

Safety Net Programs does not consider these questions. Instead, it rests on two basic assumptions which bypass these questions altogether:

- All children living under a certain national income standard are alike in their need for WIC, Headstart, and AFDC.
- 2) The effects of these three programs will be the same for all children of poor families. There are no unintended or harmful

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effects which should concern state or federal policy-makers.

Objections to the first assumption are evident from the discussion of methodology in Part I. The second assumption, though less obviously so, is also quite controversial.

In particular, we refer not to WIC or Headstart, but to AFDC. The debate over the longterm effects of AFDC on poverty and dependence is too well-known to be simply ignored. Currently, we are in the midst of a nationwide experimentation on a variety of proposals to decrease work disincentives that seem to be built into the AFDC program. If there were no widespread perception of the negative effects of AFDC on work and family formation, there would not now be a national debate on work requirements and welfare reform. It is inexcusable for <u>Safety Net Programs</u> to ignore that debate or the possibility that some federal "safety net programs" may have unintended consequences. By doing so, it disqualifies itself from making any useful contribution to public policy.

### Some Unintended Effects of Safety Net Programs

The 1985 Ways and Means report on Children in Poverty cites a study by Sheldon Danziger and Robert Plotnick which gives "the only sophisticated estimates available on the effect of increased cash transfers from 1967 to 1974 on the poverty rate after accounting for disincentive effects." In both years studied, cash transfers decreased "market income" among those receiving transfers, and therefore increased the "market income poverty rate." In 1967, when cash transfers totalled \$12.6 billion\*, the market income poverty rate was





<sup>\*1983</sup> dollars

5% higher than what it would have been in the absence of cash transfers. In 1974, when transfers totalled \$26.6 billion\*, the market income poverty rate was 12% higher than it would have been in the absence of transfers. As a result, after taking into account both the poverty-decreasing effects of the cash transfers and the poverty-increasing effects of the work disincentives caused by those transfers, estimates show that cash transfers decreased poverty rates by 0.7% in 1967 and 1.0% in 1974.

A forthcoming report of the Joint Economic Committee, Poverty, Income Distribution, The Family and Public Policy, expands upon the findings of Danziger and Plotnick and posits the existence of a "poverty-welfare curve." According to the estimates cited by the Ways and Means report, \$12.6 billion in 1967 decreased the poverty rate by 0.7%, or 0.056% per \$1 billion, but an additional \$14.0 billion in 1974 decreased the poverty rate by only 0.3%, or 0.021% per \$1 billion. It seems that additional cash transfers become less effective in reducing poverty because of the increased work disincentives which go with them. If so, then there may be a point at which the poverty-increasing effects of work disincentives "outweigh" the poverty decreasing effects of the cash transfers. In such an event, argues the Joint Economic Committee study, additional cash transfers could actually increase poverty. The study substantiates this theory through the use of regression analysis, finding statistically significant relationships between cash transfers beyond a certain level and increases in poverty.

Dealing specifically with the issue of children in poverty, the J.E.C. study raises more interesting questions. After controlling for differences on the rate of real economic growth, the study found a

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<sup>339</sup> 335 33€



<sup>\*1983</sup> dollars

strong statistical relationship between the level of AFDC payments, by state, and the percentage change in the child poverty rate. The study found that those states with higher benefit levels tended to have increases in the rates of child poverty while states with lower benefit levels had decreases in child poverty rates.

Table D and E compare the changes in state child poverty rates of those 15 states with the highest AFDC payment standards and those 15 states with the lowest AFDC payment standards. Change was measured between the last two decennial censuses, 1969 and 1979. All but one state with high payment standards saw an increase in child poverty rates during that period. In contrast, all of the low-payment states experienced declines in child poverty rates. The average change among high-payment states was a 24% increase; the average change among low-payment states was a 16.8% decrease.

According to the Joint Economic Committee study, these different trends in child poverty between high-payment and low-payment states cannot be explained by differing economic conditions. After controlling for differences in economic growth, the positive relationship between AFDC payment levels and changes in child povert rates remain strong.

Authors of the study obtained similar results from examination of county AFDC and child poverty data after controlling for differences in income and unemployment. These new findings, discovered through analysis of county data contained in <a href="Safety Net Programs">Safety Net Programs</a>, is explained in the Appendix to these Dissenting Views. (See Appendix, "The Impact of the Availability of AFDC Payments on Poverty Among Children," by Lowell Gallaway and Richard Vedder.)



COMPARING JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE FINDINGS ON STATE CHILD POVERTY RATES TO SELECT COMMITTEE FINDINGS ON STATE PAYMENT STANDARDS

Percentage Change In Poverty Rate, 1969-1979, In States With The Highest AFDC Payment Standards

		1979 Payment Standard	% Change In
<u>Rank</u>	State*	For a 4 Person Family**	Poverty Rate***
1	Vermont	\$524	+20.9
2	California	\$487	+19.7
3	Washington	\$483	+17.3
4	New York	\$476	+49.6
5	Michigan	\$470	+41.5
6	Wisconsin	\$458	+16.9
7	Minnesota	\$454	+07.3
8	Connecticut	\$446	+46.2
9	Iowa	\$419	+13.9
10	New Hampshire	\$392	
11	North Dakota	\$389	+19.0
11	Utah	\$389	-10.1
11	Rhode Island	\$389	+00.9
14	New Jersey		+16.2
15		\$386	+53.2
13	Massachusetts	\$379	+48.9

TABLE E Percentage Change In Poverty Rate, 1969-1979, In 15 States With The Lowest AFDC Payment Standards

D 1		1979 Payment Standard	& Change In
Rank	State*	For a 4 Person Family**	Poverty Rate***
1	Texas	\$140	-13.8
2	Temiesse	\$148	-16.3
2	Alabama	\$148	-19.5
4	Georgia	\$1.70	-12.4
5	Louisiana	\$187	-21.7
6	Arkansas	\$188	-25.2
7	North Carolina	\$210	-22.5
8	South Carolina	\$229	-26.8
9	Florida	\$230	-03,6
10	Kentucky	\$235	-13.3
11	Arizona	\$239	-07.8
12	New Mexico	\$242	-07.8 -17.2
13	West Virginia	\$249	-23.9
14	Mississippi	\$252	
15	Missouri	\$270	-26.4 -02.0

Hawaii and Alaska not included because of extremely high





cost-of-living.
From Safety Net Programs, Table III-10
From Foverty, Income Distribution, The Family and Public Policy, Table 7-3. Joint Economic Committee.

#### <u>Conclusion</u>

We do not regard anything written in these Dissenting Views as pointing the way toward any one particular solution to the problem of child poverty in America. Indeed, Minority Members represent a wide diversity of opinion about the solutions to this problem. Rather, we are unified simply in our desire to see a better and more complete treatment of the most important subject our Committee has ever treated.

We have posed questions which we believe are important to this discussion, not because we think we know all the answers, but because we know that the solution to child poverty in America will depend upon our finding the answers to these questions. Nor do we believe that these are the only important questions to be asked. There may be some we have missed. But we do know that these questions, ignored in <a href="Safety">Safety</a>
Net Programs, are essential to this discussion.

We had hoped that the Select Committee would help Congress answer some of these questions and find a more complete solution to the problem of children in poverty. We still hope that it will. However, we no longer look for that help to come from this report. Safety Net Programs is not a serious examination of child poverty in the United States. It seems never to have sought a solution to a problem; it started with a solution and sought only that evidence which would support it. In order to achieve even that very limited goal, it had to ignore gaping holes in the evidence.

We are saddened that this document should ever come forth from the Select Committee, for we believe that it injures the credibility of a body which should have made great contributions to the debate on

welfare reform. If it is still not too late to make those contributions, we are ready to start all over again and work together to that end.

Dan Coats, Ranking Minority Member
Thomas J. Bliley, Jr.
Frank R. Wolf
Barbara Vucanovich
David S. Monson
Robert C. Smith
Bill Cobey

APPENDIX

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# THE IMPACT OF THE AVAILABILITY OF AFDC PAYMENTS ON POVERTY AMONG CHILDREN

by
Lowell Gallaway
and
Richard Vedder

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## THE IMPACT AND AVAILABILITY OF AFDC PAYMENTS ON POVERTY AMONG CHILDREN

One of the major programs designed to alleviate poverty among the American population is Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). The particular focus of this dimension of public policy is on improving the economic status of children, a group that may be unwitting victims of the economic circumstances of their parent(s).

The rationale of the AFDC program is a simple one. Payments under it are intended to enhance household income. In some cases the enhancement effects might even be sufficient to shift a household's income level from below the poverty threshold. That this could happen in a significant number of instances is indicated by the county by county AFDC participation rates calculated for purposes of the Committee report. In 1979, 125 counties provided AFDC payments to a greater number of children than those recorded as living in households with income below the poverty threshold. This obviously indicates that income supplements through AFDC are often available to households with incomes near the poverty threshold. What this suggests is that greater availability of AFDC payments to children has the potential of reducing the observed poverty rate among this portion of the American population.

At the other extreme, where AFDC payments are available to only a small fraction of poor children, as low as zero percent in some cases, it would be expected that the relative lack of AFDC payments for children would leave the incidence of child poverty virtually unchanged. Extended across the full ran of the observed experience across the United States, the income enhancing effects of AFDC on household income should produce a negative relationship



between their relative availablity and child poverty.

This surely would be the case if the only impact of AFDC payments were the income enhancing one. However, there is a large body of empirical evidence which indicates that income transfers of the AFDC type generate labor market disincentives which have the effect of reducing household income.(1) What this means is that the income enhancing effects of AFDC payments on household income are merely one part of an overall pi are that is much more complex than the simple notion that more AFDC stipends obviously will produce reductions in child poverty. It is quite possible that the labor market disincentive dimension of AFDC income will more than cancel out the income enhancing effect, leaving less money income for some households, rather than more. Conceivably, this phenomenon could be strong enough to produce a positive relationship between the availability of AFDC income and the incidence of child poverty. Whether this is the case can only be determined by an examination of the available data.

### The Empirical Evidence

The materials prepared for the Committee report are quite useful from the standpoint of determining the relative importance of the income enhancing and disincentive effects of the relative availability of AFDC payments for children. Especially helpful are the data compiled from the 1980 decennial census which describe the AFDC participation rate, defined as the number of children receiving AFDC payments as a percent of all poor children, and the child poverty rate. We have employed this information to conduct an analysis of the relationship between child poverty and AFDC participation for 3,098 counties and independent cities in the United



States.

Of course, AFDC participation is not the sole determinant of variations in the rate of child poverty in these areas. General economic conditions, as well as unique regional factors, also have an effect on levels of child poverty. In particular, it would be expected that differences in general economic conditions would be an important factor in accounting for county to county differences in the volume of poverty. Accordingly, we compiled information from standard sources describing the per capita level of income and unemployment rate for each of the 3,098 jurisdictions for which the AFDC participation and child poverty rate figures are available.(2)

Using these data, we conducted a multivariate analysis of the determinants of the child poverty rate in the United States. (3) Initially, we expected to find a negative relationship between child poverty and the level of per capita income and a positive link between unemployment and the magnitude of child poverty. The income-poverty connection is very powerful in the anticipated direction. However, unemployment is only weakly related to the level of child poverty and, somewhat unexpectedly, in a negative fashion. Therefore, we excluded it from the analysis. What about the impact of AFDC participation on child poverty? The analysis reveals a highly significant link. Most interesting is its direction. Higher levels of AFDC participation by jurisdiction are systematically associated with higher child poverty rates. (4) While the effect is quantitatively small, nevertheless it is a statistically significant one. The empirical results are summarized in Table 1.



TABLE 1

Results of Analysis of Factors Influencing Child Poverty Rate, 3,098 Counties and Independent Cities, United States, 1979

Source of Effect on Child Poverty Rate	Magnitude of #ffect	t-Statistic Associated with LEfect
One Percentage Point Cange in AFDC Participation		
Rate	0.0201	4.08
One Dollar Change in Per Capita Income	-0.0047	42.54
Being a Southern Jurisdiction*	5.5606	10.44
Being a Midwestern Jurisdiction*	0.2812	0.53
Being a Western Jurisdiction*	2.5554	4.35

Source: Author's calculations.

### Conclusions

What conclusions may be drawn from these findings? Apparently the labor market disincentive effects that accompany the provision of transfer payment income to households are sufficiently strong to overwhelm the income enhancement provided by AFDC. Consequently, contrary to the intent of the designers of the AFDC approach to dealing with the economic environment faced by dependent children in the United States, a greater availability of AFDC payments to a population has the effect of increasing the child poverty rate, instead of decreasing it. This empirical result suggests that the parameters affecting the outcomes of public policy with respect to the economic status of children are quite a bit more complex than commonly assumed.



<sup>\*</sup>Increase in child poverty rate relative to Eastern jurisdictions.

#### **FOOTNOTES**

- 1. The pertinent literature is summarized in our <u>Poverty</u>, <u>Income</u>

  <u>Distribution</u>, <u>the Family and Public Policy</u>, Joint Economic Committee of Congress (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986).
- The basic data source is U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, <u>County and City Data Book</u>, 10th edition (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983).
- 3. The statistical technique employed is least squares regression analysis. The child povety rate is the dependent variable and the independent variables are the 1979 level of per capita income, the unemployment rate recorded in the 1980 decennial census, the AFDC participation rate contained in the Committee report, and a series of "dummy" variables designed to measure any unique regional effects (other than income and unemployment levels) on the child poverty rate. Separate variables were constructed for the following regions: (1) the Southern (defined as the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central Census areas), (2) the Midwestern (defined as the East North Central and West North Central portion of the country), and (3) the Western (comprising the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States). These variables measure the general difference in poverty in these areas relative to the Eastern (New England and Middle Atiantic) portion of the country.
- 4. This finding is quite consistent with a number of other analyses of these relationship that we have conducted. These involve the use of both time series and cross-section data for the entire population and a number of demographic sub-groups, including children. This work is summarized in our <u>Poverty</u>, <u>Income Distribution</u>, <u>the Family and Public Policy</u>, <u>op. cit</u>.



### Congress of the United States

### **House of Representatives**

Mashington, D.C. 20515

Additional Dissenting Minority Views

Safety Net Programs: Are They Reaching Poor Children? is not an effective use of the resources of the Select Committee for Children, Youth and Families.

The Select Committee for Children, Youth and Families was established because Congress recognized that we lacked effective policies to look after the needs of children and families. Congress mandated the Committee, through vigorous oversight, to develop policies to improve the programs that would meet those needs. With the release of this study, the Committee will once again fail its mandate.

The statistical foundation of the study has drawn strong and valid criticism. Its conclusion, that many children are not served by programs we have established to meet their needs, should surprise no one.

Until the Committee delves into the causes of family poverty and evaluates the weaknesses of current programs more rigorously, we in Congress will not be able to provide the leadership to address real shortfalls in assistance and real problems in the lives of poor children and families.

The Minority raises two worthy points in its dissent. The weaknesses within our poverty programs cannot be addressed without confronting the rise in single parent families headed by women and the corresponding rise in poverty among children. We cannot ignore evidence that our current system may encourage dependence as well as provide support.

Nevertheless, these are only two of a complicated array of factors that must be examined if we truly are to help children and their families out of poverty.

During the past two years, this Committee has released a number of studies. As the 99th Congress comes to a close, we want to register our dissent to the Chairman's decision to fund studies rather than genuine oversight to produce programmatic change. We know there is a need. Let us work together to address it.

Nances I. Johnson Nancy/L. Johnson Member of Congress

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